Thursday January 29 1981
No 60,838
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

هكذا من الأصل

What future for the social democrats? Page 14

Mr Foot's compromise eases crisis over Labour right wing

Mr Foot, leader of the Labour Party, yesterday persuaded Mr Wedgwood Benn to withdraw a motion which in effect demanded a pledge of loyalty from right-wingers, including Mrs Williams. Nevertheless, she opposed Mr Foot's successful compromise motion because it involved accepting the present party programme.

'Loyalty' resolution withdrawn

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Taking a realistic view of the prospect that the Labour Party will break up into dissident factions if order is not restored, the party national executive tried yesterday to patch up the differences between the battling left and right-wing groups.

Mr Michael Foot, the leader, tried to get a compromise at a national executive meeting that lasted about four hours. With the support of Mr Denis Healey, the deputy leader, he had some success and Labour MPs last night said the result had been "a draw".

Mr Wedgwood Benn, now a member of the Shadow Cabinet as a result of Mr William Rodgers's resignation, was persuaded to withdraw a long resolution which, in effect, demanded an oath of loyalty from dissident right-wingers.

Mr Benn wanted them to support the manifesto which will be presented at the next general election and called on "all individual and affiliated members of the party to endorse this call personally and to seek support for it in all constituency Labour parties . . ."

Mr Foot offered a compromise resolution which declared that the executive reaffirmed its determination to work together for the return of a Labour government committed to traditional socialist principles and to parliamentary democracy, "based upon a manifesto agreed between the NEC and the parliamentary committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party".

That reasserted the role of Labour MPs in deciding the terms of the next manifesto, but it went on to ask for all members of the executive, MPs, candidates, and councillors to campaign against the Tory Government and to "fight for the programme, principles, and policies of the Labour Party".

Mrs Shirley Williams agreed with the method of drawing up the manifesto, but jibbed at the idea that she and her friends could go into the next general election to "fight for the programme . . . of the Labour Party". She made clear that she disagreed with many items in that programme.

Mrs Williams is a leading personality among those who are launching the new social democratic group in protest at

ON OTHER PAGES	
Steel plea	2
Union peace move	2
Ronald Butt	14
Diary	14
Letters	15
Leading article	15

various items in Labour's present programme.

Last night Lord George-Brown, a former Labour Cabinet minister, announced that he had become president of the Social Democratic Alliance, the organization proscribed by the party, and quite separate from the new grouping.

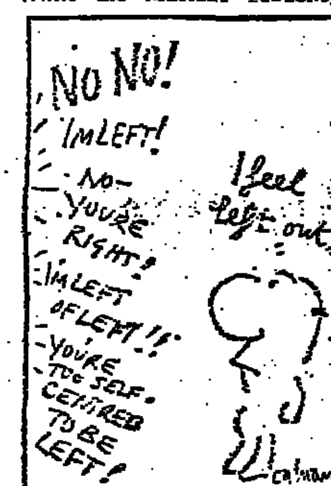
At yesterday's NEC meeting, Mrs Williams was supported in her arguments by Mr Tom Bradley, Labour MP for Leicester, East, and they both refused to vote for the compromise.

Mrs Williams moved an amendment to delete the reference to the party programme.

Welcoming the fact that Mr Benn had dropped what she called the "loyalty oath", she said that her 34 years' membership of the party should be sufficient guarantee of her devotion to the socialist cause.

She said she wanted to "nail her colours to the mast". She was opposed to any suggestion that Britain should withdraw from the EEC and to unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Mrs Williams took particular objection to the fact that she was being subjected to an inquisition about the activities of the social democratic group. While the Militant Tendency,



the extreme left-wing group, was permitted to operate as a party within a party she did not see that anyone had any right to ask her any questions at all.

Mr Foot then challenged her. He said the real issue was wether she was forming another political party.

Mr Roy Jenkins had clearly stated that that was the objective, Mr Foot said. "If you are engaged in such a proposition, those of us who are staying in the party would fight it tooth and nail."

Mr Benn tried to force Mrs Williams into a declaration that she was leaving the party. "I say directly to Shirley, it is a matter of morality" Mr Benn said, "and we have the right to ask you that straight question."

Mrs Williams replied defiantly, again referring to the free reign given to the extreme left-wing groups. "You will only get that answer when you put that question to all groups in the party."

The resolution, which also referred to the crisis of unemployment caused by the Government's policies, was passed by a majority. Votes were not recorded.

Another crucial issue before the NEC concerned the procedure to be followed by constituency Labour parties in the process of compulsory reselection of MPs and candidates for the next general election.

The model rules for constituency parties to follow, in the reelection process had been submitted by the party's organization committee. It was decided to send them back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover and a member of the NEC, said after the meeting: "Shirley Williams is living on the immoral earnings of the Labour Party".

A Staff Reporter writes: Mrs Williams said last night: "I did not know the Labour Party had immoral earnings. I am amazed to hear it has."

"No need for change": Sir Harold Wilson, in an article in the Liverpool Daily Post today writes that there was no need to change the leadership election procedure at the recent party conference at Wembley (the Press Association reports). "It was good enough to elect Clement Attlee, Hugh Gaitskell, and the rest of us."

Political storm likely over challenge to BL just days after £990m aid is agreed

Datsun wins approval to build first car plant in Britain

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Nissan Datsun, Japan's largest car makers, is to establish a manufacturing plant in Britain.

The company, whose plans have received the approval of the Government, is expected to announce tis scheme in more detail later today. It will involve the construction of a new factory on a "greenfield" site and will almost certainly be located in an assisted area, where companies enjoy Government finance in the form of cheap loans and grants.

Nissan's announcement is expected to be followed by a Government steament to Parliament. It is bound to provoke enormous controversy since it comes within three days of the Government agreeing to provide almost £1,000m to British Leyland to cover the first two years of the group's latest recovery plan.

Nissan has been making detailed studies of prospects in the European market despite the fact that Japanese car manufacturers have been under strong attack over the inroads they have made into the European market.

Talks are taking place in Tokyo between EEC officials and representatives of the Japanese government aimed at securing Japanese agreement to curb exports of "sensitive items" to the EEC. Fears have mounted in Europe about the effect of Japanese exports on employment in the community.

A Nissan plant in Britain would mark a departure by the Japanese companies who, until now, have either shipped cars direct from Japan or have entered into collaborative ventures with European manufacturers. The recent link up between BL and Honda, under which BL will assemble the Triumph Acclaim, was the first venture by the Japanese in the United Kingdom.

Discussions have been taking place between the British Government and Nissan for some £months. The possibility of the company making cars in the United Kingdom—and thus providing it with an important springboard into the EEC market—was discussed last year during a visit to Britain by a Japanese trade mission.

Government endorsement of the project is bound to provoke a major parliamentary storm since it is, apparently, Nissan's intention to produce medium-sized cars which will compete directly with the LC 10 range which BL is planning to launch in about two years time. BL has earmarked much of the £990m to this project.

If, as expected, Nissan decides to locate its new plant in one of the assisted areas it will provide a much-needed boost to employment. The recession is leading to widespread redundancies and short time working througout the motor industry and among the companies supplying components.

The Nissan scheme seems certain to compromise a new round of discussions between the Japanese car manufacturers and their European counterparts which take place in Lisbon early next month. Japanese companies have already agreed to another year of voluntary restraint

Last year their share of the market rose from 10.78 per cent to 11.9 per cent. A sales freeze by Nissan in the United Kingdom which is the largest Japanese exporter to Britain, helped to curb the market share, but it remained higher than expected.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has made it clear that it wants to secure agreement at the forthcoming talks in Lisbon on the size of the United Kingdom market this year which is expected to be at least 7 per cent on last year's levels.

In the talks which are taking place in Tokyo between the EEC and the Japanese Government, the high level of shipments of cars to the European Community is at the top of the agenda. In the first eight months of last year Japanese shipments of cars to the EEC rose by almost 20 per cent compared with the previous year.

Against that background, Renault of France has given a warning to the Belgian government that it will reduce its investment and operations in that country if imports of Japanese vehicles are left unchecked. Yesterday BL announced that it was closing its plant at Seneffe with the loss of 2,500 jobs.

But after the freeze on sales by Nissan towards the end of last year, Japanese car exports to the United Kingdom in the first 10 days of this month accounted for 15 per cent of total sales.

Lonrho bids for Fraser as chairman is dismissed

By Philip Robinson
Financial Staff

Sir Hugh Fraser was dismissed as chairman of the House of Fraser yesterday during a board meeting at which Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, his new ally, launched a £158m takeover bid for Britain's largest stores group, whose properties include Harrods.

The bid has been rejected by the majority of House of Fraser directors. Professor Roland Smith, Sir Hugh's successor, appointed £50,000 a year non-executive deputy chairman last August, said: "It is far too cheap."

Sir Hugh's departure was announced by Professor Smith in a short statement after the meeting. Flanked by two lawyers, he said: "I have a very short and simple announcement to make. A meeting of the board of directors of the House of Fraser was held today. Professor Roland Smith was appointed chairman of the company in place of Sir Hugh Fraser. The voting was 12 in favour, two against, one abstention, and one absentee. Mr Peter Humphries has been appointed deputy chairman."

He then pushed his way from the fifth floor press conference at Barkers in Kensington, London, refusing to answer further questions.

Details of the board meeting are confused, but it is understood that at the 10 am start, Mr Rowland said Lonrho, owners of 29.94 per cent of Fraser, would bid 150p a share on condition that Sir Hugh stayed as chairman.

The directors asked for an adjournment which lasted an hour while they considered the bid. They contacted Cazenove their stockbrokers, asking for the shares to be suspended on the stock market, but were advised to wait until after the adjournment, they never were suspended. S. G. Warburg, Fraser's merchant bank advisers said: "Reject all offers and do not move."


Photograph by John Manning

Sir Hugh Fraser (right) shakes hands with Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland after the meeting.

On resumption of the meeting, the directors decided to go on with their vote on Sir Hugh. Mr Rowland informed them that despite this he intended to go ahead with the takeover bid.

For almost 75 minutes the board debated who would replace Sir Hugh. Mr Ernest Sharp, brought in with Professor Smith last year, was apparently an alternative choice, but he declined to be considered.

It is understood that he is unhappy with the internal politics. Professor Smith was proposed, but even then 11 of the 15 directors voted against his becoming an executive chairman.

Continued on page 19, col 4

South African election called 18 months early

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Jan 28

South Africa is to hold a general election among white voters on April 29, 18 months earlier than is necessary under the constitution.

Confirming persistent speculation that an early poll was planned, Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, speaking during the third day of the no confidence debate in the Cape Town Parliament this afternoon, said he placed himself and his government "in the hands of the country with faith".

He aded: "I know that they, like us, want to maintain security and progress."

The present session of Parliament, which opened only last Friday, will be dissolved in June, a month after approving a mini-budget which will see the country through until the post-election Parliament is installed. Nomination day has been fixed for March 23.

Mr Botha said his reason for calling an early election was because some 30 parliamentary and provincial by-elections were due in the near future.

The by-elections have been necessitated by the transfer of 12 MPs to the new multiracial President's Council, last August's Cabinet reshuffle and a recently-completed round of constituency delimitations.

It would have been a waste of energy for the country and the political parties to hold so many by-elections and then a general election later on, he said.

However, it is clear that a number of other factors have prompted the Prime Minister to go for an early poll. Principal among them is the strife within the ruling National Party between Verkramptes (conservatives) and Verligtes (reformists) over Mr Botha's plans for constitutional change and other cautiously reformist measures.

Commenting on the election announcement Mr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official Opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) said Mr Botha wanted to divert attention away from his party's internal difficulties. Mr Vause Raw, leader of the middle-of-the-road New Republic Party (NRP), said the election was "phoney".

There can be little doube that Mr Botha was concerned that disgruntled right-wing nationalist Afrikaners might have used the spate of by-elections to embarrass the government by voting for the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP).

By holding a general election, on the other hand, Mr Botha clearly hopes to sweep even the most disillusioned National Party supporters behind him as he rallies the country to stand up to the "total onslaught" being directed against it by the Soviet Union, black Africa and the United Nations.

Another reason is that he wants a clear mandate for his government's policies rather than continuing to rely on the mandate won by his predecessor, Mr John Vorster, in the 1977 general election.

Having won the endorsement of the electorate he will then be able to confront the powerful Verkrampte faction within his party, led by Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration and leader of the party in the Transvaal, which has been trying to block Mr Botha's proposed reforms.

The most important of these reforms takes effect next week when the new President's Council (comprising whites, Coloureds and Indians, but not blacks) begins sitting to consider future constitutional developments in the country.

Although the council has only advisory powers it is the first time a multiracial institution of this kind has been established in South Africa.

Spy arrested: Security police have arrested a Soviet national on charges of spying in South Africa for the KGB, Mr Botha told Parliament in Cape Town today. The Prime Minister named the alleged spy as Major Alexei Mikhailovich Kozlov, a senior officer in the KGB.

Mr Botha described the arrest as an event of "utmost importance for the national security".—AFP.

Leading article, page 15

Britain has lowest strike total since 1941

By Frances Williams
Economics Staff

Britain had fewer strikes last year than in any year since 1941. Only 1,262 strikes were recorded, less than half the average for the previous 10 years and well below the 2,080 strikes in 1979.

The number of working days lost through stoppages was, however, boosted by the national steel strike early in 1980. This strike accounted for threequarters of the days lost.

Department of Employment figures published yesterday also show that Britain's recent strike record belies the popular belief that it is exceptionally strike-prone, compared with other industrial countries. Canada, the United States and Australia experience more strikes than the United Kingdom.

The 1,262 strikes arising from industrial disputes in 1980 is the lowest total for 39 years and compares with an average of 2,598 for the preceding decade.

About 11,910,000 working days were lost as a result, less than the average for the previous 10 years (12,870,000) and only 40 per cent of the 1979 total of 29,474,000.

Just six big strikes accounted for nearly 9.5 million working days lost in 1980. The 13-week national steel strike, from January 2 to April 2, accounted for 8.8 million days lost—74 per cent of the total. But in the second half of 1980 the number of days lost was the lowest since 1966.

There were fewer strikes in all industries except agriculture, forestry and fishing than in the previous year, though five industries lost more working days: metal manufacture (as a result of the steel strike), agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, chemicals, and port and inland water transport.

International comparisons, published in the January issue of the Department of Employment Gazette, show that Canada, the United States, Australia and Spain all lost more working days through strikes (per 1,000 employees) than the United Kingdom in the five years 1975 to 1979. But among EEC countries, only Italy and the Republic of Ireland had a worse record.

Minister tries to allay Nationality Bill storm

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The British Nationality Bill was given a stormy reception yesterday when it came before the Commons for its second reading.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's spokesman on home affairs, denounced the Government's proposals for a new nationality law as racist and discriminatory against women and pledged that the Opposition would oppose the Bill at all its stages.

In the Opposition's view this was not a nationality bill but an immigration control bill. He suggested that 90 per cent of its proposals worked to the disadvantage of the black community.

But, while Mr Hattersley was echoing the bitter criticism that has come from church leaders and ethnic minority groups, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, gave a promise that where a case was made for changes to allay these fears, that would be considered by the Government as the legislation progressed.

The Bill, which creates three new categories of citizenship, has been attacked because of the fears it would raise among the ethnic minorities, who would not know where they stood under "this nightmare of bureaucratic complication".

Mr Whitelaw, however, while recognizing that citizenship was a sensitive matter about which people felt strongly, claimed that many of the fears expressed were wholly misplaced.

He could not understand how clauses one and two could be described as racially discriminatory.

Clause one stated that a child born here would be a British citizen at birth only if one of his parents was a British citizen or was settled here.

That provision took account of the increasing numbers of children born to visitors, students and others who were

Continued on page 2, col 4

H-block hunger strike threatened after republican prisoners go on rampage

From Craig Seton
Belfast

A new hunger strike over the H-block in Northern Ireland's Maze prison was threatened yesterday after 96 republican prisoners smashed furniture and windows in clean cells they moved into only two weeks ago.

It was the most serious incident in the uneasy approach to an attempted settlement of the H-block issue since the 53-day hunger strike by seven republican prisoners ended in mid-December.

Late on Tuesday night tables, chairs, bookcases, and other furniture were smashed and windows broken by the prisoners who have been put back into unfurnished cells. There were allegations that some of them were assaulted

The men were among those who had given up smearing cell walls with excrement, although they were still refusing prison issue clothing.

The H-block committee in Belfast said last night that the whole issue, which originally started over demands for political status, was "slipping back to square one".

The committee accused the Government of intransigence and inflexibility in implementing improvements in conditions, expectations of which had led to the ending of the original hunger strike, and said that a new strike was possible.

Mr Joseph Austin, for Sinn Fein, also said last night: "The whole atmosphere is extremely dangerous. The men are talking about another hunger strike."

Tension has been increasing in the H-block since the weekend, when 20 of the men were refused permission to wear clothing brought to the prison by relatives.

Later last night the H-block information centre in Belfast said it had heard that many of the 96 prisoners had been assaulted while being moved to other cells and that one prisoner had suffered what appeared to be a heart attack.

Brussels orders inquiry into £990m BL aid

The government grant of £990m to British Leyland announced earlier this week is to be delayed for two months while the European Commission examines its compatability with the EEC's fair trade rules. Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, has appealed to Mrs Thatcher to postpone BL's decision to close its Belgian assembly plant at Seneffe Page 19

Muslim states drop Afghan insurgents

Islamic Conference nations, meeting in Saudi Arabia, have asked the United Nations to appoint a special representative to mediate between Afghanistan and her neighbours. The initiative effectively means that the Muslim states have abandoned the Afghan insurgents who are fighting the Soviet occupation troops. No criticism was made of Russia Page 7

Mr Haig rules out arms supply to Iran

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, ruled out any supply of arms to Iran. Arms ordered before the seizure of hostages would be sold elsewhere and the money returned to Iran. He refused to commit himself about a possible new American trade embargo remarking that there were additional American hostages in Iranian hands. But he expected Washington to fulfill its obligations to Iran in accordance with the law Page 7

Giscard world view

In a televised interview President Giscard d'Estaing said there was a shift in the positions of influence to the advantage of Russia. It would be wrong to call détente a fraud—the term to have in mind was "stabilization" of East-West relations Page 6

Scotch to go up 30p

The retail price of Scotch whisky is likely to rise by 30p a bottle at the end of next month. The leading distilleries are raising prices because of increased costs as consumption falls at home and abroad Page 19

Swiss drugs company may be sued

Mr Stanley Adams, who was held in Switzerland on charges of industrial espionage after exposing malpractices at Hoffmann-La Roche, the drugs company, is hoping to sue the Swiss government and the company Page 5

Safety of drugs: Simplified drug testing before trials on humans is proposed by the Committee on Safety of Medicines 4

Poisoning threat: Action to protect rare birds of prey from poisoned bait is vital, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says 5

Spain: "Work to rule" by air traffic controllers and temporary stoppages by railwaymen disrupt communications 6

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26, 28; La crème de la crème, 25; Appointments, 20; Recruitment opportunities, 26

Leader page, 15
Letters: On the Labour Party, from Lord Paget of Northampton, QC, and others; The Times, from Mr Geoffrey Robinson, MP, and Sir Larry Lamb
Leading articles: Islamic summit; Social democrats; South African election
Features, pages 14, 16
Bernard Levin takes a time check; Ian Bradley on Dr David Owen's "manifesto"; The Times Cook
Sport, pages 10, 11
Football: Enfield beaten in FA Cup but Exeter win; Rugby Union: Scotland and France teams announced; Racing: Grand National weights; Cricket: Willis captains England XI against Windward Islands
Arts, page 12
Joan Goodman interviews Jane Fonda, whose film Nine to Five opens in London next week; Kenneth Loveland on Peter Grimes in Paris
Books, page 18
T. J. O. Hickey reviews the first biography of Dicey; reviews of David Owen, Frances Partridge, James Kennaway, Iran and fiction by John Nicholson
Business News, pages 19-24
Stock markets: Fears on the economy produced profit taking in equities with gilts showing small losses ahead of dealings in the new "tap". The FT Index fell 8.0 to 459.4

Home News	2, 4, 5	Court	17	Obituary	17
European News	6	Crossword	28	Parliament	9
Overseas News	7, 8	Diary	14	Sale Room	17
Appointments	17, 22	Engagements	17	Science	17
Arts	12	Features	14, 16	Snow reports	10
Books	18	Law Report	8	Sport	10, 11
Business	19-24	Letters	15, 20		

TV & Radio	27
Theatres, etc	27
25 Years Ago	17
Universities	17
Weather	2
Wills	17

HOME NEWS

TUC demands priority for unemployment at Thatcher meeting

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC is to overturn the protocol for proceedings at next week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) with a demand that unemployment should take precedence on the agenda.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, is to chair the tripartite discussions on Wednesday between the Government, employers and trade union leaders which were originally proposed as a general debate on the economic outlook.

But after the latest unemployment figures showed more than 2,400,000 registered jobless, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said yesterday: "I do not care what the subject is: Unemployment will be the main issue."

He was speaking after the TUC General Council had expressed outrage at the record level of unemployment which meant that one in 10 workers is without a job.

"Even these shocking figures fail to record the true level of unemployment by consistently ignoring those on short-time working, those who do not register and those working on special schemes". Mr Murray said. The TUC insists that the real level of unemployment is more than three million.

The general council expressed its deep dismay at the Government's "uncaring rejection of the now overpowering case for the adoption of an alternative strategy".

Unemployment is now "indisputably the most vital problem facing the nation", the council said in a statement.

There is some common ground between the TUC and the CBI and that may disconcert ministers next Wednesday. At one of the regular dinners between union leaders and the employers' organization earlier this week joint anxiety was expressed over interest rates, the high value of sterling, the high cost of energy to industry and the emasculation of some of its parts.

The TUC is to publish its annual economic review early next week, calling for a programme of industrial and social recovery. In the meantime, Mr Murray yesterday attacked the view of some ministers that the huge number of jobless could be regarded as a reservoir of workers available for the time when the economy picks up.

"This is a callous, eighteenth-century approach to human problems and problems of national concern", he said.

Whatever the outcome of next week's NEDC meeting, the TUC is going ahead with a campaign week from April 4 to 12, during which public demonstrations will draw attention to trade union alternatives to the Government's economic policies.

Civil Service strike plan approved by delegates

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Delegates representing 107,000 members of the Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS) yesterday overwhelmingly approved contingency plans for selective continuous strikes, coupled with wider "lightning" industrial action, in support of a claim for rises of 19 per cent.

The unions' leaders won approval from 750 delegates for their plans for disruptive action aimed at causing serious damage to government operations if ministers stand by their policy that Civil Service pay increases from April will be determined by the 6 per cent cash limit.

Meanwhile, in another critical sector of the public service, the water industry, fears of a confrontation remained when employees gave no sign of improving their 7.9 per cent offer, which was heavily rejected by the three unions representing 33,000 employees.

The National Water Council, whose negotiators met briefly last night, would say only that it could not make any decision known until after the three unions next meet on February 3.

The Transport and General Workers' Union announced that members had rejected the offer by eleven to one and voted in favour of industrial action by a majority of nine to one.

The National Union of Public Employees said its members had endorsed rejection of the offer by a 90 per cent majority, and the largest of the three, the General and Municipal Workers Union, whose executive on Friday sanctioned industrial action if necessary, said that there had been heavy votes against the offer in all eleven regions.

Despite the tough stance of the SCPS yesterday, a final decision on the Civil Service union's strategy will not be taken until a joint meeting of their leaders on February 26.

It will also depend in large part on the biggest Whitehall union, the Civil and Public Services Association, which is holding its own special conference in London today and is expected to hold branch meetings and secret ballots as part of its consultation process.

The strategy envisaged by the SCPS, which hopes its own proposal for 19 per cent increases will find favour with the other unions, is in two parts.

One part will be a series of limited and sudden national or local stoppages opening with a government-wide one-day strike early in March.

The other tactic will be continuous selective stoppages aimed at specific targets.

Debate on economy

The Government has agreed to have a debate on the economy and unemployment next Thursday after repeated requests from Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition.







Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Tom Bradley (top) arriving for the Labour Party executive's meeting yesterday. Above: Mr Michael Foot and Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Unions call summit meeting in attempt to heal Labour rifts

By Our Labour Editor

Leaders of all the unions affiliated to the Labour Party are being summoned to a "summit" meeting next month in an attempt to heal deepening rifts within the movement.

The invitation will go out from the Trade Unions for Labour Victory (TULV) organization, which has been split by political in-fighting that came into the open at the party's special conference at Wembley last weekend.

At stake is the continuing existence of the organization itself, the body set up by Labour-loyalist unions just before the 1979 election to generate funds and mobilize the trade union vote.

About 10 union leaders gathered yesterday in Congress House after the monthly TUC council meeting. They decided that an effort must be made to get the Labour Party out of its worsening financial crisis.

The party has run up a deficit of £500,000, as disclosed in *The Times* on January 21, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to bridge the gap between affiliation income and operating costs.

But the issue of financing Labour's deficit is bedevilled by continuing political arguments between the unions, which are divided in their backing for left-wing and moderate proposals for constitutional reform.

There was an acrimonious inquest yesterday on the vote switched and tactical manoeuvres by some unions at the Wembley conference. That resulted in the party being saddled with an electoral college to elect the Labour leader with 40 per cent of the votes going to the unions and the remainder divided equally between MPs and the constituency parties.

Leading figures in TULV last night declined to comment on their discussions, but it seems clear that proposals to give the body a formal constitution will be shelved indefinitely.

One union leader confessed that Labour-loyalists were depressed after their preferred formula for an electoral college giving MPs half the votes failed to win the expected majority support of unions last Saturday.

Nobody wanted TULV to collapse; they wanted to keep it going "whatever happens", he said. That was the impetus behind the decision to call a meeting of affiliated unions next month.

Mr Steel says alliance could win

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's agonizing over its future last night gave Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party the golden opportunity to state that it was the chance "to do what so many of us have dreamt for years".

The chance, he said in a televised party political broadcast, was "to break the mould of a failed political system and to produce a realignment of the progressive and hopeful forces in Britain".

Mr Steel's interpretation of events came after a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet at which there was a brief inquest on the special party coinference. Though there was no collective view in the sense of a Shadow Cabinet policy commitment, it was felt that there would have to be a reversal of the leadership electoral system at the annual conference in October.

That will mean a further nine months of internal dispute, a party division that Mr Steel exploited in his broadcast. The people of Britain, he said, wanted things to change.

In a reference to the potential break-away Council for Social Democracy, headed by Labour moderates, Mr Steel said: "If the social democrats' valuable experience of government is added to our nationwide community campaigning experience, I believe we could prove an unstoppable combination."

Mr Steel, who said it was well known that he had been having private discussions with several Labour MPs and that he understood their anguish, stated that the country "desperately needs a great new political alliance to make our mixed economy work and turn our country back from the long record of division and decline".

He added: "But growing support on the ground is even more important than the big names at the top."

The Liberal leader described the special party conference as a turning point in British politics which was not just bad for the Labour Party but bad for Britain.

Viewers would be familiar with countries where ultimate power had passed from a freely elected parliament to the "central committee of the party".

Leading article, page 15

Assurances on 'Times' supplements sought

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Mr Rupert Murdoch is to be invited to appear before the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts to give further assurances on his plans for the three supplements of *The Times*.

All parliamentary select committees have the power to ask for any "persons, papers and records" that they wish, subject to only a few limitations. If Mr Murdoch declines the committee's invitation, he could be summoned to appear; non-compliance with a summons would constitute a contempt of Parliament.

Mr Christopher Price, chairman of the education select committee, said yesterday that "because of the concern that the guarantees given by Mr Murdoch to the Secretary of State for Trade in respect of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* do not appear to be extended to the supplements, the committee has decided to ask Mr Murdoch to give us assurances on this issue".

The committee hoped that Mr Murdoch would come before it within the next fortnight, Mr Price said.

In the debate on Times Newspapers in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, announced that he had decided to consent to the sale of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* to Mr Murdoch, without refence to the Monopolies Commission, subject to certain conditions on the editorial independence and integrity of those two papers. No mention was made of the three supplements.

Mr Murdoch left last night for a week's visit to Australia. Although he had received no formal invitation by then, he *had been informed of the committee's intention to issue such* an invitation, but had no comment to make.

He asked that all inquiries be addressed to Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers Holdings Limited.

Sir Denis said that he would be writing to Mr Price today explaining that Mr Biffen had intended to tell the Commons during Tuesday's debate that he had been assured by Mr Murdoch that all the principles which guarantees had been given regarding the two major papers applied "in equal measure" to the three supplements. Time had run out, however.

Sir Denis explained that Mr Biffen could not include a reference to the supplements in his main statement as the Fair Trading Act, 1973, which laid down the conditions for the referral of newspaper mergers to the commission, applied only to newspapers and not periodicals as the three weekly supplements were deemed to be.

However, he and the three editors of the supplements had received "totally satisfactory" promises from Mr Murdoch on both the editorial independence and integrity of the supplements and his commitment to their financial prosperity and development.

He said that Mr Murdoch was intending to increase the number of supplements certainly to four, and possibly to six.

Sir Denis said that he hoped his letter to Mr Price would settle the matter, and that Mr Murdoch would not now be required to appear before the committee.

Decision questioned: Mr John Smith, the Labour Party spokesman for trade, last night questioned the government's decision not to refer the newspapers' transfer of ownership to the Monopolies Commission.

He wrote to Mr Biffen asking him to make available as soon as possible the figures and the working papers.

Considerable concern exists over the basis on which Mr Biffen satisfied himself that *The Sunday Times* was "not economic as a going concern and as a separate newspaper".

Misgivings voiced: *The Times* will become a "coarser" paper under the ownership of Mr Murdoch, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, editor-in-chief of *The Observer* forecast yesterday (the Press Association reports).

But the paper would stay in the upper reaches of the market and would probably be more successful commercially, he said in an LBC radio interview.

Letters, page

Reuters chief to move

Mr Gerald Long, managing director of Reuters Ltd, said yesterday that he would retire from the news agency to become managing director of Times Newspapers Limited (TNL) if Mr Rupert Murdoch succeeded in buying the group.

Mr Long said in a message to all Reuter staff that he had informed the board of Reuters that he might ask to be released in the immediate future if Mr Murdoch secured acceptable conditions for the ownership of The Times and The Sunday Times.

He said that the board was aware of his wish to retire from Reuters on reaching the age of 60 in 1983.

"Mr Murdoch has offered me the possibility of a challenging and worthwhile task which I will tackle with enthusiasm if it falls to me."

He recalled that he had worked for Reuters for more than 32 years, almost 18 of them as chief executive.

"Whatever I do now, Reuters will have been the main interest of my working life, and nothing can be closer to me than the continued wellbeing of the company. I must therefore be satisfied, and I am satisfied that my leaving would not damage the company."

Mr Dugal Nisbet-Smith, managing director of TNL, said in a statement: "I have already indicated that in the event of Mr Murdoch's bid for Times Newspapers being successful, I would wish to resign as managing director. I have, of course, discussed this matter with the Thomson Organisation who have asked me to remain with them and I am considering this."

Esther Rantzen fined £15

Esther Rantzen, the television personality, was fined £15 at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, for causing an obstruction by stopping people in the street and asking them to taste bat stew and fried bat.

Miss Rantzen, who was getting opinions on the recipes for her *That's Life* show, was convicted after a 22-minute film of her arrest was shown in court. She pleaded not guilty.

The police told Mr Kenneth Harrington, the magistrate, that up to 40 people gathered around Miss Rantzen and her film crew to watch the test in North End Road, Fulham, London.

After the hearing Miss Rantzen, who said an appeal was being considered, said she was worried about the implications of the case.

Shipowner is facing expulsion

British shipowners are planning to take action against Canadian Pacific for reaching a pay agreement with the National Union of Seamen.

The General Council of British Shipping's general policy committee decided yesterday to call a general meeting on February 12 to consider a resolution to expel the company from the organization.

Mr Adrian Swire, the council's president, said: "There was a very strong feeling among the membership that the action taken by Canadian Pacific in separately settling with the NUS meant that they could no longer be considered as reliable supporters of the organization."

A joint NUS and company statement said on Monday that the agreement satisfied the principles of the NUS claim, which the union assesses as worth between 16 and 17 per cent.

Threat to mine: Production at Westoe colliery, at South Shields, Tyne and Wear, is threatened with closure by the seamen's dispute after barges have been prevented from dumping stone and shale out at sea.

Dockers at Aberdeen end dispute

From Our Correspondent
Aberdeen

Dockers in Aberdeen returned to normal working yesterday after a pay dispute lasting three and a half weeks that closed Britain's chief North Sea oilfield depot.

The swift end to the dispute came after discussions between the men's union and employers on Tuesday under the mediation of the Arbitration, Conciliation and Advisory Service.

A slightly improved offer recommended by both Mr Mel Keenan, the union's docks officer, and the dockers' committee was accepted by the men at a mass meeting early yesterday.

The dispute began when the employers offered a 13 to 14 per cent wage increase which the men said amounted to only 10½ per cent on their basic pay.

The employers, Aberdeen Stevedoring Company, said: "It was a reshuffling of the offer already made, there was no substantial increase".

Describing the offer as a "marginal improvement", Mr Keenan praised the role of Acas in bringing the parties together

Students turn on faculty board

By John Witherow

The crisis within the English faculty at Cambridge University deepened yesterday as students passed a vote of no confidence in the faculty's board and demanded it should be suspended pending an independent inquiry.

A meeting of about three hundred students, a third of the faculty, also called on the university's secretary-general to set up an inquiry into the failure of the department's appointments committee to upgrade Dr Colin MacCabe, a radical lecturer who is at the centre of the dispute.

The faculty board, which has 20 elected members, three of them students, is responsible for drawing up regulations for the department, recommending new appointments, controlling the Tripos, and selecting texts.

The previous board twice recommended last year that Dr MacCabe, an assistant lecturer in the faculty for five years and an exponent of structuralism, should be given a full-time post. That was rejected by the appointments committee.

The rejection has caused the bitterest dispute within the faculty since Dr F. R. Leavis took on Professor Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Dr E. M. V. Tillyard in the 1930s.

Dr MacCabe's supporters say that the more conservative dons are trying to block relatively new linguistic teaching methods and thus threatened academic freedom. The so-called traditionalists, who include Professor Christopher Ricks, deny that and say Dr MacCabe was not promoted because of criticism of his teaching abilities.

Some of the progressive dons were voted off key committees or resigned in protest, provoking yesterday's vote of no confidence in the board. The faculty is rife with rumours of libel writs being prepared and dons being dragged before venerable university courts for leaking accounts of confidential meetings.

"It has become a considerable embarrassment to the university and frankly it is time the English faculty put its house in order", one university official said.

Whatever the reason for the refusal to promote Dr MacCabe, the dispute has divided dons and students, as was shown at yesterday's meeting when undergraduates were undecided whether the split was damaging teaching within the faculty or encouraging open and healthy debate.

The students' motions will be put in the form of a resolution to a meeting of the Senate next Tuesday, chaired by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, the vice-chancellor.

Senate meetings are normally reserved for Masters of Arts, although undergraduates can attend. Sir Peter has agreed to make 300 seats available to students

Irish taxes and welfare benefits raised

An early general election in the Irish Republic became slightly less likely yesterday with a Budget statement in the Dail that greatly increased taxation on petrol and consumer luxuries such as drink and tobacco but raised welfare benefits by a quarter

In his statment, Mr Gene Fitzgerald, Minister of Finance, announced a 15p a gallon increase on petrol, bringing it to £1.80, 25p on a bottle of wine, 50p on champagne, 6p on a pint of beer, 10p on a packet of 20 cigarettes, and 12p on a glass of spirits.

Nationality Bill defended

Continued from page 1

here only temporarily. A person's racial origin was not relevant, Mr Whitelaw said.

Clause two stated that a child born outside the United Kingdom would be a British citizen if at the time of birth his father or mother was a British citizen by virtue of birth in the United Kingdom.

The Bill changed the position whereby citizens by naturalization or registration could transmit citizenship overseas in the same way as citizens by birth.

Although there was room for argument about the principle, Mr Whitelaw could not see how that proposal could be described as racially discriminatory.

On the criticism that the Bill discriminated against women, the Home Secretary said that the suggestion could not seriously be made.

It could not be said, as Mr Hattersley had argued, that a provision which treated husbands and wives alike was discriminatory against women.

Mr Whitelaw gave an assurance that there was no provision in the Bill that deprived people living in this country of any of their civil rights. Although some of the fears expressed were understandable, there were no real grounds for them.

He appealed to everyone expressing those fears, and to the church leaders, to consider again what he had said. He was most concerned to remove the basis for the misunderstandings and was anxious that people should not be alarmed unnecessarily.

Mr Whitelaw emphasized that the Bill would not adversely affect the position under the immigration law of anyone who was lawfully settled in the United Kingdom.

But none of this had much effect on Mr Hattersley. Labour, he said, wanted one main class of British citizen which should embrace everyone born or adopted in the United Kingdom, everyone born or adopted overseas whose parents were United Kingdom citizens, and wives and husbands of British citizens.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Test case on part-time woman workers' pay being heard in EEC court

By a Staff Reporter

An Advocate General in the EEC court in Luxembourg yesterday advised the European judges to rule against a British woman part-time workers who is claiming the same hourly rate of pay that a full-timer gets.

Mr Advocate General Warner's opinion, given yesterday to the European Court of Justice, might influence the judges to rule against Mrs Jeanette Jenkins, a machinist with Kingsgate (Clothing Productions) Ltd.

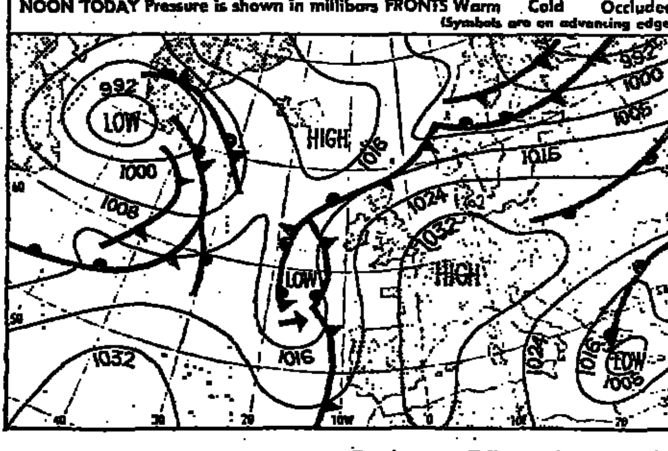
The case, which is being brought by Mr Anthony Lester QC, former political adviser to Mr Roy Jenkins when he was Home Secretary, is seen as a test case on part-time woman workers' pay. It is being supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission who have found that the British equal pay Act cannot be used to challenge the pay differentials for part-time employees who are mainly women.

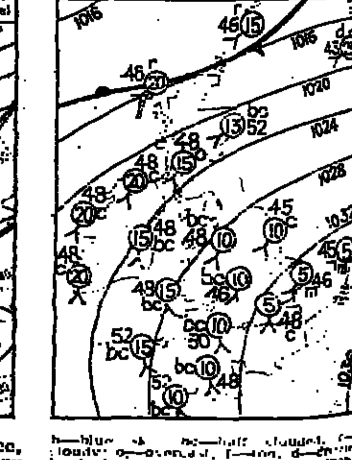
The case was referred to Luxembourg by the Employment Appeal Tribunal which wanted to know whether the pay differential broke Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome on equal pay or the Equal Pay Directive. Mrs Jenkins said it did.

Mr Advocate General Warner said yesterday that neither the treaty nor the directive required that part-time workers should be paid the same as full-timers. But he added that where there was a difference in pay, the Treaty of Rome required employers to justify this difference on objective grounds unconnected with sex discrimination.

To that extent the treaty had a direct effect on member states of the EEC. Kingsgate argued that it paid part-timers less per hour to discourage the full-time workers from moving to part-time work and to make most use of machinery.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; rs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.44 am. Sun sets: 4.45 pm

Moon rises: 1.44 am. Moon sets: 11.45 am

New moon: February 4.

Lighting up: 5.15 pm to 7.12 am.

High water: London Bridge, 7.44 am, 5.7m; 8.20 pm, 5.8m. Avonmouth, 12.22 am, 9.8m; 12.46 pm, 9.7m. Dover, 5.02 am, 5.5m; 5.46 pm, 5.1m. Hull, 12.27 pm, 5.7m. Liverpool, 5.15 am, 7.2m; 5.37 pm, 7.1m.

1 ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808 ft.

Pressure will remain high over Europe; frontal trough will approach N areas.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Mostly cloudy, some drizzle early, mist or fog patches slowly thinning; wind S to SW, light; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW, NE England, Wales, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly dry, sunny intervals in places, some mist early; wind S to SW, moderate; max temp 8° to 10°C (46° to 50°F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, some brilliant intervals, perhaps a few outbreaks of light rain: wind SW, moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 8° to 10°C (46° to 50°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle; wind SW, fresh or strong, locally gale, moderating later; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: England and Wales will be mostly dry with overnight mist and fog patches slow to clear; Scotland and N Ireland will become changeable with rain at times but also brighter drier periods; it will remain generally mild.

Sea passages: S North Sea: wind S, light to moderate; sea, slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): wind, S, light to moderate: sea, slight.

Yesterday

London. Temp: maximum 6 am to 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); minimum 6 pm to 6 am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 88 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,039.2 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	r	15	59	Chicago	s	-3	27	L Palmas	s	23	73	Nice	s	10	50
Algiers	c	14	57	Cologne	c	5	41	Lisbon	s	13	[illegible]	Oslo	fog	-4	25
Amstrdm	d	6	43	Copenhgn	c	5	41	Locarno	s	2	36	Paris	c	8	46
Athens	s	3	37	Dublin	s	10	50	London	c	9	48	Reykjavik	c	0	32
Barcelona	s	13	[illegible]	Edinbrgh	c	8	46	Madrid	s	8	46	Rome	s	7	45
Beirut	f	17	63	Florence	c	6	43	Majorca	s	14	57	Stockholm	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	s	9	48	Funchal	s	19	66	Malaga	s	14	57	Toronto	sn	-5	23
Berlin	d	1	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malta	f	9	48	Vancouver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	r	19	66	Guernsey	s	9	48	Miami	f	23	73	Tel Aviv	s	17	63
Biarritz	s	11	52	Helsinki	s	5	41	Moscow	c	-3	27	Venice	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	c	7	45	Innsbruck	c	-8	18	Munich	c	-6	21	Vienna	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	s	0	32	Istanbul	r	5	41	Naples	s	5	41	Warsaw	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	c	8	46	Jersey	s	10	50	New York	s	4	39	Zurich	c	-4	25

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs [illegible]; Canada [illegible]; Pes 100; Cyprus 430 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm [illegible]; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; [illegible] IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 29p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD [illegible]; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf [illegible]; Madeira [illegible]; Malta 29c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc [illegible]; [illegible] QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; US [illegible]; Canada $1.00; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.





Russian armour entering Kabul.

Next?

Will Russian tanks roar across the plains of Germany?

Will crises erupt somewhere so remote we all have to scour maps to find out where it is?

Will one of our NATO allies call for moral support on its borders?

Will we be asked to join an international peace-keeping force to separate the sides in a civil war?

Frankly, your guess is as good as ours.

The world is so unstable it could go critical at any time without so much as a warning light.

This is why we have made the Army much more mobile.

And why we always try to recruit the type of young man who can add calmness and good humour to a tense situation.

Now we need another 900 young Officers whom these men will follow, if necessary, to the ends of the earth.

A job with no guarantee of success.

You may well argue that your joining the Army would not have saved one life in Afghanistan.

We would go further, it might not save anyone's life, including your own.

On the other hand, it might.

It might, if enough like-minded men join with you, help to prevent a nuclear war.

And it might, just might, hold the world together long enough for the powers of freedom and sweet reasonableness to prevail.

Some hopes?

Perhaps. But the alternative is no hope at all.

Hoping for the best, preparing for the worst.

Your part in this will be to prepare for a war everyone prays will never happen.

Depending on the job you choose, you will rehearse battle tactics in Germany.

Confront heat in Cyprus, Belize or Hong Kong.

And heat of a different sort in Northern Ireland.

You will practise, repair, train and try to forge links with your men that will withstand fire.

Occasionally, you may be asked to clamber into a VC10 on the way to, well, somewhere like monitoring a cease-fire in Rhodesia.

But more often, the worst enemy your men will face will be boredom, when it will take all your skills as a teacher and manager to motivate them.

Then it will be difficult to remember that you are still protecting your country and all you love most.

An easy question to dodge.

The question is, are you prepared to take the job on for three years or longer?

No one will accuse you if you don't.

Women won't send you white feathers and children won't ask what you did in the war.

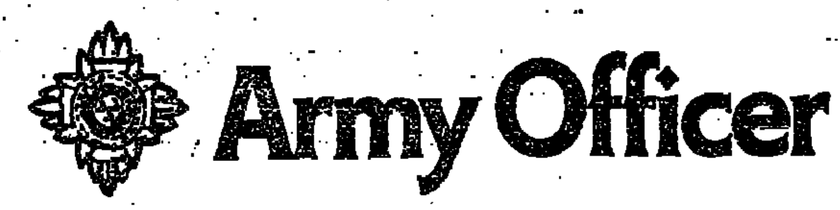
All we ask is that every young man at least takes the question seriously and answers it to the satisfaction of his own conscience.

This way we are bound to get our 900 new Officers.

If you are undecided but want to take the matter a stage further without committing yourself in any way, write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Department A10, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Tell him your date of birth, your educational qualifications and why you want to join us.

He will send you booklets to give you a far larger picture of the life and, if you like, put you in touch with people who can tell you more about the career.



Mr Whitelaw considers streamlining system of remands in custody

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, is thinking of streamlining the system under which people remanded in custody by magistrates have to be produced in court once every eight days.

Soundings about a possible change are expected to be taken of interested organizations. As an emergency measure during the prison officers' dispute, Parliament waived the requirement for personal appearance in court by the accused during his period on remand in custody.

Last night the National Association of Probation Officers said they would be very concerned if Mr Whitelaw were to introduce such a measure permanently. They strongly opposed it being introduced temporarily during the dispute, fearing it would remove a safeguard against abuse and injustice.

More than 40,000 people were remanded in custody by magistrates' courts in 1979. A survey has been made of 56 magistrates' courts during the officers' action to see the effect of the measure, which was introduced in section 2 of the Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1980.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, told the House of Lords on Tuesday night that it was clearly right that the effect of the ordinary law should be restored when practicable. "Having said that, I think that we should all acknowledge that section 2 has worked with fairness and without trouble."

He acknowledged that misgivings had been expressed, but added: "If in its practical application section 2 has had effects which have worked to the disadvantage of defendants I must say that they have not become evident to the Home Office."

The Home Office said last night that prisoners remanded in custody were in normal circumstances produced on weekly remand. Once they had had their committal proceedings, they were remanded to appear before the Crown Court at a given date.

Section 2 was introduced because prison officers in dispute over the meal break pay issue were refusing to admit prisoners from magistrates' courts. Numbers in police cells were increasing as a result.

The appearance of a prisoner on remand every eight days is widely acknowledged to be expensive

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said last night that if magistrates could remand for more than eight days in appropriate cases, it would be welcomed provided there were appropriate safeguards. It would save manpower, court time and reduce security risks.

Mr Richard DuCann, QC, chairman of the Bar, thought that, with proper safeguards, some form of streamlining the present procedure would be "a perfectly tolerable step to take", perhaps by putting a new limit to the period a person could be held in custody on remand before it was necessary to produce them in court.

Prison officers at Strangeways prison, Manchester, have decided to resume industrial action. They have decided to reduce the population there to what the jail should officially hold. The prison is 270 inmates above the official capacity. Officers at 12 prisons are now engaged in action.

Concorde expected to be in service for 35 years

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

British Airways is likely to continue operating the Concorde airliner for a further 30 years if the rate of use remains at about the present level, a Commons committee was told yesterday. That would mean that the aircraft had a total operating life of 35 years, an exceptionally high figure.

The Commons Industry and Trade Committee was given those figures by Captain Brian Walpole, flight manager (technical), Concorde, at British Airways.

By comparison with the airline's other long-range aircraft, Concorde use is low, ranging from 1,595 to 2,393 hours for 1980-81 (depending on whether the entire fleet or just the operating aircraft are counted); and from 1,032 to 2,063 hours estimated for 1981-82.

British Airways expects to spend between £65m and £75m a year on its Concorde fleet over the next five years: £75.2m during the present financial year, £68.3m in 1982-83 and £75.1m in 1984-85. The largest single item is fuel, which accounts for 35 per cent of the total, rising to 37 per cent in 1984-85.

Mr Stephen Wheatcroft, British Airways director of economic development, told the committee that, in this financial year, the London-New York service was expected to make a profit of about £4m. Against that, losses on the Washington route were estimated at £2m and on the now-withdrawn Bahrain-Singapore service, £8m.

This year should show an overall operating deficit of about £6m on the airline's Concorde operations. Next year and in the following years the forecast was for a continuing profit of about £4m on the New York route and a deficit of about £2m to Washington, giving a predicted net annual operating profit of about £2m.

Drug safety testing may be simplified

By a Staff Reporter

Proposals to simplify safety testing of drugs before limited trials can begin in humans have been drawn up by the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

Complaints have been made that British tests are too stringent and that drug companies have transferred their investment from Britain

Under the proposals, which are being circulated by the Department of Health, animal toxicity tests must still be carried out, but animal tests to show that drugs do not cause birth defects or affect fertility will not be needed before early, very limited, clinical trials can begin.

Instead the proposals will allow trials normally involving not more than 30 patients for up to ten days before such tests are completed, on condition that women of child-bearing age are excluded.

The animal tests on fertility and birth defects may be run in parallel, and more information will be required as the clinical trials increase in scale.

A new test to ensure that the drug does not cause bacterial mutations, which may indicate a cancer risk, is also to be required before any clinical trials start.

The idea is to give drug companies the chance to find out earlier if a new compound is worth pursuing.

At present they complain that requirements can mean a drug goes through extensive and expensive animal testing to prove its long-term safety before it can be used in short-term trials in humans

The committee on Safety of medicines emphasized yesterday that the new requirements would not mean any increased risk to patients.

A covering letter says ministers accept that drug companies are making more clinical trials overseas and that research and development of drugs in the United Kingdom have probably suffered.

Poultry industry to be given subsidy of £2m

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The Government is to pay subsidies worth up to £2m to poultry slaughterhouses in the next three months. The payments were announced yesterday by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who had been insisting for months that he would not make them.

Mr Walker said after a meeting of poultry industry leaders that aid would be paid at a rate of half the cost of "eligible expenditure".

His announcement came after protests from the poultry industry that the cost of safety inspections in slaughterhouses abroad was being met by other EEC governments.

Scheme to reduce rates for ordinary shopkeepers to preserve character of the community

Soho sex establishments proliferate despite promises

By Michael Horsnell

A new sex shop will open soon in Brewer Street, Soho, on the spot where until last week the House of Hamburger dispensed the oak-smoked kippers that made it one of the best-loved delicatessens in London's "porn" village.

It will become the 164th "sexploitation" establishment in an area of less than one square mile and will hammer another nail into the theory that the local authorities responsible for Soho are taking a strong line on curtailing the proliferation of pornography.

In response to clean-up promises made in the Conservative draft manifesto for the Greater London Council elections in May, the preservationist Soho Society claims that 100 of the cinemas and sex shops do not have planning permission to operate as they do.

Mr Leslie Hardcastle, the society's chairman, said yesterday: "Existing controls just do not work and will not work. We are not Mary Whitehouses and we have tried to be tolerant. But it is the sexploiters who have been intolerant. The time has come for a radical new approach."

In two moves announced yesterday the Soho Society will encourage ordinary shopowners to demand a rates reduction, and press for legislation to force sex establishments to register with a new government body which would control the way they operate.

Mrs Lois Peltz, an independent councillor who represents Soho on Westminster City Council, said: "We want the kind of controlling agency, like the Gaming Board which regulates casinos, to be established to watch over the sex shops and cinemas, not only in Soho, but



Photograph by Brian Harris

Mrs Lois Peltz, a Westminster councillor, outside one of Soho's 164 sex establishments.

throughout the country. In the present state our laws are inadequate to protect us. Current arrangements are ludicrous, and so are the fines when anyone is convicted of breaking the law."

An important cause of the present difficulties is the confusion of authorities. The planning authority is Westminster, which also has powers to licence sauna and massage parlours, but entertainment licences are the responsibility of the GLC. The enforcement of the obscenity laws is the job of the Metropolitan Police, and drink licences are a matter for the magistrates.

Moreover, the GLC's powers to control so-called entertainment do not apply to establishments masquerading as private clubs, which have scope for all sorts of abuses.

The police find it difficult to trace the owners of establishments breaking the law and when they do often the ownership has changed hands.

As the law stands a restaurant can be prevented from becoming a fish and chip shop, but not a sex shop.

A private member's Bill, introduced by Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove, aimed at outlawing indecent displays from shop windows and newsagents' counters, has its second reading tomorrow.

Mr Sainsbury said: "There may be efforts to attach legislation on cinemas to my Bill in committee, but we have to wait and see. I think the Soho Society has a real problem and so far as registering cinemas is concerned there seems to be scope for legislation. It is certainly something worth examining. Sex shops may be more difficult to cover. You do not want Boots to have a special licence because they sell contraceptives."

The Home Office confirmed that no legislation is planned for the kind of control proposed by the Soho Society. The report of the Williams committee on obscenity, published 1[illegible] months ago, remains under consideration.

Three years ago Mr Bernard Brook-Partridge, now chairman of the GLC, declared war on the illegal pornography merchants. Yesterday he said "The Soho Society is right in that the law has been totally inadequate and impossible to implement. But yet another quango is not going to produce the answer.

"The Soho Society is taking a sledgehammer to crack a nut. A simpler way to deal with the problem, which would also require legislation, would be to make private cinema clubs amenable to the same general licensing law as the public cinemas are."

Soho now has only 2,900 residents compared with 6,000 2[illegible] years ago. Greedy landlords forcing up the rents in order to push out the multitude of shopkeepers and craftsmen have helped cause the exodus.

Mr Hardcastle said: "We want to put pressure on Westminster City Council to reverse the trend by reducing the rates on ordinary shopkeepers or else Soho is going to die as a community".

New guidelines for releasing patients

By Lucy Hodges

The report of the inquiry set up in the wake of the case of Ronald Sailes, who murdered a girl after his release from Broadmoor, says that arrangements for granting patients leave from special hospitals could be improved.

It contains guidelines that are being sent to all the special hospitals, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the House of Commons. His department published the report yesterday.

The guidelines, which the report says should be reviewed after they have been in effect for some time, recommend that any medical officer considering sending a patient on leave should take account of the views of other professional people.

The special hospitals are told that it is essential to record the basic details of decisions taken about a patient. Agencies outside the hospital should be consulted about a patient's leave and all disciplines within the hospital should be consulted on where the patient is going.

The police should be told whenever patients who were at one time restricted or who were detained after a conviction for serious sexual or violent offences are sent on leave. Those concerned with the patient's care after he leaves the hospital should also be involved in discussions and special hospitals should devote more attention to preparing patient's to leave hospital.

It is believed that not all the guideline procedures were followed in the Sailes case and there has been some criticism of the fact that other professional people were not consulted.

One of the main changes introduced by the guidelines is the police notification procedure. Until now the police have been told only when a restricted patient was given leave in their area.

Review of Leave Arrangements for Special Hospital Patients (DHSS Leaflets, PO Box 21, Stanmore, Middlesex, HA7 1AY; £1).

Divorce cost 'nearly £1,000m'

By a Staff Reporter

Between one in three and one in four marriages were heading for divorce at a cost to the taxpayer approaching £1,000m a year, Dr Jack Dominian, director of the marriage research centre at Central Middlesex Hospital, said yesterday.

The number of divorces had risen from 5,000 to 10,000 a year fifty years ago to 140,000 a year, and Britain had one of the highest divorce rates in Europe.

He estimated that the cost of marital breakdown, leaving aside legal costs, was approaching £1,000m, made up of supplementary benefit payments to one-parent families, the costs of children in care, absenteeism from work during marital breakdown, the cost of treating attempted suicides and doctors' prescriptions for stress and physical symptoms.

Speaking on the publication of a booklet on marriage, Dr Dominian said that women's rising expectations in part accounted for the increase, but men too were expecting a higher degree of fulfilment

He called for wider education in schools, not simply sexual education, about marriage and the differences between men and women's feelings.

There was a relationship between the rise of women's emancipation movements and divorce, he said, and seven out of 10 petitions were brought by women.

Between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of divorced people remarried, he said.

Marriage—making or breaking, Family Doctor Publications (BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP; 55p including postage).

Threats and big rate rises linked

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Threats of new penalties against local authorities by the Government for overspending made big rate increases more likely, Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar of London authorities, he complained that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, kept changing the targets for local government spending, and had now asked councils to cut their spending by 5.6 per cent in 1981-82 compared with 1978-79.

"Mr Heseltine has already confronted hard-pressed authorities with not one target but a selection from which they can pick and choose. This is unjust, unwise, and counter-productive."

Mr Smart added: "There must be many moderate, responsible authorities who today will be deciding to put money on one side as a hedge against any penalties Mr Heseltine might suddenly decide to impose. Thus every new threat Mr Heseltine makes, every new uncertainty he creates, adds to the prospect of big rate increases."

Mr Heseltine was determined to divide authorities into good and bad in a way that undermined the spirit of cooperation that had existed between local and central government,

Mr Richard Brew, deputy leader of the Greater London Council, which proposes a 17.6 per cent rate increase, said that although the GLC was making cuts, they would not reach one of the Government's targets. The GLC would only be able to reduce spending by some 2 per cent next year compared with the present year, and not the 3.1 per cent proposed by the Government.

The GLC's proposed 17.6 per cent increase might go as high as 40 per cent when it reaches the boroughs, as a result of changes in government grant distribution.

Law on religion for schools to stay

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has no intention of repealing the law requiring schools to hold daily religious assemblies and to provide religious instruction for all pupils, although many schools are in breach of the law.

That was made clear by Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, when he appeared before the Commons Select Committee on Education and Science yesterday.

Mr Christopher Price, chairman of the committee, asked Mr Carlisle if he intended to change the law on religious education given that everyone agreed that the letter of the law was dead.

Mr Carlisle accepted that the relevant words of the Education Act, 1944 were not always being carried out, but the Government was not redrafting that Act, if that was what Mr Price meant.

Over the past year the Department of Education and Science had received only t[illegible] complaints about breaches of the law on religious education and a further five about religious assemblies, he said. All had been referred to the local authorities concerned: he had heard no more, so he presumed they had been all settled satisfactorily.

Reference to religious education would be included in the Government's paper on the framework for the curriculum in schools, which was due to be published shortly.

Mr Carlisle agreed that there was a severe shortage of qualified teachers of religious education.

The department was encouraging teacher-training institutions to increase the number of places for students specializing in religious education. Recruitment to post-graduate certificate of education courses in religious education was 20 per cent higher than last year.

Moonies case defence plea rejected

The libel action involving the Unification Church (the Moonies), entered its second stage yesterday when Mr Justice Comyn in the High Court rejected a defence submission that the trial should end.

He dismissed a submission by Associated Newspapers that Mr Dennis Orme, the leader of the sect in the United Kingdom was not entitled to sue as he was not referred to in the allegedly libellous article published in the *Daily Mail* in May, 1978, which accused the sect of brainwashing converts and described them as sinister.

Giving a reserved judgment on the defence submission, Mr Justice Comyn said the article was reasonably capable of being understood as referring to Mr Orme. The jury would have to decide whether, in fact, the article pointed to him.

"If the allegations are true, there should be no place for this so called church in this country," the judge added.

M26 users to get extra exit slip roads

Exit slip roads at a cost of about £1m are to be provided to the A225 from the M26 near Sevenoaks, Kent. The move comes after complaints that some drivers face an 18-mile journey before the next intersection near Godstone.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary for Transport, said in a written Commons reply yesterday that detailed proposals for east-facing slip roads at Otford Road would be announced soon.

After a public inquiry it was decided that the cost of connexions between the M26 which was opened last November, and the A21 at the Sevenoaks interchange could *not* be justified.

Mr Clarke said yesterday that having considered traffic, the needs of the local community and industry and the economics involved he had concluded that the provision of the proposed slip roads offered the best solution.

Stirling Moss is fined for £110 damage to car

Stirling Moss, the former racing driver, was fined £200 at Old Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday after admitting causing £110 of criminal damage to the car of another motorist near his home in Shepherd Street, Mayfair, last October.

Mr Fenton Bresler, for Mr Moss, said: "This is a matter which you can say is typical of the wear and tear of driving and parking in central London".

The prosecution said that at 11.55 pm on October 9, Mr Moss was driving his Honda van towards his home in Shepherd Street, a narrow cul-de-sac. At the same time Mr John Kitson, *of Redhill, Surrey*, was trying to reverse his Allegro car out of Shepherd Street.

Mr Kitson asked Mr Moss to back up and let him out, but Mr Moss replied that if he could not get his car through the space then he should not be driving.

Mr Moss, accompanied by his wife, parked his van and they started walking along Shepherd Street. When Mr Kitson slowly drove after them Mr Moss scraped some keys along the side of Mr Kitson's car, causing the damage.

Ancient power of binding over to be examined

By Our Legal Correspondent

The Law Commission is to examine the ancient power of magistrates to bind people over to keep the peace, to see whether it is still needed.

Binding over was introduced in 1361 but has recently come under criticism.

It has, for instance, been known for an accused to be acquitted, but one of the witnesses to be bound over even though he had done nothing that could form a criminal charge. The Law Commission is anxious to receive information about the operation of the ancient power in practice.

Exhibition centre proposed for Hyde Park site

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Proposals for an exhibition centre and new offices on the site of the former St George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner, London, have been submitted to Westminster City Council by the Grosvenor Estate.

The plans allow for the retention of the principal building, which was designed by William Wilkins, the architect of the National Gallery. But it would be restored to its original design by removing the top storey and replacing the mutilated upper windows.

When renovated, the building would be reopened as an exhibition centre. But estate officials made it clear that the scheme was contingent upon permission being granted for new offices on land at present occupied by a complex of other buildings which previously formed part of the hospital.

The site occupies nearly two acres and, in the words of the estate, is of national and even international importance. At present the freehold, with the exception of one small plot, is owned by the Department of Health and Social Security, but the estate has a preemptive right to reacquire just less than half the land

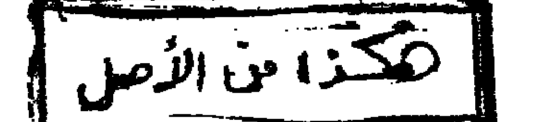
Mr Stanley Coggan, surveyor to the estate, said yesterday that the plans had the complete support and approval of the department.

The entire complex is listed Grade 2, but most of the smaller buildings are of no great merit, and consent for their demolition is not thought likely to present any great difficulties. The design of the new offices, which would rise above the Wilkins building and would "frame" it when viewed from Piccadilly and Hyde Park, is likely to be of more public concern.

It was claimed yesterday that the new building would be "dark and recessive in colour, vertical in emphasis and present a broken and romantic silhouette to the observer".

The estimated cost of the scheme was about £40m. If and when agreement was reached with the Government, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, had indicated that the proceeds from the sale would be "ploughed back" into the National Health Service.

The proposed tenant of the exhibition centre was the Location of Industry Bureau, an organization formed to coordinate industrial development programmes by local authorities and development corporations.



هكذا من الأصل

Man who exposed malpractices by drug company plans to sue Swiss Government and EEC

By Frances Gibb

Mr Stanley Adams, who exposed malpractices at Hoffman-La Roche, the multinational drugs company, has come to Britain to seek citizenship while he pursues legal actions against the Swiss Government and the company.

Mr Adams, aged 53, a Maltese citizen, faced imprisonment, an £8,000 fine and a five-year ban from Switzerland for his disclosures. He said yesterday in London that he hoped to remain in Britain.

The socialist group of the European Parliament has raised 50,000 Swiss francs to back Mr Adam's action against the Swiss Government.

If necessary, he would take his case to the European Commission of Human Rights, Strasbourg, he said.

He also intends bringing an action against the EEC and against Dr Willy Schlielder, a lawyer who was director general of the EEC Competitions Division (in charge of fair trading) at the time Mr Adams made his disclosures.

Mr Adams claims that he has evidence that Dr Schlieder, either intentionally or by mistake, disclosed his identity as the source of the information to one of the drug company's lawyers. EEC officials and Dr Schleider deny that.

He was a senior executive of the drug company and was charged under Switzerland's industrial espionage laws and held in 1974 for nearly three months while awaiting release on bail. During that time his wife committed suicide.



Mr Stanley Adams: Case backed by European MPs.

After Mr Adams, a former British honorary consul who held a British passport until Malta became independent, disclosed price-fixing agreements instigated by Hoffmann-La Roche, the company was fined £250,000 by the EEC for breaching competition laws. The fine was reduced on appeal.

In his case against the Swiss Government, which he said was the most important, he seeks his rehabilitation: he wants the Swiss to acknowledge they were wrong to bring the case.

The planned case against the EEC and Dr Schlieder, in which he seeks compensation, will be started in Brussels and if necessary go to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

The case against the drug company may be pursued through British courts.

The Stanley Adams appeal committee, which includes Sir John Foster, QC, and Mr Peter Archer, QC, a former Solicitor General, has raised £10,000 to help Mr Adams and will be pressing the Home Office through MPs to grant him the right to stay.

Mr Michael Ivens, director of Aims, the free enterprise organization and a member of the committee, said yesterday: "Britain has a strong tradition of accepting people who are dissidents or victims of political injustice. Stanley Adams's case is tailor-made for that."

Mr Adams arrived in Britain two days ago from Italy, where he had been pig farming.

His three young daughters are at a boarding school near Liverpool, as a result of a private donation offered because of publicity about his case.

He said yesterday that he did not regret the disclosures. "I do not wish to sound bombastic, but I did not do it for my benefit. I did it for human beings; I did it out of a sense of duty.

"I would do the same now. If I saw something going on that was wrong, I would report it today, tomorrow or any day."

Drug addicts may lose a third of NHS beds

By a Staff Reporter

Closure of a drug dependency unit at Bexley Hospital in Kent threatens to deprive the National ealth Service of nearly one third of its 63 specialist drug addiction beds when the number of addicts is rising, doctors and staff at the unit said yesterday.

The closure, due on March 1 but still subject to consultation, is aimed at saving £160,000 a year from the budget of Greenwich and Bexley Area Health Authority which is heading for a £500,000 deficit this year.

Dr Judith Morgan, consultant psychiatrist at the 20-bed unit, said it provides services for patients in south-east England and sometimes from elsewhere.

"Closure will mean real suffering for our patients and unnecessary deaths are probable if not certain", she said. Addicts' families and the community would also suffer.

"The 182 patients whom we treated last year will not disappear. Both prison and general psychiatric and medical services will struggle to cope with their demands at a time when they are already under severe pressure."

Home Office statistics indicated an alarming rise in the number of addicts, reaching more than 5,000 last year, and the actual number of addicts was thought to be appreciably higher.

The proposal at present is for temporary closure; this would be likely to be at least a year, and the staff fear it would become permanent.

NCCL lawyer's reputation harmed, court told

By a Staff Reporter

The reputation of Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, has been damaged by the successful Home Office action against her for contempt of court, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, told Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn, that although her bona fides had not been questioned her reputation as a solicitor was damaged and she had had to bear substantial costs.

He was opening an appeal against a judgment, given in November by Mr Justice Park, that Miss Harman committed a serious contempt by showing a journalist documents obtained by the legal process of discovery and read out in open court.

The Home Office maintains that the documents, which were released to Miss Harman in her capacity as solicitor for a prisoner who was suing the Home Office, should not have been used for any purpose other than the action. The documents formed the basis of a newspaper article criticizing Home Office prison policy.

Mr Price said yesterday that the confidentiality attaching to such documents ended once they were read out in court.

Whether it was contempt or not, he said, it was better that the journalists should have an accurate view of the documents rather than "write an article critical or praising the mandarins and views of the Home Office" o nthe basis of imperfect knowledge of the document.

It made no difference, as Mr Justice Park had maintained, that the journalist needed to see documents for the purpose of a law report, a newspaper report or, as in this case, a feature article, he said.

Lord Denning remarked that it was everyday practice for shorthand writers to be shown documents or letters in order to check their notes.

Mr Price said that was the case not only with eshorthand writers but also with journalists



Miss Harman: 'bona fides not questioned'.

New definition urged:

The appeal hearing appeal coincides with the publication today of an NCCL booklet *Changing Contempt of Court*, calling for a new definition of contempt.

The booklet, by Mr Andrew Nicol, a barrister, and Miss Heather Rogers, a law student, proposed a less strict definition of contempt than that contained in the Contempt Bill now in committee stage in the House of Lords.

The Bill defines contempt as creating a risk that the course of justice will be seriously impeded or prejudiced. The booklet, however, recommends that the word "serious" be inserted before risk.

It also urges a new defence of publication in the public interests.

The booklet proposes that confidentiality of court documents should end once they are read out in open court. It also urges that cases pending appeal should not be a sub judice and that there should be a general defence for fair, accurate and contemporaneous reports, whether or not they are in good faith.

Changing Contempt of Court, NCCL, 186 King's Cross Road, London, WC1. £1.20.

More rare birds of prey being poisoned

By David Nicholson-Lord

Action to protect rare birds of prey from bait laced with strychnine and other lethal pesticides is vital as the poisoning season begins on farms and game reserves, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday.

An editorial in the society's magazine, *Birds*, due to be published at the end of next month, says the death rates from illegal poisoning is alarming and strongly criticized the Government's failure to include any of the society's proposals in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, now before Parliament.

Last year was the worst on record, with more than 100 confirmed cases ;it says, including two golden eagles and two red kites, of which there are only 29 nesting pairs in Britain. Yet there were few prosecutions and none on the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

"Expressions of concern are not enough," the editorial says. "It is action, not words, we now demand."

The danger to humans and pets was also pointed out last year in the society's report, *Silent Death*. That recommended a ban on the sale of one pesticide, mevinphos, greater restrictions on the availability of strychnine and a change in the law to make landowners jointly responsible if their employees misuse poisons.

Such an amendment was introduced by Lord Beaumont of Whitley at the Lords' committee stage of the Bill on Monday and the society hopes that it may be adopted.

Inquiry urged on atom store tests

Somerset county councillors called yesterday, at a meeting in Taunton, for an inquiry into jproposals for test drilling into possible sites for storing radioactive waste in the county.

Two applications had been made on the Natural Environment Research Council's behalf to drill on Crown land near Puriton and at Brent Knoll.

The councillors decided to ask the Department of the Environment for an inquiry

BBC to fund Ulster Orchestra

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

After months of negotiations, agreement has been reached for the disbandment of the BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra, which was first proposed in the BBC's economy measures announced last year, and the enlargement of the Ulster Orchestra with firm financial guarantees for the next five years and for continued BBC support for at least a further five.

The agreement, involving the Arts Council of Northern Ireland, the Musicians' Union and the Northern Ireland Musicians' Association, provides for 12 of remaining members of the BBC orchestra to move to an Ulster Orchestra enlarged to 55 players, and resettlement grants for five other players.

Belfast City Council is to contribute £150,000 over five years, and Gallaher's, the tobacco company, will contribute about £250,000 over four years.

The BBC will provide £190,000 in the first year, beginning in March, and will continue with funding support until 1986; the amounts will increase as costs rise.

A Musicians' Union official said the BBC was buying a broadcasting entitlement for a third of the orchestra's performances, the other two thirds being devoted to concert work. The sum guaranteed would be related to freelance fees: if those rose by 10 per cent then the £190,000 would go up accordingly next year.

Draft contracts have also been completed in relation to the three radio orchestras, the Northern, Scottish and Midland, and they will go before the union executive on February 12.

Man cleared of ill-treating stepson in pool

Steven James Greenwood, a bus driver, was cleared at Leeds Crown Court yesterday of ill-treating his stepson, aged two, by deliberately ducking him under the water in a swimming pool.

The jury found Mr Greenwood, aged 28, of Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds, not guilty of wilfully ill-treating or exposing Terence Benjamin Ryan in a manner likely to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health.

Mr Greeowood, in evidence, denied having intended to harm the boy or having forced him under the water. He said: "I was trying to get him used to the water and to teach him to swim. I loved the boy like my own son." He admitted that the boy had been crying, but said he had ignored this because the boy had been "soft".

In brief

Vickers murder case on March 16

Committal proceedings involving Paul Vickers, aged 46, a surgeon, and Pamela Collison, aged 33, a political researcher, have been set for March 16, magistrates at Newcastle upon Tyne were told yesterday by an official of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Vickers, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle, and Miss Collison, of Margaret Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire, are jointly charged with the murder of Mr Vickers's wife in June, 1979. They also face three joint charges of obtaining quantities of a drug by deception.

Council opens family finding shop

A shop run by Greenwich council, containing displayed information about children for in Hare Street, Woolwich, south-adoption and fostering opened east London, yesterday. The council hopes its direct approach will help to find homes for some of the 600 children placed in its care.

Village shop success

Parish councillors who opened a shop at Tivetshall, Uorflk, a year ago said yester-Norfolk, a year ago said yesterday that the experiment was a big success, with a weekly turnover exceeding £500. Volunteers run the shop, which saves a 14-mile journey.

Bear owner's denial

Andrew Robbin, aged 37, owner of Hercules, the bear that went missing in the Hebrides last year, denied at Lochmaddy Sheriff Court, North Uist, yesterday, a charge of keeping the animal without a local authority licence. The trial will be on July 14.

NUJ monopoly fear

The Taunton and West Somerset branch of the National Union of Journalists has asked for Associated Newspapers' proposed takeover of the Bristol Evening Post to be referred to the monopolies commission.

Searchers save a life

A man, aged 75, who leapt into the river from Trent Bridge, Nottingham, yesterday was rescued by police searching for the body of another man who jumped at the same spot on Tuesday.

Cost of vandalism

Vandals cost Rotherham ratepayers £47,378 over an eight-month period last year. The education department's damage bill was £13,350.

Church bells charge

Two men are to appear in court in connexion with the theft of two fourteenth-century church bells from a village near Cockermouth, Cumbria.

Damages for Mr Woodrow Wyatt over Tote article

Mr Woodrow Wyatt, chairman of the Totalisator, is to receive "suitable" libel damages over an unfounded newspaper allegation that he personally ordered the lowering of Tote dividends at Royal Ascot in 1976, the High Court was told yesterday.

Mr Richard Rampton, his counsel, said that Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd, publishers of *Sporting Life*, had also agreed to pay Mr Wyatt's costs and apologize publicly for a grave injustice.

Counsel told Mr Justice Park that on February 8, 1980, *Sporting Life's* front page was dominated by an article bearing the banner headline: "Wyatt ordered Royal Ascot dividends to be altered".

The burden of the article was that Mr Wyatt, chairman of the Horserace Totalisator Board since 1976, had ordered a number of the Tote's dividends at Royal Ascot in 1976 to be altered after they had been calculated, but before they had been declared.

It was said that, according to a long-serving Tote employee, the dividends were "doctored" on Mr Wyatt's personal orders and at least half a dozen races were affected. One Tote employee felt punters were being swindled when dividends were cut.

It was now accepted that the allegation was without foundation. Its origin might have been the fact that in one single instance Mr Wyatt directed the dividend on one race at Royal Ascot in 1976 to be increased after the withdrawal of the favourite.

WEST EUROPE

French foreign policy to concentrate on East-West stabilization instead of détente

M Giscard warns Poland against upsetting Soviet apple cart

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 28.

Détente is dead, long live stability, is how one might be inclined to sum up President Giscard d'Estaing's hour-long excursion on television last night into foreign affairs in an interview with three journalists.

Although the word is taboo at the Elysée Palace, it was in fact an electoral exercise, the last by the President in office before he becomes a candidate for the presidency—at the latest possible moment, as he has always made clear.

One of the journalists who interviewed him strayed from foreign affairs and broached the question which, more than world peace and East-West relations, Afghanistan, Poland, Chad and European co-operation was on the mind of every Frenchman glued to the television screen. When would he actually throw down the gauntlet?

The answer was Sybilline: between 20 and 50 days before the first ballot would be sufficient to "respect the right of Frenchmen to be informed and their right to reflect", to quote his own words. That means that he will announce his decision to stand about the beginning of March, the first ballot being on April 26.

Are seven weeks, one commentator asked, enough to enable Frenchmen to commit themselves for another seven years?

It was a somewhat sombre view which the President cast on the world last night. He was anxious to respond to the criticism in the press, political circles, and even in parts of public opinion, that his foreign policy had in the past 12 months been based on far too optimistic an assessment of the prospects for peace and for negotiation.

The promise implicit in his decision to go to Warsaw to meet President Brezhnev that the Russians would gradually withdraw from Afghanistan was not fulfilled. He admitted that there had been "a shift of the positions of influence in the world to the advantage of the Soviet Union". That was why some people said that this détente was a fraud. He would not go that far. "The word we should have in mind is the stabilization of East-West relations", he emphasized.

But this "stabilization" must go hand in hand with "restraint" on both sides. France had shown restraint over Afghanistan. It would continue to show restraint over Poland, which must be encouraged to put its economic house in order, without foreign intervention, but not to upset the Soviet apple cart by attempting to cast adrift from socialism.

Poland had to be conscious of the limitations of its "geographical and strategic situation" as part of the Soviet glacis in the West.

France would also show restraint over China. "It would not be a good thing for us to use China as an argument against the Soviet Union," he added.

In return, Russia must show restraint in Africa and elsewhere, just as it had done—though it was less obvious to his audience than to himself—in Afghanistan as a result of the Warsaw meeting.

He had invited Mr Brezhnev only the previous day to demonstrate this restraint again by accepting a conference on non-intervention in Afghanistan, which was another illustration of the dynamic quality of French diplomacy.

Those who argued that France should have intervened in Chad to prevent the Libyan takeover were accused of "irresponsible adventurism". France would have been condemned by everyone, and lost dozens, if not hundreds of men in such an expedition. It was up to the Africans and the Chadians themselves to put enough pressure on the Libyans to withdraw.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: British ministers have given a distinctly cautious response to President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan. The first reaction in Whitehall was that the French initiative might be partly aimed at a domestic audience, given the coming presidential election campaign.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said that the Government would look carefully "at this procedural suggestion", but made it quite clear that Britain saw the appointment of a special United Nations representative as holding out the best hope of achieving a political solution.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, paying special tribute to Pakistan's efforts to get talks started under the aegis of the United Nations, said that Britain was increasing its aid to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Commenting on the Pakistan initiative, he welcomed any negotiations which held out a prospect of restoring to Afghanistan its political independence, non-aligned character and right to determine its own form of government.

Air controllers' action hits Suárez party

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Jan 28

An indefinite "work to rule" by air traffic controllers has obliged Spain's ruling Centre Democratic Union to postpone its party conference due to have opened in Palma, Majorca, tomorrow.

The air traffic controllers' action which began yesterday coincides with temporary stoppages by railwaymen. Both are intended to force the Government to agree to wage increases.

Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, who is also president of the ruling party, faced at the conference criticisms from other leading party figures of his way of governing. There is a lingering suspicion in political circles today that the party apparatus preferred to postpone the conference without setting any new date in order to disrupt the plans of Señor Suárez's party critics.

The Government did not choose to invoke legislation still on the Statute Book enabling it to declare services as essential which would prohibit any disruptive action, presumably to avoid accusations of favouring the ruling party's interests.

Señor José Luis Alvarez, the Minister of Transport, faces criticism for having allowed the wage negotiations with the air traffic controllers to drag on. A final decisive round was set by his officials for last Monday, only hours before some 2,000 party delegates were to fly to Majorca. Señor Alvarez said today that the authorities would not negotiate under duress.

The air traffic controllers "work to rule", which also affects incoming international flights though to a lesser degree, began without any prior notification after the talks had broken down. It continued today with little prospect, apparently, of the negotiations resuming soon.

At Barajas airport, Madrid, domestic flights will leave today every 20 minutes instead of every three minutes at peak hours. There were delays of between five and six hours and many flights were cancelled.

On the railways, an estimated 800,000 passengers were held up from 8 am to 10 am today with virtually no trains running. Another two-hour stoppage was called for tonight with the same pattern planned for tomorrow. Talks are being held, however, between the State railways and the railwaymen to end the wage dispute.

The Government has rejected the air traffic controllers' wage demands on the ground that they are more than three times the 12 per cent increase set for employees in the public sector under this year's budget. The air traffic controllers maintain that their pay has steadily declined since 1977.

The secretariat of the Centre Democratic Union said that the decision to postpone the conference was unanimous, with the so-called "critical sector" representing the Christian Democratic and Liberal wings of the party, agreeing not to bow to trade union blackmail.

Señor Suárez's critics within the party are concentrating their attack on the lack of industrial discipline, and on an alleged inability of the Suárez administration to be seen to be governing.

The Majorca hotel industry is up in arms as the conference would have been a boon to the island at low season. The hotel where Señor Suárez was to have stayed has just been acquired by Arab interests. Palma was chosen because the European security conference has occupied semi-permanently Madrid's Palace of Congresses.

It is uncertain when the conference will be held. Next month will be busy in the Cortes, with important legislation including a controversial Bill on divorce. Piloted by the Minister of Justice, a Social Democrat who supports the Prime Minister, the Bill divides Señor Suárez's Christian Democrat and Liberal critics and this this could be one advantage of postponing the party conference.

But against this has to be set the general impact of industrial stoppages as the Government doggedly struggles to show it has sufficient authority left to continue until the 1983 general election.

West German welcome for EEC fishing deal

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 28

West German fishermen welcomed with relief today's agreement in Brussels allowing them to fish again off Norway and Greenland.

A spokesman said they would not go ahead with plans to blockade the ports of Hamburg and Bremen and seal off the Danish border unless the final negotiations on a Community fisheries agreement (on February 9 and 10) failed or unless there were incidents involving their ships at sea.

"We do not want to do anything which would compromise the negotiations", Herr Rudi Roder, a representative of Cuxhaven fishermen, said.

The agreement means that many of the 1,200 German fishermen, who have been kicking their heels on shore for several weeks while the Community sought a fishing agreement, can now put to sea.

Two-thirds of West Germany's traditional fishing grounds lie off Norway, Greenland and Canada and 19 factory ships have been laid up. Herr Roder said the "lethargy of the politicians" in Brussels was costing the industry DM300,000 (about £60,000) a day.

Resentment has been running high as the end of the current season in mid-February approaches and the threat of bankruptcies and unemployment appear. On Sunday fishermen occupied a lock at the entrance of Cuxhaven harbour and prevented an Icelandic ship from entering. Others held a demonstration in Bonn.

Herr Josef Ertl, the Agricultural Minister, yesterday demanded a quick agreement in Brussels and threatened that West Germany might withhold contributions to the Community.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, sent a telegram to President Giscard d'Estaing of France pointing out that the situation had become critical for the industry here.

Brussels agreement: The EEC agreement allows West German fishermen to catch 3,000 tonnes of cod off the coast of Greenland until February 10 to compensate them for loss of access to Canadian waters (Michael Hornsby writes from Brussels).

An agreement between the Ten and Canada on reciprocal fishing rights is being blocked by Britain until a new Community fisheries policy has been agreed, including the shareout of fishing within the EEC's own waters.

Britain, however, agreed that a fishing agreement with Norway should go into force, at least until the end of March. British fishermen stand to gain from access to Norwegian waters, whereas they do not fish off Canada.

The stalemate over a fisheries policy has been dragging on for five years.

French hand-out: The French Government has decided to dig deep into its pocket this year to give an extra large hand-out to its ailing fishing industry. Aid totalling 306m francs (£30m) was agreed by today's Cabinet meeting (Ian Murray writes from Paris).

This shows just how seriously the Government views the crisis facing the industry and how sensitive it was to the ending of last summer's dispute which led to fishermen blockading French ports.

Greenland anger: Greenland may hold an early referendum over its EEC membership in protest at the fishing agreements. The threat follows Denmark's temporary suspension yesterday because of its opposition to West German trawlers fishing cod in Greenland waters.

Greenland voted by referendum in 1972 to join the EEC and planned to hold a second referendum on its membership early next year. (UPI reports from Copenhagen).

Signor Adolfo Sarti, Italy's Justice Minister, in high spirits after rebuffing opposition demands for his resignation over his handling of prison visits by Radical Party MPs.

Commuters let Metro killer flee

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 28

Paris commuters at the busy Gare de l'Est stood by and allowed a pickpocket to escape after he had fatally cut the throat of his victim. As the dying man slumped to the platform his attacker boarded a train and fled the scene.

The incident started when a young Algerian felt the pickpocket trying to steal his wallet in a crowded Metro train. The victim grabbed the thief's wrist and at the next station dragged him off, saying he was taking him to the police station. The thief then pulled a knife from his pocket and stabbed his captor in the throat.

It was near the rush hour and the platform was crowded, but everyone then stood back and let the murderer board the train. Nobody on the train did anything until a young student from Zaire raised the alarm two stations further down the line. Later a 53-year-old man, believed to be from North Africa was arrested by railway police.

Picking pockets on the Métro has become so regular an occurrence despite increased patrols, that the police admit privately that there is almost no way of stopping it other than by citizen's arrest. At most thieves work in gangs, with one member passing a stolen wallet to another, such arrests are difficult.

Six young people were arrested at Argentin yesterday morning after they threatened and robbed passengers using knives and knuckledusters. They were travelling on the train from Paris to Avranches.

Italian leader's views on terrorism anger Russia

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 28

The Italian Government is embarrassed by an incident affecting its relations with the Soviet Union arising from remarks by President Pertini on the international links of Italian terrorism. The President's comments have brought a sharp protest from Moscow. To give time for the temperature to cool the government has postponed a statement in Parliament on the subject from yesterday until next Tuesday.

When President Giscard d'Estaing of France visited Rome last week, President Pertini in interviews with French television and *Le Figaro* reiterated his belief that Italian terrorists received help from abroad, and mentioned Turkey and Italy as two countries subjected to attempts to disrupt their stability. He apparently spoke from personal conviction, and cited no evidence. The context of his remarks implied that he was thinking of the Soviet Union.

Signor Walter Macotta, the Italian Ambassador in Moscow, was called to the Foreign Ministry yesterday to be told in a protest that such "obviously absurd assertions" and insinuations were an insult to the Soviet Union which had always condemned terrorism.

Signor Pertini, who owes much of his popularity to a tendency to say what he thinks, evidently failed to coordinate his remarks beforehand with the Government. After several hours yesterday of hurried consultations, the President's and Prime Minister's offices last night issued a joint statement which expressed "perplexity" at the Soviet protest, saying the President had merely called attention to the fact that two countries on the borders of Nato, Turkey and Italy, were the object of intense terrorist offensives.

The affair has provided an occasion for anti-communist statements by politicians in which, however, the more moderate leaders of the Christian Democrats have not joined.

Signs are that the deterioration of relations between Rome and Moscow will be only temporary. Mr Timofei Guzhenko, the Soviet Minister of Merchant Marine, is in Italy to discuss possible orders for Italian shipyards under the new Soviet five-year plan, and until now at least, his programme is going ahead as scheduled.

Roulette wheels checked by fraud experts

San Remo, Jan 28.—Experts in roulette wheel rigging took over San Remo's Casino today to investigate an alleged swindle by croupiers and regular customers that is said to have robbed the casino of millions of pounds.

The experts were from a Paris company that for years has supplied equipment to casinos all over the world, investigating officials said.

Their task was to examine the roulette wheels to see if they had been tampered with in a way that could enable the croupiers to determine the slot the little white balls dropped into.

At dawn yesterday hundreds of police and finance agents went to homes in San Remo and arrested 18 croupiers and gambling room supervisors and 30 of the casino's regular customers.

The investigators claimed that croupiers and some supervisory staff saw to it that selected regular customers made large winnings and then shared the proceeds. Experts estimated the loss to the casino at between £4.1 and £8.2m.—UPI.

Michaelangelo pastel verified

Geneva, Jan 28.—A large pastel drawing in the Bodmer Foundation collection here has been pronounced by two British experts to be the work of Michelangelo. The drawing, 18 in by 14 in, depicting Christ and the Woman of Samara, is thought to date from 1543, and to have been a presentation to a friend, Vittoria Colonna.

It was purchased early in the 1950s by the founder of the collection. The experts, Mr Noel Annesley, of Christie's, and Mr Michael Hirst, of the Courtauld Institute, have confirmed its authenticity.

Schmidt policy critic keeps up leftist challenge

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Jan 28

One of Herr Helmut Schmidt's most unruly left-wing MPs today defied his parliamentary party and announced that he would go on attacking the Chancellor's policies.

Herr Karl-Heinz Hansen alleged at a press conference that some of the Government's policies and in particular plans to export arms to non-Nato countries, went against the Social Democratic Party's principles. He claimed that most of the party felt as he did.

Herr Hansen was censured by the SPD parliamentary party last night for a strongly-worded attack on the Chancellor in the left-wing magazine *Konkret*. Among other things, he had called Herr Schmidt's foreign and defence policies political *Schweinereien*—foul tricks. He now faces possible expulsion from the party.

He was supported by two other SPD deputies, Herr Manfred Coppik and Herr Kalus Thüsing, with whom he formed the hard core of left-wing rebels.

His attack came on the heels of an unsuccessful move by 24 SPD left-wingers against the Chancellor's defence policy. They put forward a resolution in the party calling for DM1,000m (£210m) to be cut from the defence budget.

All 24 had originally intended to be present at the press conference but after the move against Herr Hansen the other 21 changed their minds.

The left-wingers are particularly unhappy about a Government agreement to sell two submarines to Chile and numerous Leopard tanks and highly sophisticated weapons to Saudi Arabia. They are also upset over reports that the Government is considering dropping its self-imposed ban on arms exports to areas of international tension.

There is also growing resentment over the joint decision with Nato to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They feel their assent was given on the understanding that the United States would ratify the Salt Two arms limitation treaty, which it has not done.

Numerically they could leave the Government in a minority if they chose to vote against it on defence issues but it is not yet clear whether all would be determined enough to do so.

Press trip visas refused

Helsinki, Jan 28.—Soviet authorities have refused visas to Western members of Helsinki's International Press Association (IPA), whom they had invited to visit the mining and industrial complex at Kostamus, 20 miles east of Finland's border. The Russian embassy coud not explain.

Mr Thomas Romantschuk, chairman of the IPA, said he did not know the reason. "We joked that the trip will be stopped because one of the participants is a Chinese journalist, but that was not the real reason. Only the Soviets know that."

Central Athens blanketed by thick snow

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens, Jan 28

Central Athens lay under a thick blanket of snow today which disrupted traffic and caused all schools to close for 48 hours as the weather report promised more snowfalls and temperatures below freezing for the next two days.

Greece has been in the grip of an unusually long cold spell which has crippled communications, damaged crops, and killed thousands of cattle.

Athens was cut off from the north of the country today but snowploughs were trying to clear the main highway and the railway north of here. Because of gales sailings from Piraeus were cancelled and Olympic Airways grounded its domestic flights because of snow on the runways and poor visibility.

Bonn's envoy criticizes its attitude to E Germany

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Jan 28

Herr Günter Gaus, the West German envoy to East Germany for the past six and a half years, today paid a farewell call on Herr Oskar Fischer, the East German Foreign Minister. Tomorrow, he will see Herr Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

Herr Gaus enjoyed a high reputation in East Germany. This was underlined by the permission granted to West German television to film Herr Gaus flanked on his right by Herr Honecker, and by Mr Pyotr Abrasimov, the Soviet Ambassador, on his left, at the table of a Government lodge during a recent diplomatic hunt.

In reviewing his long term of duty Herr Gaus criticized West Germany's approach to East Germany. On television he said that West Germany and its media tended to ignore the existence of a German state on the other side of the eastern border, seeing instead, wrongly in his opinion, only the ruling Communist Party, and an enslaved mass of people, living under this regime.

There was no affection for the East Germans, he said.

By its lack of awareness of what East Germany was really like, West Germany was making it difficult for itself to exploit reasonable possibilities. "The problem with East Germany starts with us," Herr Gaus said.

Last week, Herr Gaus was elected a West Berlin senator in charge of science and research.

Vision of computer-enslaved world

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 28

A terrifying prospect of a world ruled or enslaved by the magnetic band has been conjured up in Monte Carlo during the first international symposium devoted to computer security.

Delegates to "Top Secret 81" heard from Mr Don P. Parker, the American who has so far succeeded in classifying 800 types of computer crime. He gave warning that within 10 years the real threat to world stability would not be nuclear power but the ability of one nation to enslave another by paralysing its computers.

Although to date the usual computer crime was committed by the white-collar expert who worked on them and then went home to his family. In years to come political crimes, terrorism, and even war would be waged on and through the machines, he claimed.

One example of the type of blackmail that could be achieved came from West Germany, where an operator had succeeded in stealing 22 magnetic bands essential for the operation of a large chemical group. The board hesitated only briefly before handing over $200,000 ransom to recover the bands, without which the company could not operate.

Many banks are even more vulnerable than the chemical group. So much of their records are on tape in their computer centres that it is doubtful whether they could continue in business if these were destroyed. Were a big bank to be affected in this way there would be inevitable and serious repercussions on the economy of the country where it was based.

Hostile nations could make use of technology to disturb the computers of their neighbours, ruining weather reporting or stock market dealings.

Crime by computer is already known to be extremely difficult to detect. Of the 633 discovered in 1979, 472 were in the United States, 35 in Sweden, 23 in Britain, 21 in West Germany, nine in France and eight in Japan. In Europe alone the present cost of these frauds is estimated at 15,000m francs (£1,360m) a year.

According to the Stanford Research Institute of America, the average holdup of a computer brings the white-collar criminal a profit of $500,000 compared with only $10,000 for the traditional armed holdup.

The Geneva-based International Association for the Study of Assurance has calculated that computer error will cost companies worldwide at least $5,000m a year by 1988, plus a further $700m in fraud.

The conference heard stories of successful computer criminals, like the programmer at an American bank who was caught out after having transferred $20m to fictitious accounts. He was dismissed but to avoid a scandal no charges were brought. He was rapidly reemployed when the bank realized the havoc he could cause if he went to work for another firm.

مكرر من الأصل

Islamic initiative over Afghanistan effectively abandons insurgents fighting Soviet occupation troops

From Robert Fisk
Taif, Saudi Arabia, Jan 28

The Islamic nations meeting here have decided to launch their own peace initiative to try to solve the Afghan crisis. In doing so they have effectively abandoned the insurgents in Afghanistan who have been fighting the Soviet Army for the past 12 months.

This is not the way in which delegates to the Islamic summit would wish their decisions to be interpreted, but they have asked the United Nations to appoint a special representative to mediate between Afghanistan and its neighbours.

This step undermines the Afghan guerrillas' insistence that there should never be any negotiations with the Soviet-backed Government in Kabul, led by Mr Babrak Karmal.

Indeed, despite all the condemnation of the Saudis and other conservative Arab states, the resolution passed by the conference last night, calling for a political solution in Afghanistan, does not even make reference to a Soviet "invasion".

It refers merely to Russian "*intervention*" in Afghanistan and avoids any criticism of the Soviet Union. Pakistan was the first country to suggest such an approach and when Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, was asked today why the summit had not condemned the Soviet Union, he said: "When you move into negotiations *with* a party, it is inappropriate to make condemnations."

The summit resolution reflects the growing disenchantment of the Saudis with the feuding insurgent organizations who claim to be able to defeat the Russians in Afghanistan.

The resolution was also partly prompted by President Giscard d'Estaing's own initiative; a suggestion of an international conference on Afghanistan that startled many delegates here and prompted others to suspect that the French leader was trying to upstage the Islamic summit.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, is at present unhappy about the idea of appointing a special representative, although he will need to respond to the Islamic nations' resolution in a positive way.

As the summit neared its end tonight, it became apparent that a new boycott of all companies trading with Israel will be imposed by the Muslim countries attending the conference. Mr Habib Chatti, the conference secretary-general, confirmed today that a boycott office would be set up to list the names of all companies dealing with Israel.

The Arab League already operates a similar office in Damascus, but the new boycott will embrace a far larger number of nations than the 22-member league. In theory at least, 42 countries will now be involved in blacklisting any commercial firm that does business with Israel.

This is the cornerstone of the new economic struggle which the conference has endorsed to put further pressure upon Israel to hand back east Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank to the Arabs.

Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, therefore has the satisfaction of knowing that not only the Arabs but other Muslim nations are prepared to take tactical steps to act against Israel.

He was less enamoured, however, of a short speech made to the conference this morning by President Sarkis of Lebanon. Mr Sarkis, whose small but anarchic nation had been virtually forgotten during the summit, angered Mr Arafat by suggesting, not without considerable justification, that PLO guerrillas had broken agreements by their activities in southern Lebanon.

Mr Sarkis said: "Can we continue to be observers in such a situation when it could destroy Lebanon itself, in addition to the fact that there is intimidation by the armed Palestinian presence in the south in violation of its commitments towards Lebanon?"

Mr Arafat scribbled on a notepad during this unexpected criticism, but did not attempt to reply.

If the summit is prepared to take initiatives over Afghanistan and the Palestinians, however, it has failed to bring any conclusion to the Iraq-Iran war.

President Husain of Iraq addressed the summit today, but did no more than restate his willingness to call a cease-fire and withdraw from Iranian territory, *but only if Iraq* could hold undisputed and total sovereignty over the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Leading article, page 15



Mr Lech Walesa, the Polish union leader, meeting activists of Rural Solidarity who have been occupying a building in Rzeszow since the beginning of the year.

Polish workers urged not to strike

Warsaw, Jan 28.—The executive of Poland's independent trade union movement Solidarity called on all its regional branches today to abstain from strike action until next Tuesday and announced that a one-hour national warning strike would be held on that day.

Solidarity's national coordinating commission, meeting in Gdansk, said that strikes being called by regional branches were making Poland's economic and social chaos worse and were weakening the union.

Next week's warning strike, the commission's statement said, would back Solidarity's demand for payment for work-free Saturdays, free access to the media, and the right of private farmers to establish their unions. The strike will exempt hospitals and railways.

If the strike does not have the desired effect, the commission will decide on February 18 what to do next. It called on the Government to use the time until then to negotiate settlements of all claims currently in dispute.

The national leadership also appealed to its branches to stop the present strikes which have hit hundreds of factories across the country "unless they are in response to reprisals taken by the authorities in a given area."

Mr Walesa reaffirmed today that he would remain in Rzeszow "until the problem of Rural Solidarity is solved."—Agence France-Presse and UPI.

Food appeal: The Duke of Norfolk is leading an appeal for support for the Food for Poland Fund launched by Poles living in Britain. Food intended for the needy in Poland will be bought from donations sent to the Polish Catholic Centre, 1 Courtfield Gdns., London W.13, or to Lloyds Bank, Hanger Lane branch, 5 Ashbourne Parade, London W.5. (Food for Poland Fund, account No. 0005805).

World View — by Arrigo Levi

Changing policies to suit America's mood

America is a country of moods: not just in the sense that they tend to change spectacularly, but that at any particular moment the emerging mood usually sweeps the whole country.

America, thanks to television and to its being a continental nation-state, distant from its counterpart in the global power game, feels and behaves like a typical twentieth century "national village".

At present America is in one of its moods and the rest of the world had better take notice. European governments would not have announced so swiftly that they were normalizing relations with Iran if they had been sufficiently aware of the strength of America's feelings about the hostages.

They would at least have allowed a decent delay of a few days before giving the impression that they had forgiven Iran for such a barbaric crime, which had forced America to reconsider its very place and mission in the world today.

An additional element defines the present mood of America as different from all other similar states in America's past. The hostages' episode, together with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, has suddenly brought home the uncomfortable fact that there are in today's world precise and uncomfortably narrow limits to America's power to shape the world according to its ideals, interests and hopes.

This again may lead to alternative, even opposite policies: either to an attempt to reconquer the goodwill of the world by shaping America's foreign policy according to its great ideals of liberty and equality, or to an attempt to reassert American power through a jump in military expenditure and a "realistic" foreign policy, which supports anybody who is pro-American (and anti-Russian, whatever his moral and ideological values may be.

In the rest of the world the hostages had been long forgotten. Not so in America, thanks to the continuous presence on television of the hostages' families, which had become a recognized presence and political force in American life.

The fact that even America's best friends did not share or understand the intensity of its feelings tends to increase this country's dangerous feeling of being isolated and misunderstood, if not betrayed, even by those who owe America their very freedom.

Due to these circumstances, America is more than ever aware of the uniqueness of its identity and condition in the world, as well as of its poignant national unity. It is of such stuff that isolationism is made, though on this same ground opposite policies may take root, of an interventionist nature.

As we know, Mr Carter tried the first policy for two or three years; then, in spite of the fact that he had obtained some results (for instance, in solving the Panama Canal issue, or in dramatically improving America's image in Africa) he ended by embracing, to a considerable extent, the second policy.

President Reagan, who was swept to power by the change in America's mood, will find half his work already done or started by the last acts of Mr Carter. He will have difficulty, as a result, in further increasing America's military expenditure. Nevertheless, he is under considerable pressure to prove that the change of mood is really going to produce a change of policies—and some results.

Unfortunately there is always a gap between moods and policies. When one considers many concrete problems, as they present themselves today to the new Administration, one does not find in Washington any clear indication of what the responses will be.

This applies for instance to such an issue as the Middle East: one can talk to representative figures of the Reagan Administration whose language would delight most Arab listeners, and to others who are the fiercest supporters of Israel.

The same uncertainty exists in security policy, where Mr Caspar Weinberger, Secretary for Defence, does not yet seem to be in control. It is not known what his priorities will be: servicemen's pay, or the strengthening of America's strategic deterrent? MX missiles, or a renegotiated agreement on ABMs? One does not even know how much he intends to spend, or not to spend, above Mr Carter's last budget, which was a formidable one.

On these and other problems, including the central one of if and when to try a new negotiating approach to the Soviet Union (at once, or only after America has, hopefully, become stronger?), there may have to be real conflicts inside the Administration before we know in which way America's present mood will translate itself into policies.

In the meantime, President Reagan's main preoccupation—world permitting—will be the American economy.

Jamaica Premier welcomed to White House

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington Jan 28

Pesident Reagan today sought to carry out his election pledge to improve relations between the United States and its closest neighbours by welcoming Mr Edward Seaga, the recently elected Jamaican Prime Minister, to the White House.

The visit is the first to Washington by a foreign head of government since Mr Reagan's inauguration a week ago. The only other foreign leaders to have met the new President since the November election are President José López Portillo of Mexico and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

CIA chief confirmed

Washington, Jan 28.—The United States Senate has voted 95 to nil to confirm Mr William Casey, aged 67, as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr Casey was intelligence chief in Europe with the Office of Special Services during the Second World War.

Mr Sharon defends plan to reward builders with land

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 28

Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Minister of Agriculture, confirmed in Jerusalem today that he proposed paying private contractors for building in the occupied Arab areas by granting them valuable land in Israel's cities.

Leaks about the plan had led to fierce criticism and Mr Sharon, speaking in the Knesset, asked: "What is wrong with it?

"The country will benefit twice", he said. "Once when homes rise in Karnei Shamron, Galilee, Ariel and Kedumim and again when the same contractors build homes in the heart of the country."

Mr Sharon said the proposal had been discussed with officials of the Finance Ministry but he acknowledged that it had not been proposed to the Cabinet or the Council of the Israel Land Authority, the first steps needed to put the plan into operation.

He said he had conferred with contractors, explaining that the state could not finance the housing needed due to budgetary problems.

Contractors interviewed in the media were dubious about the plan. One said: "It's a wedding on the moon." Mr Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, said that if public land in the city were sold, he would want the proceeds to build schools. He warned contractors that he would do his best to deny city permits to build on land which the contractors obtained through a deal with Mr Sharon.

Mr Sharon, the main Cabinet proponent of speedy settlement in the occupied areas, was seen to be trying to start as much development as possible in the months before the coming general election, to present a future government with a *fait accompli*.

The Labour Party, which is expected to win the election to be held probably in June, proposes offering much of the West Bank and Gaza to Jordan in a peace treaty and favours confining Jewish settlement to areas that Israel must keep for its security.

Ayatollah denies party rift over hostages

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Jan 28

One of Iran's most powerful clergymen today denied reports that prominent members of the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) had resigned over the hostages deal.

"No, this is only rumour", Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, head of the Supreme Court and the leader of the IRP, said.

He acknowledged that there had been differences within the party over the freeing of the hostages. "No party can have (one) idea on every subject, but when the majority of the party have an idea the minority will follow."

But he told a press conference that remarks by another prominent IRP clergyman two days ago of resignations over the hostages had no relation to the party itself.

Ayatollah Beheshti said the Government had done its best in the negotiations

Iran assurance: Mr Terence Waite, the Archbishop of Caterbury's special envoy to Iran, was told at the Iranian Embassy in London yesterday that the Government in Tehran wants the four detained Britons to be released as quickly as possible.

They are Miss Joan Waddell and Dr and Mr John Coleman, all missionaries, and Mr Andrew Pyke, a businessman.

After his discussion with Dr Seyfollah Ehdaie, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr Waite said that on the strength of his assurances he would not request a visa to visit Iran

Mr Haig rules out supply of arms to Tehran

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 28

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that no military equipment will be supplied to Iran, fulfilling neither previous orders nor new ones. Those arms that Iran had ordered and paid for before the American Embassy was seized in 1979 will probably be sold elsewhere and the proceeds returned to Iran.

Mr Haig was asked at a press conference whether any sanctions, such as a new trade embargo, would be invoked against Iran in retaliation for the mistreatment of the hostages. He replied that he would not speculate on the question and that "the period ahead is going to clearly demonstrate the nature and character of the Iranian regime's post-hostage-return attitudes.

"There are additional American hostages in Iran, one with a clear citizenship connotation, and a host of other concurrent *obligations which make that* question premature."

He said that although the ban on trade with Iran had been lifted, Americans had been warned of the undesirability of travelling there. "Until further deliberations had been made with respect to future commercial arrangements, it is my view that the most careful caution should be applied by American firms.

He anticipated that the United States would "fulfill its obligations (to Iran) within the context of domestic law and international practice".

The Secretary of State said that the President's warning against future acts of terrorism, delivered yesterday, was consciously ambiguous", to leave some doubt in people's minds over possible American reaction. He added that controlling international terrorism would be one of the new Government's main priorities, replacing the Carter Administration's coscern over human rights.

Mr Haig opened his press conference by praising the State Department's professional staff, which he has inherited, "together with a number of augmentees" from outside the foreign service.

He welcomed President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a summit meeting to discuss ways of dealing with the continued Russian occupation of Afghanistan, and suggested that any such gathering should include the Islamic countries.

Mr Haig expressed his concern *about Soviet expansionism*. "Not just in this himesphere but in Africa as well, we have seen in that process the exploitation of the Cuban proxy."

He repeated the argument he advanced during his confirmation hearings in the Senate, that Americans often underestimate Europe's contribution to the common defence. He said that every member of the alliance could do more, but recognised some members' economic difficulties.

"I would like to see a wider recognition of what Europe is doing", he stated.

US plans to redress its 'inferior military position'

Washington, Jan 28.—Mr Caspar Weinberger, the new United States Defence Secretary today criticized military budget proposals made by former President Carter and said that the United States armed forces were in "far less than satisfactory" condition.

His criticism of the military spending plans announced by Mr Carter before leaving office last week coincided with a report by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff that the military balance was shifting against the United States and its allies.

In testimony prepared for the Senate armed services committee, Mr Weinberger said that the Carter budgets for 1981 and 1982, calling for outlays of \$158,000m (£65,800m) and \$180,000m reflected "a much more tranquil view of the international political scene than actually exists".

The Reagan Administration "will build enough, and I hope in time, to redress the inferior position we now occupy" compared to the Soviet armed forces. He did not disclose what budget increases he would propose next month.—Reuter.

Vietnam war soldier cleared of desertion

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Jan 28

Three charges against Marine Private Robert Garwood, the only serviceman accused of treason in the Vietnam war, were dismissed by the judge at his court martial yesterday. The main charge of collaborating with the enemy stands, however, and the five-man jury will start its deliberations on it next week.

Private Garwood, who spent 14 years in Vietnam before returning home last year, has been acquitted on charges of desertion, trying to persuade American soldiers to stop fighting and verbally abusing an American prisoner of war. Beside the main count of collaboration, a charge that he struck an American prisoner has been allowed to stand.

During the 11-week trial at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, the defence has not sought to prove that Private Garwood did not collaborate with the enemy. Their argument has been that he was at the time mentally incapacitated and unable to appreciate that what he was doing was wrong.

WEST EUROPE

French foreign poli pressure M Giscar against ...nce build-up

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 28.

Détente is dead, ... stability, is how on ... inclined to sum ... thurst Giscard d'Estair ... excursion on ... nese Government night into for... today of building interview wi... country's military

Althoug... machine at the expense at the F... al welfare to placate the fact a... ed States. last ...

bef... Mr Ichio Asukata, the leader of the Socialist Party, the country's main opposition group, told Parliament that the Government had increased expenditure on defence by 7.6 per cent this year because the United States was urging its Asian ally to take a greater responsibility for the security of the area.

Mr Asukata said: "Welfare has been sacrificed because the Government has embarked on a plan to build up the defence force in violation of the terms of Japan's constitution. At present international tension is being intensified and it is at this moment that Japan should be making an effort to break out of the vicious circle of the arms race".

Calling on the Government to create a nuclear-free zone in Asia and the Pacific, Mr Asukata told Mr Zenko Suzuki: "If you, Mr Prime Minister, say you will abide by the terms of our peace constitution, then you should stop building up our defence forces and take a clear stand that Japan is non-aligned and neutral

The Government found itself under pressure on two sides today. In contrast to the growing fears that the Government might be taking steps to rearm Japan and turn it into a military power, the United States expressed disappointment that Japan was not spending more on defence.

A senior American diplomat said today: "We were originally promised that Japan would increase defence spending by 9.7 per cent this year. The United States considered this to be inadequate if Japan is to take a greater responsibility for its own security. And now we find that the Government has reduced the increase to 7.6 per cent."

In essence, Japan will have to increase defence spending by 15 per cent a year over the next four years if it is to keep its promise to Washington and spend 1 per cent of its gross national product on defence by 1984.

Denying assertions that a build-up of Japan's defence forces might alarm its smaller Asian neighbours, Mr Suzuki told Parliament that the United States had not influenced the Government's decision to increase spending on its military machine, euphemistically named the "Self-Defence Forces".

Mr Suzuki also warned the country that taxes would have to be increased because the Government was expected to run up a debt of $67,950,000m (£28,100,000m) in deficit financing this year.



An aerial view of the Tampomas II ferry (right) taken a few hours before the ship sank in the Java Sea on Tuesday.

762 saved in Java ferry disaster

Jakarta, Jan 28.—A total of 374 people were listed as dead or missing today after a passenger ferry sank in the Java Sea yesterday, an Indonesian Government spokesman said.

The spokesman said 762 survivors had been picked up from the sea, 87 people had been confirmed dead and 287 were still missing from the ferry, Tampomas II.

Bad weather in the Java Sea hampered the search and it is feared most of the missing are dead.

The vessel caught fire on Sunday or Monday during a trip across the Java Sea from Jakarta, the Indonesian capital on the north-west coast of Java, to Ujung Pandang, the capital and chief port of the island of Sulawesi (Celebes) 1,000 miles to the east. There were 1,054 passengers and 82 crew on board.

The ferry sank about 220 miles from Ujung Pandang. At first reports were received stating, incorrectly, that the fire had been put out, the ship taken in tow, and all on board were safe.

The survivors have been taken to Ujung Pandang and to Surabaya, on the north-east coast of Java.

An Indonesian maritime official said a big search by ships and aircraft was under way, but the weather was still bad. Heavy seas had prevented rescue ships from getting alongside bodies which had been sighted.

The Government sent 13 ships and five aircraft to the area. The aircraft dropped 60 rubber dinghies into the sea, but the crews reported seeing no one in the dinghies and no life jackets dotting the waves.

Shipping sources speculated that the fire broke out in one of 166 cars that was being carried by the ferry. Passengers were apparently jammed together on deck while the crew fought the fire for more than 24 hours. It is believed that panic broke out when the ship started to go down. "Although they had life jackets on, they were all too close to one another, and in that kind of cramped situation anything can happen," an official said.

Survivors told reporters today that when last seen the ship's master, Captain Rifai, indicated he was staying with his vessel until the last.

The disaster is the third in Indonesia during the past six weeks—a landslip in West Java killed 153 people last month and in an earthquake last week in remote Irian Jaya, the western part of New Guinea, 260 are feared to have died.—AP and Reuter.

Vietnam gives terms for troop withdrawal

Bangkok, Jan 28.—Vietnam said today that it was ready to withdraw some troops from Kampuchea under certain conditions and proposed a regional conference between the Indo-Chinese countries and the non-communist countries of South-East Asia.

The proposals were made in a statement at the end of a two-day meeting of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean Foreign Ministers in Ho Chi Minh city, Hanoi radio reported.

The report said Vietnam was prepared to withdraw an unspecified number of troops from Kampuchea if Thailand stopped making territory available to the Khmer guerrillas, and stopped supplying them with food and weapons.

Thailand says it has a strictly neutral policy towards the conflict in Kampuchea and denies giving assistance to the guerrillas fighting the 200,000 Vietnamese occupation troops.

Hanoi radio said the Indo-Chinese countries also offered a regional conference between themselves and the Association of South-east Asian Nations (Asean) consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The report added that a full withdrawal of Vietnamese troops would only be considered when "the threat from China" no longer existed—Reuter.

China announces reduction in military spending

Peking, Jan 28.—Amid fresh signs of economic retrenchment, China announced today that it will reduce military spending in 1981 to help balance its budget.

The New China news agency said the Military Commission had issued a directive ordering the People's Liberation Army to cut spending and make better use of funds already provided.

"The directive says all Army construction projects must be readjusted to conform to financial and material limits, and all military expenses must be carefully calculated," the agency added.

The Military Commission is now under the direct control of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the effective head of the Government.—UPI.

S Korea leader leaves for Reagan talks

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Jan 28

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea left Seoul today on a 10-day visit to the United States at the invitation of President Reagan.

Mr Chun will be the first head of state to meet President Reagan and the first South Korean one to visit the United States for 12 years.

He will have talks with President Reagan in Washington on February 2, and will meet Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General in New York, address the National Press Club, attend a dinner given by Mr David Rockefeller, the president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and visit the United States Pacific Forces Command in Hawaii.

Gone are the the days of bagging 100 lions on a safari

A wildlife reserve for 60 years

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Jan 28

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of what later became the Serengeti national park, in northern Tanzania, is being celebrated this week by more than 100 overseas guests, many of them leading figures in the world of wildlife conservation, and Tanzanian leaders.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to house the guests in the national park itself, after gathering in the town of Arusha near by for preliminary meetings.

Guests include: Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands, chairman of the World Wildlife Fund; the Duke of Wellington, Mr John Roberts, the Canadian Environment Minister; and Professor Bernhard Grzmek, the German naturalist, whose book, *Serengeti Shall Not Die*, and his television films, have done much to make Serengeti a household word among conservationists.

Although the numbers of wild animals inhabiting the Serengeti national park have been reduced, like those of other African game reserves, due to the depredations of illegal hunters, the area is still heavily populated with a wide range of game.

The annual movement of game herds to new grazing areas, in May and June, which involves a veritable stampede of thousands of wildebeeste, zebra and other animals across many miles of unspoilt country, is one of the most memorable of sights, and draws large numbers of visitors both to Serengeti and to the adjoining Masai Mara game reserve in Kenya.

The border between Kenya and Tanzania is closed—it was closed by Tanzania four years ago—but the animals recognize no such artificial boundary, and move freely between the two countries.

Serengeti was one of the first game reserves to be formally established in the early days of British administration after the First World War. Laws were introduced in 1921, to control hunting in the Serengeti plain and in the adjoining Ngorongoro crater.

In those days there were few visitors to the area, and hunters were able to return with enormous "bags"—as many as 100 lions on a single safari—with little fear of a serious depletion of the game population.

Until 1929, lions were regarded as vermin, and could be freely shot in this area, with rewards even offered for their destruction.

In the early 1930s, part of the Serengeti area was declared a protected game reserve, where hunting was regulated. There was a growing realization of the need to conserve the game, and many photographic safaris took place before the Second World War, in addition to the traditional hunting safaris.

In 1948, Serengeti and Ngorongoro were designated as a national park, and strict conservation rules were introduced. There was a conflict between the conservationists and the picturesque Masai tribesmen who had always lived with their cattle herds alongside the wild game of the Serengeti, and resented the limitation of their traditional grazing rights.

Today Serengeti contains tourist lodges, game trails, landing strips and other facilities for tourists. The numbers of tourists visiting the area have fallen sharply since the Kenya border was closed, as tourists are no longer able to combine a visit to Serengeti with one to Kenya.

Tanzania has had some success in attracting tourists to fly direct to Tanzania, instead of to Nairobi, but the numbers doing so are small by comparison with the thousands who flock into Kenya each month.

Conservationists are now alarmed by a proposal to build a new railway across the Serengeti plains, to link the Lake Victoria port of Musoma to the Indian Ocean port of Tanga, and so provide a new link for traffic moving to and from landlocked Uganda. There are no funds so far to build the railways, and the conservationists hope it will never materialize.

Serengeti, they say, has suffered enough encroachment, and it would be a tragedy to threaten it further.

Ban on two more 'Post' journalists

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Jan 28

The South African Government has continued its purge of the black press by imposing three-year banning orders on two more black journalists. They are: Mr Phil Mtimkulu and Mr Joe Thloloe, both of whom worked for the *Post*, the Transvaal newspaper which was forced to close last week.

Both men were also senior members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA), a black journalist's organization which supports black consciousness ideals, and was responsible for a five-week strike of black journalists last year. Mr Mtimkulu was the Transvaal vice-president of the organization.

Their banning brings to five the number of members of the *Post* staff who have been placed under government restriction orders since last month. The others are: Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was also the national president of MWASA; Mr Marimuthu Subramoney; and Mr Mathata Tsedu.

Altogether eight black journalists are now victims of banning orders, although one, Mr Bokwe Mafuna, is in exile.

Under the bans Mr Mtimkulu and Mr Thloloe may not pursue their journalistic careers. They will be under house arrest in the evenings, at weekends and on public holidays. They may not enter any factory, school or trade union premises. Also they may not be quoted, nor attend political or social gatherings.

Both have been journalists and black activists for several years. Mr Mtimkulu, who is 32, was first arrested and questioned by security police when he was general secretary of the Union of Black Journalists, the predecessor to MWASA, which was outlawed during the attack on black-consciousness organizations in October, 1977.

Mr Thloloe, aged 38, a former national president of the Union of Black Journalists, spent 18 months in detention after the 1976 Soweto disturbances. As a journalist he specialized in labour matters.

Zambian miners end strike

Lusaka, Jan 28. Zambia's two state-controlled mining companies, Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd, said today coppe r and cobalt production was returning to normal after eigth days of protest strikes.

The miners struck on January 20 over the expulsion of 17 union leaders from the ruling United National Independence Party. Members of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions, who had been on strike at banks and state-run insurance and pension companies, have also gone back.—Reuter.

Sect accused of planning more unrest in Nigeria

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, Jan 28

Small bands of Muslim fanatics, said to belong to the Al Mafisu sect, whose members went on a rampage in Kano, northern Nigeria, for 10 days in December, are said to be causing trouble in several parts of Nigeria again.

The *National Concord* reported today that the police have uncovered "a deliberate plan to cause unrest".

In the December riots, which are being investigated by a special judicial commission, about a thousand people may have been killed and several hundred others injured.

The authorities claimed that nearly 1,000 members of the sect—allegedly led by Malam Mohammadu Marwa, alias "Maitatsini" of Cameroon—were arrested after the Nigerian Army restored order with the use of shells, mortars and light tanks.

Although Malam Marwa was killed, it is widely believed that several thousand more members of the sect escaped and are still at large. The Nigerian Government alleged that the rioters were "aliens"—from neighbouring countries.

The *National Concord* said today that Al Mafisu members had been identified in Bauchi, Plateau and Imo states. It also said that the sect planned further riots under the cover of political meetings and that one suspect had confessed that the sect had drawn up plans to burn down police and government buildings.

The suspect, one of a group of 12 in police custody, was allegedly commissioned to burn down Bauchi Government House, the state broadcasting offices, the Emir's palace and the central market.

The *Concord* report corroborated an account in yesterday's *Nigerian Herald*, which also stated that the Bauchi railway station had been set on fire. The paper did not, however, report what damage was done, but claimed that news of the attack was leaked to the state police before other plans could be carried out.

The Kano trouble severely shocked the Government and earlier this month the President promised to considerably enhance the country's defence and security measures. Following Libyan penetration in Chad.

Patriotic Front welcomes coalition accord

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Jan 28

The agreement between Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, and Mr Joshua Nkomo, his coalition partner, that has broken two weeks of tension between their parties, was welcomed today by senior members of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front.

Mr Nkomo returned to his Bulawayo home today after the announcement last night that he had been appointed Minister without Portfolio with advisory powers on security matters. The announcement ended speculation that he might withdraw his party from the coalition because of his demotion in the recent Cabinet reshuffle.

There were signs today that the rank and file of Mr Nkomo's party were displeased about their leader's new position in the Cabinet but members of the central committee were satisfied that negotiation had averted a potentially dangerous rift.

Mr Nkomo was not available tonight and Mr Josiah Chinamand, his chief lieutenant who will be appointed Minister of Transport under the agreement, declined to comment.

Largest cave chamber found

Miri, Malaysia, Jan 28.—The world's largest known cave chamber has been discovered in Borneo. It is about 16 times the size of a football field and was found in the Mulu National Park in the east Malaysian state of Sarawak, 150 miles east of Miri.

The chamber was about 1,100 yds long 1,000 yds wide and 280 yds high and was located about 1.2 miles from the cave's main entrance, Mr Andrew Eavis, leader of the Royal Geographical Society expedition, said today.—Reuter.

Everest failure

Katmandu, Jan 28.—A severe snowstorm has forced a Japanese mountaineering team to abandon its attempt to climb Everest.

Air fare case angers Singapore

From David Watts
Singapore, Jan 28

A domestic Australian dispute over the refusal of the Government to permit discounting of air fares has soured relations with Singapore.

Today Mr Geoffrey Price, the Australian High Commissioner in Singapore, was called into the Foreign Ministry to hear complaints about the alleged harassment of Singapore Airlines, and its passengers in Australia.

The inter-government dispute, the latest in a series of public clashes over trade, has resulted from the prosecution in Australia of Singapore Airlines for allegedly contravening Australian law by selling discount airline tickets.

The Singapore Government believes the airline was singled out for prosecution, but this was denied by Mr Price last week. Since then there have been reports from Australia that Singapore Airlines passengers have been having their tickets closely scrutinized. At least one passenger is reported to have been made to pay the difference between the bargain price at which he bought the ticket and the full price.

Last August the Australian Government warned airlines that if they continued to sell discount tickets they would be putting themselves and their agencies at risk.

Singapore Airlines seems to have been the main victim of the government campaign. One Australian newspaper recently named several foreign airlines involved in discounting, but said only cases involving Singapore Airlines had been prosecuted.

Singapore Airlines retaliated yesterday with a series of advertisements in Australian newspapers reassuring customers that their tickets were valid

The Singapore Government in its statement today said it did not want to comment on the legality of the summonses, but said: "In the light of persistent reports and increasing evidence that Singapore Airlines (SIA) is being singled out for investigation and its innocent passengers harassed, the Singapore Government is deeply concerned and is making strong representations to the Australian Government."

Law Report January 28 1981

Facts later known cannot support legal innuendo

Grappelli and Another v Derek Block (Holdings) Ltd and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn

[Judgments delivered January 20]

A cause of action for defamation arises upon publication. Where the plaintiff relies on some special meaning of the words used, a legal innuendo, the general rule is that it is necessary for him to plead and prove that the words were published to a specific person or persons who knew at the time of publication of specific facts enabling them to understand the words in the innuendo meaning.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal by defendants, Derek Block (Holdings) Ltd, of Wembley, Middlesex, and their employee, Mr Ray Nedas, of Oxford Circus, London, from Mr Justice Hodgson who had upheld Master Waldman's refusal to order that the allegations of libel and slander in the amended statement of claim of the plaintiffs, Mr Stephane Grappelli, violinist, of Paris, and Mr William Charles Disley, a professional guitarist, of Westbourne Grove, Kensington, be struck out or that the plaintiffs within 14 days give particulars of individuals who understood the words complained to bear the meanings alleged.

By their amended statement of claim the plaintiffs claimed damages for injurious falsehoods, slander and libel in respect of a statement by Mr Nedas on or before September 21, 1976, that "the Stephane Grappelli concert had been cancelled because Stephane Grappelli is very seriously ill in Paris" and might never tour again; that in consequence of the republication of the words to members of the public they were understood to mean by way of innuendo that the plaintiffs had given a reason for cancelling a concert at Milton Keynes on December 4, 1976, which they knew to be false; that on October 1, 1976, the *Huddersfield Examiner* announced that Mr Grappelli had been taken ill and had had to cancel all engagements including one in Huddersfield in December; and that in the issue of *The Sunday Times* for November 28, 1976, an advertisement announced that concerts were to be given by "the legendary Stephane Grappelli with the Diz Disley trio" at different places including St Albans on December 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1976, and that the plaintiffs gave the concerts as announced.

Mr Peter Bowsher, QC, and Miss Adrienne Page for the defendants; Mr Richard Rampton for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Grappelli was a professional jazz violinist with an international reputation, and Mr Disley the leader of a trio accompanying him as part of his team. They had as managers and agents Derek Block (Holdings) Ltd, promoters, who employed Mr Ray Nedas.

About June, 1976, the defendants had purported to book concerts for Mr Grappelli in November and December at Milton Keynes, Ashton-under-Lyne and other places. Mr Grappelli said that the agents had acted without authority; that it had been said on their behalf that the Milton Keynes concert had been cancelled because he was seriously ill in Paris; and that that was an entirely false statement known to be false in order to get them out of the engagement. That could give rise to a cause of action for injurious falsehood.

The plaintiffs also alleged that the statement was defamatory of them, libel or slander. It was not defamatory as it stood. It was said that it became actionable because thereafter at the halls which had been booked people telephoned in to know why the concerts had been cancelled when they had seen from *The Sunday Times* on November 28 that Mr Grappelli was appearing at other halls.

Mr Grappelli said that when people saw the information in *The Sunday Times* they would read an innuendo and would say to themselves that it was a put up job and that Mr Grappelli had given a reason for the cancellation of the concert which he knew to be false. The plaintiffs said that they could not identify the members of the public who had got to know of the later engagements.

As stated in *Fullam v Newcastle Chronicle* ([1977] 1 WLR 651, 654-655), words could be defamatory in their ordinary natural meaning or as a separate cause of action they could be based on a legal innuendo where the plaintiff relied on some special circumstances which conveyed to those knowing those circumstances a special defamatory meaning.

When the words were published had the extrinsic facts to be then within the knowledge of the person to whom to they were published? Or was it sufficient that the facts subsequently came to his knowledge?

The cause of action was the publication of defamatory words of or concerning the plaintiff and it arose at the date of publication. It was said that in slander it was different and that the cause of action did not arise until there was damage, as in the case of negligence.

His Lordship preferred to go by the principle he had stated, that in defamation the cause of action arose, and a writ could be issued, as soon as the words had been published to a person then knowing of the material facts. There could be no conversion into a caule of action by facts coming into existence afterwards. Otherwise, as Mr Justice Blair pointed out in *Simons Proprietary Ltd v Riddel* ([1941] NZLR 913, 931), "the writer of innocuous words would become responsible for all changes of meaning any such words might later acquire owing to changes of circumstances". That principle applied. Facts which came into existence afterwards did not make the statement defamatory.

A plaintiff pleading a legal innuendo must specify the person or persons to whom the words were published and the special circumstances known to that person or persons. *Fullam's* case, page 655, and *The Supreme Court Practice*, 1979, page 291. The circumstances of the case did not justify a departure from the ordinary rules.

There should be leave to appeal, the appeal should be allowed and an order made striking out the claims in libel and slander.

Lord Justice Templeman agreed.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, also agreeing, said that the novel point was the question of law whether when extrinsic facts were relied upon in support of an innuendo which arose after the publication of the original words not defamatory in their ordinary and natural meaning, they could have the defamatory meaning alleged in the innuendo. The registrar and judge held that they could.

It was alleged that the facts gave rise to an innuendo that the plaintiffs had given a reason for cancelling a concert which they knew to be false.

Two points were taken for the plaintiffs: (1) that at the time of the publication there was no slander because the extrinsic facts were not known to the publisher; (2) alternatively, the defamation claims should be struck out because the particular members of the public were not identified: see *Duncan and Neill, Defamation* (1978), page 37, citing *Hough v London Express Newspapers Ltd* ([1940] 2 KB 507, 513) and *Consolidated Trust Co v Browne* ([1948] 49 SR (NSW) 86, 89).

The law was stated in *Fullam's* case, especially at pages 655-656. There might be exceptions to the general rule as stated by Lord Justice Scarman, but the present case was a much more limited publication to a more limited number of publishers.

Publication was an essential part of the cause of action and once there was publication the cause of action was complete. There was no room for the principle that the cause of action was somehow or other inchoate.

Solicitors: Ingledew, Brown, Bennison & Garrett; Marsh, Regan.

Probing Home Office immigrants records

Regina v Patel

Home Office records relating to an alleged illegal immigrant did not prove themselves and had to be proved by an officer responsible for their compilation and custody, the Court of Appeal held when allowing an appeal against convictions for assisting illegal entry into the United Kingdom.

The court quashed five convictions of Abdul Hamid Ibrahim Patel, aged 29, at Preston Crown Court (Judge Openshaw). He had been sentenced to four years imprisonment.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW (sitting with Lord Justice Shaw and Mr Justice Hodgson) said that the prosecution called the chief immigration officer at Manchester Airport to prove that a named man was an illegal immigrant. His evidence was that he examined Home Office records, which showed that the man was not entitled to a certificate of registration in the United Kingdom and was an illegal immigrant.

Those Home Office records were hearsay, just as were the commercial records in *Myers v DPP* ([1965] AC 1001). They could not speak for themselves and were not within the classes of documents which were allowed to do so since the Criminal Evidence Act, 1965.

An officer responsible for their compilation and custody should have been called to give evidence that the method of compilation and custody was such that if the man's name was not there he had to be an illegal immigrant. It was not suggested that the immigration officer was such an officer. The judge was wrong in law to admit the evidence about the state of the records.

Appeals to single judge

Order 56, rules 4a and 5 of the Rules of the Supreme Court have been amended to enable appeals by case stated in the types of proceedings mentioned in the order to be heard by a single judge and only by a Divisional Court of the Family Division if the court so directs.

A Practice Direction, issued by the President, states: "The rules require that all relevant papers be lodged in the Principal Registry of the Family Division, but there is no requirement in the rules that the single judge must be a single judge sitting in London. Accordingly, any party wishing the appeal to be heard and determined by a single judge outside London should apply to the President for a direction to this effect. The application should be made by letter addressed to the clerk of the rules. Where such a direction is given, the clerk of the rules will inform the appellant of the relevant divorce town and will refer the papers to the listing officer of the appropriate circuit office for a date of hearing to be fixed and notified to the appellant."

Registrar may extend time

In re a Debtor 138/80

Lord Justice Ormrod, sitting with Lord Justice Brightman and Mr Justice Reeve in the Court of Appeal, said in a judgment of the court that a registrar in bankruptcy had a discretionary power under section 109(4) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, to extend the time for allowing a debtor to file an affidavit relating to a counter-claim, set-off or cross-demand against his creditor: rule 137(b) of the Bankruptcy Rules, 1952. The statement to the contrary in *Williams on Bankruptcy*, 19th edition, page 467, was based on a misunderstanding of *In re a Debtor* ([1933] 1 WLR 1050) and was not correct.

In the present case the Affidavit was filed after the expiry of the seven-day period appropriate under rule 138 (as amended) but before the expiry of the 10-day period before an act of bankruptcy was committed under section 1(1)(g) of the Act. The debtor had asked that the affidavit be admitted as a valid claim although it was filed two days out of time.

هكذا من الأصل

PARLIAMENT, January 28, 1981

Review of leave arrangements for special hospital patients

House of Commons

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C) asked the Secretary of State for Social Services if his review of leave arrangements for special hospital patients had been completed.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, in a written reply, said: Ronald Sailes was convicted in May 1980 of the murder of a young girl while he was on leave from Broadmoor Hospital and following his conviction, I asked for urgent consideration to be given to what lessons could be learnt from this case.

The review of arrangements for sending patients on leave, which was not confined to Broadmoor but covered the four special hospitals in England, was carried out by officials of my Department and the Home Office in consultation with staff at Broadmoor and the other special hospitals. I accept the review team's conclusions.

As well as looking closely at the arrangements made for Ronald Sailes's leave, the review team collected information about the use of leave for other patients. Their report concludes that, while no improvements in leave arrangements could guarantee that a similar tragedy will never happen again, some lessons can be learnt for the future. The review team have appended to their report a set of guidelines on the main steps to be taken when a patient is sent on leave.

The guidelines cover consultation within and outside the hospital about the proposed leave, the passing of information to relevant agencies and individuals, the selection of a suitable hostel for a particular patient, and the arrangements for supervising patients on leave.

The team have suggested that these guidelines should be made available to the special hospitals for their immediate use, and that they should then be reviewed after a period of time in the light of comments from the hospitals and their experience of using guidelines.

One particular question considered in the review was whether the police should always be alerted to presence in their area of a patient on leave from a special hospital. It is already Home Office practice to notify the police when a restricted patient (one who is subject to special restrictions set out in Section 65 of the Mental Health Act 1959) is sent on leave.

The review team have recommended that the police should also be notified of leave arrangements, unless the responsible medical officer is satisfied that there are special circumstances which make this inappropriate, for patients who, though not now restricted, have previously been subject to restrictions (as Sailes had) and for patients who, though never subject to restrictions, have been convicted of a serious sexual or violent offence.

There will be very few, if any, of these because a patient with such a conviction will almost certainly have been subject to a restriction order.

With other unrestricted patients, the police should not normally be notified unless the responsible medical officer is satisfied that there are special reasons for doing so.

I shall be arranging for the report and appendices to be sent to the special hospitals as the team recommend and will be considering how their conclusions can best be made known to other interested agencies and organizations.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Centenary celebration: Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons meets the chairman and some past chairmen of the Parliamentary Press Gallery who gathered at the House to mark the gallery's centenary year.

Safety by rail: not a passenger killed

Provisional results showed that in 1980, for the third time in five years, not a single rail passenger was killed in train accidents, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary for Transport, said during questions.

Mr Edward Leadbitter (Hartlepool, Lab) had asked for a statement on safety standards performance in British Railways operations within the context of the investment programme and the current financial provisions.

Mr Clarke (Rushcliffe, C): Provisional results show that in 1980, for the third time in five years, not a *single* passenger was killed in a train accident.

The incidence of potentially serious accidents was the lowest ever recorded. This is a fine achievement and I congratulate all concerned.

Mr Leadbitter: The nature of my question referred to safety in relation to the investment programme and the expansion of the programme.

Sir Peter Parker has expressed the gravest concern and yesterday the Newcastle divisional manager of BR, addressing northern MPs, indicated the desperate need for more investment to cover up the backlog of work on track and equipment. The general secretaries of Aslef and the NUR have expressed concern.

Mr Clarke: The Secretary of State has stressed the importance he attaches to investment in the railway. We have maintained investment ceilings at their present levels despite the economic crisis.

Track renewal had been taken by us out of that investment ceiling. We are anxious investment should continue and maintain that satisfactory high level of safety.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab): The condition of some of the track is very much in arrears and there is a need for finance to replace and repair.

Mr Clarke: We are quite satisfied that within the renewal resources which are realistically attainable it will be possible to maintain rail stock to the standard we all desire.

Britain's trade with Spain increasing in spite of dispute over Gibraltar

House of Lords

If the British-Spanish Agreement on Gibraltar remained unfulfilled it could become a serious issue in the current negotiations between Spain and the EEC Commission, **Lord Bethell** (C) said during a debate on Gibraltar.

He said it could make it even more difficult for Britain to support Spain's application for entry to the Community. This was at a time when Britain was perhaps the most enthusiastic EEC member pressing for Spain's accession.

The agreement signed in April, 1980, was as much in the interests of Spain as the United Kingdom or the Atlantic Alliance and the EEC.

Since then there had been no progress and restrictions still existed which prevented people of Gibraltar from communicating with their relatives and friends across the border with Spain.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts (Lab) for the Opposition, said he did not regard Gibraltar and Spanish accession to the EEC as being linked.

While we wish to do everything to smooth the entry of Spain into the Community (he said) we cannot envisage even the possibility of our agreeing to a constitutional change in the status of Gibraltar without the full and free acquiescence of the people of that state.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said that if Spain joined the EEC, and there was every reason to suppose it would, the whole future of Gibraltar, this hot potato between Britain and the Spanish Government, must be considered from the European point of view.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said no British Government could hand over 25,000 loyal Gibraltarians to any foreign or other regime which they themselves were not prepared willingly to accept.

Lord Greenwood of Rossendale (Lab) said Lord Carrington and Sir Ian Gilmour were to some extent the prisoners of policy evolved by previous administrations. In the circumstances, they did well in the Lisbon talks, but they should plan no concessions. All they needed to do was to say clearly and repeatedly that Britain was there and would stay there until the people of Gibraltar asked her to leave.

Lord Selsdon (C) said the greatest service to Gibraltar would be to help it to develop and build economic independence. The removal of the blockade and the opening of the frontier would perhaps be the greatest single thing to benefit Gibraltar's economy.

Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the growth of the Gibraltar economy, quite apart from developments on the social and political sides, demonstrated the barrenness of the policies of restricting the country economically and politically.

Under the Lisbon agreement anything could be discussed in the negotiations, but the preamble stated that the British Government would never enter into negotiations under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes. Nothing could be clearer than that.

The main hold-up in recent months had been over the clarification of the agreement. The Lord Privy Seal (Sir Ian Gilmour) visited Madrid earlier this month. British trade with Spain had been increasing rapidly and exports totalled £1,300m last year, an increase of more than 19 per cent on the previous year. The two countries had much in common and many shared interests.

At Madrid the commitment of both Governments to the Lisbon agreement was reaffirmed and Sir Ian Gilmour stressed the hope that it might be implemented without further delay, making the point that this was as much in the interests of Spain, as Britain and Gibraltar.

Although they had run into difficulties with implementation of the agreement, it was not dead and there had been no breakdown. Britain was ready to implement it in the terms they signed it. The agreement should be implemented long before Spanish accession to the EEC.

The debate concluded.

Off-licences Bill rejected

The Licensing Amendment (Off-Licences) Bill which was negatived was condemned by **Lord Jacques** (Lab) as a move by one section of the licensed trade against another. The impetus for the Bill came from the licensed victuallers, the people who had the public houses, and was a move against the off-licence trade, particularly self-service shops.

Lord Inglewood (C), moving the second reading, said the Bill was designed to tidy up a small corner in the jungle of licensing laws.

The Bill would prevent a layout where the shopper could take from the shelves everything he needed, including alcoholic liquor.

Lord Byers (L) said he opposed the Bill. It was a thinly disguised attempt by the public house owners, managers and tenants to recover some of their off-licence business which they had lost.

Lord Auckland (C) said it was not an anti-drink Bill or an anti-supermarkets bill. It was a Bill to try to ensure that *licensing regulations* applied in reasonable condition to all outlets selling alcoholic refreshment.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary, Home Office, said the Government was always willing to consider any constructive proposals which might help reduce the levels of alcohol misuse. But it was not convinced the Bill would contribute significantly to a reduction in drunkenness and alcoholism among young people and women.

House adjourned, 9.42 pm.

Bringing citizenship and right of abode closer together

The Government was doing nothing new in suggesting that the citizenship laws should give a better idea of where people belonged, **Mr William Whitelaw**, Home Secretary, said in moving the second reading of the British Nationality Bill.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said that it had been common ground for many years that the present nationality law was out-of-date and needed replacing.

The basic principle on which the previous and present Governments had proceeded was that in the Labour Government's green paper which said that "there must be a more meaningful citizenship for those who have close links with the United Kingdom". It was easy to state that principle, but, as Governments of both parties knew, it was far more difficult to put it into practice.

Citizenship was inevitably a sensitive matter about which people felt strongly. They were naturally concerned about changes which they felt could affect them in important ways.

It was understandable that in such a climate, fears and anxieties, sometimes irrational, would be aroused. Where there was a case for making changes to the Bill to allay such fears, that could be considered as the legislation progressed. In many cases, the fears which had been expressed were wholly misplaced.

The main reason why it was necessary to replace existing law was simply because the citizenship created by the British Nationality Act 1948 no longer gave any clear indication of who had the right to enter the United Kingdom. Citizenship and the right of abode, which ought to be related, had over the years parted company with each other.

One could be a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies and not have the right of abode in *the United Kingdom. Conversely*, one could have the right of abode in this country without being a citizen of it.

Holders of the present citizenship might not unnaturally be encouraged to believe, despite the immigration laws to the contrary, that they had a right of entry to the United Kingdom.

We are doing nothing new (he continued) in suggesting that our citizenship should give a better idea of where people actually belong.

It was proposed that there should, besides British citizenship, be citizenship of the British dependent territories and British overseas citizenship. That did not mean that for practical purposes the position of any of those who would have been British overseas citizens under the green paper proposals would be altered.

It was claimed that Clause 1 (Acquisition by birth or adoption) was racially discriminatory. He did not understand the basis for that claim.

The clause said that a child born here should be a British citizen at birth only if one of his parents was a British citizen or was settled here.

The provision took account of the increasing numbers of children born to visitors, students and others who were here only temporarily. It would also cover children of illegal entrants and overstayers. A person's racial origin was not relevant.

The clause introduced much the same system which operated in most other countries in Europe. The Government's proposal was more generous, since a child could be born a British citizen not only if one of his parents was such a citizen but also if one of his parents was settled here.

The present law enabled citizens by naturalization or registration to transmit citizenship overseas in the same way as citizens by birth. The Bill changed that. It provided in effect that British citizens by naturalization or registration would not generally be able to transmit citizenship to children born abroad. They would be equated with citizens by descent.

The provision was not racially discriminatory. Anyone who was a British citizen by descent would also be unable to transmit, even though he might be of United Kingdom ancestry. Indeed, if resident in a Commonwealth country, he would be unable to transmit at present. All the Bill was doing was to put citizens by registration or naturalization on the same footing.

The same exception they must make for those in Crown service or with business connexions, would also apply to them.

The Government's position was reasonable. It had consistently been the aim of successive governments since well into the last century, to ensure that naturalization was not being granted to people who had no intention of living in the country.

It seemed right that a person who acquired citizenship by registration or naturalization and then left and had children born overseas, should not automatically be able to pass on that citizenship.

The Bill provided, however, for registration of a child who had lived in Britain for three years with parents, and where both consented.

He did not see how a suggestion of discrimination against women could seriously be made.

The Bill preserves for a transitional period of two years (he said) the entitlement of noncitizen wives to be registered.

Otherwise, the Bill provided for equality of treatment in almost every area. Most important, however, was the right of women as well as men to transmit British *citizenship. It was an important* and significant new advance towards sex equality.

Mr Hattersley, the Opposition Spokesman, who had made the criticism, was apparently referring to proposals for acquisition of citizenship by spouses. He apparently called them sexually discriminatory but accepted that husbands and wives were treated equally.

This is so (he said). How it can be said that a provision which treats husbands and wives alike is discriminatory against women, I find impossible to comprehend.

No provision deprived people living in this country of their civil rights, nor was there any intention to use the Bill in that way. To suggest that the Bill should also cover civic rights and obligations was self-evidently unrealistic.

It was unfair to criticize the Government for doing what had always been done and treat nationality as a self-contained area calling for its own separate legislation. The Labour Government's green paper had not dealt with such privileges.

The Bill provided generally for children born abroad in the first generation to become citizens by descent if one parent was a citizen by birth. A child would be a British citizen if one parent was a British citizen, though not by birth, and was in Crown service or service designated as closely associated with overseas activities of the Government. The British Council was an example.

Citizenship could be transmitted by registration overseas where the mother or father were citizens and working overseas in jobs with a close United Kingdom connexion. Included here were United Kingdom firms with overseas branches. These provisions would replace the present arrangements for consular registration and would apply to births in the Commonwealth, too.

A husband or wife of a British citizen could apply for naturalization after three years' residence but for other people the period would be five years. At present a wife, but not a husband, had entitlement to acquire citizenship immediately on marriage.

The basic preliminary requirements for naturalization were five years in this country, good character, knowledge of the language and an intention to live here or be employed in Crown service or *some other United Kingdom based* employment.

Some people argued that the criteria for naturalization should be more specific. They often used the word "objective" and felt there should be a right of appeal against refusal. But the green paper and the White Paper set out powerful arguments against appeal rights here.

The arguments against an appeal system remained compelling. Such a system would certainly be expensive in terms of public service manpower

Furthermore, because it would mean a system of objective tests, it was difficult to see how the existing criteria for citizenship could continue to operate.

The Bill corrected an anomaly. At present, if a woman who was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies had a child overseas and that child was stateless, it had an entitlement to registration as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies. A side effect of acquisition of citizenship in this way was to give the child the right of abode in the United Kingdom even if the mother did not have it.

That was clearly illogical, so the Bill provided that such children would acquire the same status as their mothers whether this be British citizenship or citizenship of the British dependent territories or British overseas citizenship.

The Bill provided for a composite citizenship covering all the dependent territories. The Government was aware of the strength of feeling in Hongkong on the need to maintain the ties between that territory and the United Kingdom. It wanted to reaffirm that the proposed legislation was in no way intended to weaken those links to which the Government attached great importance.

He understood the feelings of some of the dependencies who felt that their particular situation was special. The Government had taken with great seriousness the approaches made to it by Gibraltar.

It was obviously important that the Gibraltar House of Assembly had unanimously passed a motion asking the Government to reconsider so as to categorize them as British citizens. The position of the Falkland Islands also commanded a great deal of sympathy.

Nevertheless, it remained right that the citizenship of the dependent territories should apply in a uniform way throughout those territories. Unimaginable confusion would result if this were not so.

He wanted to stress, however, that the Bill in no way altered the position as regards the United Kingdom's moral and constitutional responsibilities for the territories in question. Nor did it in any way affect the special position of Gibraltar as part of the European Community.

He could assure the Falkland Islanders that they could depend on the most sympathetic consideration of their position.

Apart from those who wanted their special relationship with the United Kingdom emphasized in the Bill, the provisions of the Bill for dependent territories were, as he understood it, broadly acceptable to those territories.

He hoped that by outlining the main provisions of the Bill he would have demonstrated that, understandable as they were, there were no real grounds for some of the fears which had been expressed.

I appeal to all those (he said), including representatives of the Churches who have expressed such fears, to consider further what I have said.

I am most concerned to remove the basis for the existing misunderstandings and am anxious that people should not be alarmed unnecessarily. I emphasize yet again that the Bill will not adversely affect the position under the immigration law of anyone who is lawfully settled in the United Kingdom.

The Bill provided the comprehensive and logical overhaul of citizenship legislation that had so long been required and which it had long been the duty of the Government to introduce.

Bill condemned as racist and as a move to control immigration

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) said they would oppose the Bill at all stages. The Bill should be considered by the whole House for it concerned fundamental rights of British citizenship. In some cases, long established rights were being diminished or removed.

It is our view (he said) and the view of most commentators that this is not a nationality Bill but an immigration control Bill.

He did not wish to suggest a new nationality Act was not needed. Much had changed since 1948, not least the wholly welcome process of colonies becoming independent nations.

They needed a positive statement of nationality from which then a statement of immigration could flow without any discrimination between the races and the sexes. The Bill discriminated in both particulars. It was an immigration control Bill dressed up to look like a nationality Bill.

Since the Bill was based on the Government's prejudices concerning entry and settlement it inevitably discriminated against the black population in the Commonwealth and the black population already in the United Kingdom. (Conservative cries of "Rubbish".)

The Bill was racist. There were in his constituency examples of two families living in neighbouring houses, both of them made up of British citizens, both of them theoretically enjoying equal rights under the law. They would not mind after this Bill that they had identical rights.

A child born to one of those families if the mother happened to be on holiday in Spain, would be automatically British. A child born to another family; if the mother happens to be with her mother in Islamabad, would not be automatically British.

These were two families living side by side theoretically equal under the law whose rights were changed by this Bill. The difference between the two categories almost invariably worked out in a way which disadvantaged the black community.

With the example he had given, a child born to one family would be British in all circumstances while a child born to the other would only be British by courtesy of the Home Secretary.

It was no good the Home Secretary praching homilies about equal treatment of the ethnic minorities, if the Government then passed legislation which in effect as a result of its outcome put the ethnic minorities in disadvantaged conditions.

The Opposition was absolved of any parentage of the Bill because the Government was doing things that the previous Government diametrically would not have done.

Clause 1 stated that a person should be a British citizen if at the time of birth his father or mother was a British citizen or settled in the United Kingdom. This did not include people who the courts might decide were not ordinarily resident here.

A substantial number of children who in future would be born into the United Kingdom, would for the first time in history be denied the absolute and automatic right to British citizenship. The Labour green paper was specific in its support of automatic citizenship for every child born here.

An article in *The Times*, clearly dictated by some luckless PRO at shorthand speed, actually said that the change which would deny some children British citizenship was made because of the large number of people travelling, with the greater likelihood of people being born here while in transit.

The Opposition believed that a proper nationality Bill would contain a precise definition of what nationality meant. It would enshrine those conditions in law and make them subject to proper appeal from people who believed they were entitled to nationality but had not been granted it.

This Bill made no provision for any appeal concerning the rights of nationality. Discussing its failure to do so the White Paper indulged in a completely squalid piece of double talk.

One of the things which made him feel most strongly about the immigration regulations was the way in which it was impossible for a wife or husband to join a wife or husband in this country. It took two or three years to get an interview in the country of origin and another two years for a judgment.

The Opposition would like to see a main class of British citizen, which should embrace everyone born or adopted in the United Kingdom, everyone born or adopted overseas whose parents were United Kingdom citizens and wives and husbands of British citizens.

Those who the Government would make citizens of a dependent territory would have a generalized citizenship, and that was wrong. Labour wanted to see individual citizenship granted for the individual dependencies.

The category of British overseas citizen was not so much a status as a substitute. Many in the Commonwealth countries had the rights of permanent settlement and the Government should take the initiative in arranging discussions with Commonwealth countries to clarify and regularize their status.

After those discussions, many of those citizens would have acquired, he hoped, full citizenship of their resident countries and those who remained should be offered British citizenship.

The course he had suggested *would extend British citizenship. It* would have a consequent effect on immigration. It would not have a sustantial effect even in theory. In practice the additional immigration would be negligible, but some people would seek to represent it as a virtual open door policy.

What he had said provided nothing of the sort. It was simply a Nationality Bill which was free from racial bias. If by enunciating that as clearly as they could Labour would lose some votes, then so be it.

'Latest in long line of rather shoddy measures'

Sir Paul Bryan (Howden, C) said that the introduction of the status of citizenship of British dependent territories had been done largely for the reassurance of Hongkong but had not succeeded. The claims of those who had served the Crown in overseas dependent territories should not be overlooked.

He suggested that the passports of Hongkong citizens should bear the words "British (Hongkong) citizens".

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) said he and his *colleagues considered* the Bill was thoroughly bad and they would oppose it at all stages.

It was the latest in a long line of rather shoddy measures which were reducing the basic rights and discriminating against the ethnic minority in the country. It was no answer for some Conservative MPs to say it was not racist because occasionally white people were caught in the same unfair discriminatory net.

The Bill was racist *in* effect and those discriminated against would in practice be overwhelmingly from the ethnic communities.

The Liberals believed there should be a positive assertion on what nationality and citizenship were all about and the guiding principle of any new statute should be that which preserved, and where possible, enhanced the security of the freedom of the individual.

On no account should anyone be deprived of citizenship he already enjoyed unless he was given some other citizenship more appropriate to his needs.

Mr Edward Gardner (South Fylde, C) said that those who tried to introduce race into a debate on nationality were producing a dangerous mixture. They were like *people prepared to risk pouring* petrol into an oil stove. There was likely to be an explosion.

One reason for the Bill was that there were so few in this country and born here who could answer the simple question: "What is your nationality?".

The British Nationality Act of 1948 had produced the most absurd anomalies. It was brought in at a time when the British Empire was breaking up.

It was clear that they must have a new nationality law and this was the only government that had the guts to do something about it. Any government that had the courage to touch this hypersensitive political and social nerve of nationality was bound to get opposition.

The Bill was needed to provide a single and separate nationality but was also required to provide the foundation for immigration rules later on. At the moment the confusion between Britain's nationality laws and their immigration rules was greater than in any other country, east or west.

A time bomb beneath the surface

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) said that by a disastrous error it was decided in 1948 to lump hundreds of people within the dominions under one title called citizenship and to describe them as citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies.

There could have been (he said) no more crass offence to commonsense than to create a citizenship to which no reality, no actuality, corresponded.

The Bill as it stood would not solve some of the problems confronting the country. It had retained the *ragbag principle* which had landed Britain with citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies.

They should have faced the reality of the dependent overseas treritories and, however difficult it might be, endowed them with a citizenship of their own which would at least have a definite meaning in relation to each of the territories.

The Bill did not bring together status on the one hand and rights and duties on the other.

Was it acceptable that persons who had the right of residence in this country, who had acquired and were exercising that right perfectly peaceably and properly, thereby became qualified to create in their offspring in this country British nationality?

Mr Alebtr McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C), chairman of the British Gibraltar Group, said the passing of this Bill would give the Government or any future administration the right to withdraw concessions and place restrictions upon the people of Gibraltar which did not exist at present. The Bill's provisions threatened Gibraltarians' deep sense of patriotism

Mr Reginald Freeson (Brent, East, Lab) said the Bill demeaned them as a society. It was an illiberal, racist and discriminatory measure with little to commend it. Once again a Government had pandered to fear, prejudice and racism.

Si rCharles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen, C) said that it was not sensible to make new citizenship all over the world for countries which varied in size and organization. There could be no loyalty to an amorphous body. There could be loyalty to Hongkong and to Antigua, but nobody in Hongkong would feel they belonged to the Pitcairn Islands.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) said that he was convinced that they must not in this Bill make the mistake of 1948 and 1968 of giving an assurance to people and ratting on it when the assurance came to be collected.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington, C) said they were deliberately conferring on 1,500,000 people a citizenship they did not need because they already had their own.

Mr Dydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab) said the Bill should be changed especially to protect the interests of the children born in this country and their patrial rights.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said it had been necessary to bring the Bill forward as a result of 25 years of mass immigration into these islands.

The ordinary Englishman still clung obstinately to his Englishness and to the old and known ways. He knew only too well that if immigration continued at anything like the present rate the indigenous population would in time be sublimated by aliens

He regarded the Bill as a poor and feeble effort against this background. The Home Secretary seemed terrified of any pressure from the immigrant lobbies. The police hesitated to enforce the law against immigrants in the way they would against ordinary English people.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South, Lab) said it seemed highly likely under the terms of this Bill that there would be a series of investigative harassments of the black people in Britain. In many ways the Bil lwas a recipe for increased racial conflict.

Human cattle in dirty trains

Surely British Rail could wash the trains, **Mr Arthur Lewis** (Newham, North-West, Lab) said to the Secretary of State for Transport.

Why are the tains so dirty? (he went on.) They used to be washed once. If the human cattle had various associations working for them, there would be an outcry.

Mr Norman Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C): I will pass on what he says to the chairman of British Rail.

Foreign lorries

Another "blitz" campaign to test the safety of lorries coming into Britain was announced by **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Transport, during questions. He said this would be in addition to the "blitz" testing of lorries at ports last October.

He was answering **Mr Arthur Lewis** (Newham, North-West, Lab) who said that British transport services had alleged that some lorries entering the country could not pass an MOT test and had many faults.

Bill rejected

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, C) was refused leave, by 168 votes to 67, to bring in a Bill to require the Secretary of State for Education and Science, to carry out a review of the transfer of the whole cost of public education to a central fund financed by income-related contributions and to report to Parliament on the results of that and on the effects of proceedings further to introduce an education voucher scheme.

Peers want English language simplified: Anglo-Saxon neglected since 1066

Britain should have a permanent Language Commission on the lines of the Law Commission, **Lord Simon of Glaisdale** (C), said when he opened a short debate on the benefits that would flow from the simplification of the English language.

He said that in many respects English was a superb language to learn but it presented one great *difficulty—the discrepancy* between spelling and pronounciation. One easy reform would be to adopt the American spelling where it differed from British English.

Lord Strabolgi (Lab) said just as important as the difference between spelling and pronounciation was the structure of sentences and the correct meaning of words.

There was concern at the modern tendency of using more words than necessary and the general sloppiness of sentence structure. Was this the fault of the way English grammar was taught in schools?

Lord Airedale (L) said there was no question that if there was to be a world language it would be English, but whether it would be *English* English or American English was uncertain. He was prejudiced in favour of English English.

The Americans, although they economized a little in their spelling, undid this good work by always preferring the longer word to the shorter.

An Englishmen left his flat by the lift and got into his car to go and see a film. An American left his apartment by the elevator and got into his automobile to go and see a motion pucture.

Lord Bridge of Harwich, in a maiden speech, said that one area where the cry for simplification was by no means new was that of legislation.

The answer was that Parliament legislated on many subjects, of which the fixing of compensation for compulsory purchase was a good example where 90 per cent of the complexity of language which found its way into an Act of Parliament was inherent in the legislative process itself.

Lord Mancroft (C) said government and Parliament wert responsible for so much gobbledygook which crept into legislation and debates. They were all guilty of misusing the beautiful English language. There needed to be more simplification of legislation.

Lord Kings Norton (Ind) said that to develop brevity and preciseness was more important than to reform spelling. They should start rather than commence, leave and not *depart and spit rather* than expectorate.

Anglo-Saxon sinct 1066 had been neglected. When new words had been needed they had built on Norman-French and Latin. The result of the Battle of Hastings dealt a blow to brevity from which the English language had never recovered. It was time they wwent back to 1065.

Viscount Barrington (L) said it was not as easy to simplify the language as people thought. As a language went out into the world it was important that it should not only remain a language, but remain English.

Lord Davies of Leek (Lab) said he did not think there was a child today who could parse or analyse. They could not tell a preposition from a leg or pork.

Lord Fraser of Kilmorack (C) said meaningless adjectives were thrown around a great deal. The word "diabolical" was one txample. In the last week, pretty well everything on television had been called this. He was sick of a word which meant nothing in the contexts in which it was used.

The Marquess of Ailesbury (Ind) said immediately after his father died he tried to insert an appropriate notice into a top people's newspaper. He found to his intense disgust he was not allowed to write "Wednesday, October 4," which they would only accept as "Wed Oct 4".

Despite flourishing his cheque book and offering to pay for the words, he was told that this was not house style.

Things had improved more recently, but he had summoned his family doctor and insturcted him that in future all members of the family were to breathe their last only during the month of May. (Laughter.)

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, replying to the debate, said the history of spelling reform had not been encouraging because of the proliferation of contending schemes. Another problem was that of the wide variety of speech patterns from one part of the country to another, and in different parts of the English speaking world.

The Secretary of State for Education and Science (Mr Mark Carlisle) was not hostile to the idea of language reform, but this was not something that could be imposed. If they were seriously thinking of reform, it would have to be supported by the public as well as by teachers, parents and governors in schools.

The idea of a national language commission was intriguing, but it was doubtful if agreement on a programme of reform would be possible.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debates on reports of Public Accounts Committee.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Social Security (Contributions) Bill, report and third reading. Trees (Replanting and Replacement) Bill, Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Bill, and Representation of the People Bill, second readings.

SPORT

Football

Enfield are lucratively vindicated but cruelly rewarded

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Enfield 0 Barnsley 3

Threatened rather than promised a fifth round tie at Middlesbrough, Enfield departed the FA Cup at White Hart Lane last night with their club's coffers much improved but their spirits doused by having seen three shots hit bar or post while Barnsley, of the third division, recovered from an ominous start.

The fact that will go into the records to outlive the memory of an untidy replay will be the size of the crowd, 35,244. Many of them missed the promising efforts that the last of the non-league survivors offered in the early minutes. This vast audience also saw Enfield make fine attempts to fight back towards the end.

Enfield's decision to play at the first division ground was cruelly rewarded on the field but lucratively vindicated by the crowd they attracted. During the first half an announcer appealed for people to make more room for the "thousands" outside, and no doubt if the stadium had not been in the midst of rebuilding work, more would have been there to see the Isthmian League team set off with two goal attempts.

Forming their attacks confidently at the back where Jennings was particularly enterprising, Enfield kept Oliver and Burton, two large men with some skilful touches, well provided. After 11 minutes Oliver's strong header from Howell's free kick was efficiently pushed over the bar by New and a minute later he tried again and came even closer when heading on to the crossbar after Bishop ferried on King's corner.

After surviving their nervous beginning in which the full backs were a danger to their own goal, Barnsley began to grow a little while not actually causing the Enfield defence many serious problems. That they scored with their best, flowing attack of the first half was a fair reward if harsh on the depth of Enfield's endeavour.

Cultivating the attack in their own half through Joyce, and Glavin, Barnsley made space on the right. Glavin backheeled a pass to Downes who centred and Aylott's looping header floated tantalizingly over the reach of Jacobs and under the bar. For the remaining 15 minutes of the half Barnsley enjoyed a margin of control that they failed to maintain early in the second when for minutes on end Enfield kept them pressed in their own half.

By committing themselves to recovery, Enfield capitulated to Barnsley's first breakaway of the second half, on the hour. Lester made the defence pay for not organizing themselves more effectively, so that Glavin made a menacing sprint into the penalty area and sent his good shot inside the far post. The romance was fading and although they had seen Ashford thump the ball into the body of New, Barrett strike the base of the post with a splendid long free kick, and forced several almost panic-stricken clearances, Enfield could not break through. King extended their misfortune with another shot on the post and surely one goal would have been enough to cause this uncertain Barnsley defence to concede more. As it was, Barnsley turned the score to flattering proportions when Aylott headed in from Downes in injury time.

ENFIELD: J. Jacobs; R. Wade (sub, L. Holmes), J. Tone, A. Jennings, R. Barrett, R. Howell, N. Ashford, J. Bishop, J. Burton, S. Oliver, S. King.
BARNSLEY: M. New; J. Joyce, I. Banks (sub), P. Chambers, N. Glavin, R. McCarthy, I. Evans, C. Parker, T. Aylott, M. Lester, R. Downes.
Referee: A. Gunn (Burgess Hill).


The story of Enfield's night as another attack comes to grief. Oliver's header is saved.

For the Jacks of St James it is the giants of St James'

By David Hands
Exeter C 3 Leicester C 1

Leicester City, if not exactly giants of the first division, met a West Country Jack in the shape of Tony Kellow at St James Park last night in their FA Cup fourth-round replay. The Exeter striker scored his third treble of the season to earn the third division club a fifth-round tie at St James'—Newcastle United's ground—and in the process take undisputed lead of the League's goal-scorers with 25 this season.

There was no doubt which team deserved to progress. Exeter moved with more purpose and showed more skill and commitment. The only Leicester player to emerge with any credit was O'Neill, although he and May were booked in the second half.

Exeter's biggest crowd—at 15,628 over twice as big as their previous best—got full value. Not only Kellow kept Leicester on tenterhooks: Peter Rogers pulled their defence to pieces and Forbes came forward to join the fun.

It was of a piece with Leicester's fortunes this season that their goal was helped by a mistake from the otherwise competent Exeter University student, Main, standing in for Bond, the regular goalkeeper, who damaged fingers in the tie at Leicester.

With 10 minutes gone, the Leicester defence was found wanting. Pullar's cross from the right found Kellow with time and space to shoot carefully past Wallington into the far corner. There was little response from the visitors; the Exeter cause found support with the ease in which they dispossessed defenders and from the neglectful way in which Leicester sometimes conceded possession.

Exeter carried their lead into the second half and Wallington had to work hard twice to save from Pearson. "Tigers are better than this" one frustrated Leicester supporter averred thinking of his city's more successful rugby side.

A few minutes later he was on his feet as Main failed to hold Young's shot and Melrose drove home the rebound. It had seemed unbelievable that Leicester would equalize, such was their infirmity in front of goal.

Exeter evidently did not believe it. May brought down Peter Rogers in the box and Kellow rifled the penalty into the top left-hand corner. Ten minutes later a corner from the left filtered through three defenders and Kellow again rapped it in.

EXETER CITY: J. Main; M. Rogers, P. Hatch, R. Forbes, L. Roberts, B. Roberts, I. Pearson, P. Rogers, A. Kellow, J. Delve, D. Pullar.
LEICESTER CITY: M. Wallington; T. Williams, P. Friar, A. Peake (sub, M. Goodwin), L. May, J. O'Neill, P. Byrne, J. Melrose, A. Young, I. Wilson, K. MacDonald.
Referee: B. Stevens (Stonehouse).

Today's fixtures

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Combined Services v Gillingham (at Garrison ground, Chatham, 2.0).
RUGBY UNION: Hospitals Cup, second round: St Mary's v KCH.

Come back Bristol City, all is five times forgiven

By John Nicholls
Bristol City 5 Carlisle United 0

After looking the worse of two poor teams during the first half, an incredibly transformed Bristol City eventually ran out easy winners over Carlisle United in their F.A. Cup fourth round replay at Ashton Gate last night. They will now meet Nottingham Forest at the City Ground.

Once Mabbutt had scored his first goal, only two minutes after the interval City at last came alive and gave some indication that they might have a future in both the F.A. Cup and the second division. Until then, the game had been easily forgettable. There were long periods of aimless play which hardly raised a murmur from the meagre crowd. If it had not said so on the programme, one would never have believed the teams were contesting the right to a lucrative tie against the European champions.

There was none of the traditional cup tie fervour, and the teams played just as they must have all reason. It was easy to see how they have worked themselves down to the lower reaches of the second and third divisions. Surprisingly, it was the visitors, the third division side, that looked the more likely to end the deadlock.

But they muffed the best of their few chances, while all that City could offer were some delicate touches by Ritchie. If this player does indeed move to Sunderland in a few days' time he will be sorely missed. He had a hand, or rather a head, and two feet in three of City's goals, and if this was his last game in a City shirt it was one he will remember.

However, it was Mabbutt who opened the floodgates and after his header from a Whitehead cross, he scored again 11 minutes later from another right wing move. This time, it was Sweeney who projected the perfect centre and Mabbutt had time to shoot down the ball and carefully shoot past Swinburne.

Ritchie's first goal came from the penalty spot, after McDonald handled when under pressure from the now rampant Mabbutt. Four minutes later, the match was as good as over when Ritchie, completely unmarked, turned in Whitehead's corner with his head. The fifth goal came from the substitute Mann, who replaced Tainton and was also unmarked when he scored from close range.

Carlisle nearly had a consolation goal in the final minute when Bannon appeared to have dribbled round the prostrate Moller. Somehow, the Swedish goalkeeper stuck out an arm.

BRISTOL CITY: J. Moller; G. Sweeney, A. Hay, P. Aitken, D. Rodgers, J. Marshall, T. Tainton (sub, J. Mann), A. Fitzpatrick, K. Mabbutt, T. Ritchie, C. Whitehead.
CARLISLE UNITED: T. Swinburne; P. Haigh, M. Coady, I. Macdonald, K. Houghton, R. Parker, R. Coughlin, A. Campbell, P. Bannon, P. Beardsley, G. Staniforth (sub, J. Hamilton).
Referee: D. Richardson (Great Harwood).

Sunderland feel cheated by United's good fortune

By Iain Mackenzie
Sunderland 2 Manchester United 0

Sunderland took two goals and two valuable points against Manchester United at Roker Park last night but most of the 32,000 crowd felt slightly cheated. This was vintage Sunderland in every way except one, the art of goal scoring. United were outclassed and should have lost by half a dozen.

Bailey, the United goalkeeper, had no chance with the goal that came midway through the opening half. Bolton, who had been prominent in defence, took the ball up the left wing, beat a man, and lobbed into the middle. Chisholm trapped it neatly, rounded McQueen and hit a shot past Bailey's right hand.

Shortly before the interval United again came close to scoring. With the Roker defence in a dither, Thomas crossed from the left and Macari flicked the ball on and wide of Turner and a post. But Sunderland could have been two up at the break. Shortly before half time there was an extraordinary situation when Jordan brought down Rowell in Sunderland's penalty area. The referee ignored the incident, but after conferring with a linesman awarded a penalty. McQueen spoke out of turn, and was lectured. Four minutes passed from the moment of Rowell's injury to the penalty kick being taken by Elliott. Upset by the delay, he shot weakly at the goalkeeper.

Sunderland had no thoughts of letting up in the second half and Cummins was particularly dangerous, weaving his way through a tangled United defence time and again.

In the last minute Sunderland got the goal they richly deserved. Bolton burst through the middle and went past three United men before being brought down by the goalkeeper. Bailey argued with the penalty decision and had his name taken for doing so. Rowell did rather better than Elliott before him.

SUNDERLAND: C. Turner; S. Whitworth, J. Bolton, R. Hindmarch, S. Elliott, G. Rowell, K. Arnott, I. Bowyer, J. Hawley, G. Chisholm, S. Cummins.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, M. Duxbury, G. McQueen, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, G. Birtles, J. Jordan, L. Macari, M. Thomas.
Referee: A. Challinor (Rotherham).

Nicholas told he must stay

Peter Nicholas, the Welsh international midfield player, has joined the growing list of dissatisfied players at troubled Crystal Palace by asking new manager, Dario Gradi, for a transfer. But Mr Gradi, whose immediate task is to regain stability at the south London club after its internal disruption at board and managerial level, does not want Nicholas to go—at least for the present.

The £1m striker, Clive Allen, has also repeated his wish to leave Selhurst Park and Mr Gradi has agreed to let him go as soon as Palace get the right offer. Mr Gradi said: "Peter has told me he wants to go, but I have asked him to stay on for a short period. Clive has also asked to move and I have told him he can have his wish."

Allen had already been put on the transfer list during the 55-day reign of Malcolm Allison along with the Republic of Ireland international, Jerry Murphy, and strikers, Vince Hilaire and Ian Walsh. Mr Gradi has also agreed to release David Fry, a goalkeeper.

Yesterday's results

FA Cup, fourth round replays
Bristol C (0) 5 Mabbutt (2), Ritchie (2, 1 pen), Mann — Carlisle (0) 0 — 12,801
(Winners away to Nottingham Forest)
Enfield (0) 0 — Barnsley (1) 3 Aylott (2), Glavin — 35,244
(Winners away to Middlesbrough)
Exeter C (1) 3 Kellow (3, 1 pen) — Leicester C (0) 1 Melrose — 15,263
(Winners away to Newcastle)

First Division
Sunderland (1) 2 Chisholm, Rowell (pen) — Manchester (0) 0 — 31,910

Fourth Division
Bradford C. (1) 1 Campbell — Peterbor'gh (0) 1 Kellock — 3,306

SCOTTISH CUP: third round replays: Clyde (1) 2, Partick Thistle (2) 4 (Winners away to Dundee United); Clydebank (2) 5, East Fife (1) 8 (Winners away to Kilmarnock); Cowdenbeath (2) 4, Arbroath (0) 0 (Winners home to East Stirling); Dunfermline (0) 1, Hibernian (1) 2 (Winners at home to Falkirk); Hearts (0) 1, Morton (1) 3 (Winners home to Aberdeen); Motherwell (2) 2, Stenhousemuir (0) 1 (Winners home to Dumbarton).
FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Shrewsbury Town 0, Leeds United 3.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Enderby 3, Stourbridge 2.
SCHOOLS: Brentwood 2, Norseman 2; Colfe's 6, Chigwell 4; Godalming 5, Park Barn 1; Kimbolton 2, Newport GS 2; King Edward's, Whitley 1, Charterhouse 1; Leighton Park 4, Douai 2; Oratory 2, Reading 1; Penwith VI Form 0, Falmouth 0.
WORLD CUP: European Group V: Greece 2, Luxembourg 0.
FRIENDLY: South Australia 0, Dinamo Zagreb 1.
RUGBY UNION: Representative match: United Banks 22, Foreign Exchange Dealers 13. UAU Championship: Quarter-final round: Bristol 6, Manchester 21; Exeter 3, Loughborough 4; Nottingham 7, Durham 29; Swansea 16, UWIST 3. Club matches: Cambridge University 30, Royal Navy 3; Ebbw Vale 10, Tredegar 9; Newport 12, Cross Keys 3; Oxford University 7, Combined London Old Boys 26; Pontypool 22, Pontypridd 11; Rosslyn Park 33, The Army 4.
SCHOOLS: Crowthwoods 6, St Joseph's, Blackheath 42; Emanuel 35, Eltham 6; King Edward VI, Aston 13, Friary-Grange 21; West Midlands Police Cadets 0, Queen Mary's Walsall 19; Peter Symonds 10, Bay House 6; King Henry VIII, Coventry, 19, King Edward's, Birmingham, 4.
HOCKEY: London League: London University 3, Richmond 4; Spencer 2, Cambridge University 3. UAU Championship: Quarter final round: Exeter 3, Newcastle 0; Leeds 0, Loughborough 2. Other match: Reading University 5, Bath University 1. Women's Territorial Match: West 1, East 1.

Rugby Union

Scots draft in Leslie to replace his colleague

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

David Leslie, the Gala flank forward, replaces his club colleague, Gordon Dickson, and Bill Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock) comes in at lock for David Gray in the Scotland team to play Wales at Murrayfield on Saturday week. The side otherwise will be the one who lost 9—16 to France in Paris in the first international of the season.

Three players could not be considered by the selectors because of injuries. One of these is Tom Smith, the big, athletic Gala lock, who is about to resume playing after hurting a knee in a national trial on January 3. Another is Ian Milne, the weighty tighthead prop of Heriot's, who withdrew with a muscle injury from the French encounter.

David Johnston, the centre who was capped four times last season, shrugged off his hamstring twinges to play for Watsonians last weekend, but the selectors cannot be wholly satisfied about his match hardness. So Keith Robertson (Melrose), whose first eight caps were gained on a wing, gets a second opportunity to partner Jim Renwick in the centre.

Dickson has had a fine season but his valuable contribution to Scotland's lineout in Paris—an area not generally productive—has not saved his place. The selectors, looking for a better balance at flank forward, must expect that Leslie, no doubt cast to play off the tail of the lineout on Welsh throws, will improve their ball-winning capacity in all respects.

Leslie, who plays No 8 for his club, won the first of his 12 caps in that position in 1975, and was a regular member of the team for two seasons until dogged by injuries, which restricted him to but two more internationals—against New Zealand in 1978 and England last year.

It will be a second cap for Cuthbertson, who played against Ireland last season and may now be expected to exert a brawny influence at ruck and maul. Whether he and Tomes can produce a better lineout return at No 2 and No 4 remains to be seen. Neither seems a natural jumper in the middle. Scotland might make frequent use of a reduced lineout.

For the second match running there are no Anglo-Scots in a team who will be led by Andy Irvine, the full back, for the third time as he wins his thirty-ninth cap.

France have made one change for their visit to Dublin on the same day. Guy Laporte (Graulhet) wins a first cap at stand-off half, where he is preferred to Alain Caussade, who replaced Bernard Viviès in the game against Scotland. Laporte is reported to be an astute footballer and a fine tactical kicker.

FRANCE: S. Gabernet; S. Blanco, R. Bertranne, D. Codorniou, L. Pardo; G. Laporte, P. Berbizier; P. Dospital, P. Dintrans, R. Paparemborde, D. Revallier, J.-F. Imbernon, J.-P. Rives (captain), M. Carpentier, J.-L. Joinel.

Loughborough steal show with exit line

By David Hands
Exeter U 3 Loughborough U 4

There was a certain irony in Loughborough's victory yesterday. Where they could have opened a sizable gap during the opening moments, they fluffed their lines—and their passes—and had to wait until the closing minutes before ensuring a place in the semi-final round of the UAU knockout competition, against Swansea.

Their win, by a try to a dropped goal, came on their first visit to the St Luke's College ground, though hardly the first encounter between students from the two colleges. Exeter, runners up in the UAU final of the past two years, can count themselves unlucky. They recovered from the indignity of losing two strikes against the head in the first 10 minutes and settled into a rhythm, particularly behind the scrummage where Watkins, the Newport player, exerted a soothing influence under considerable pressure.

Their backs, too, showed enough ability to pull the Loughborough three-quarters out of position, but not quite enough to defeat either the cover or the unpredictable bounce of the ball. At the set-pieces, however, Exeter were always to suffer. Their lineout men warmed to their task as the match progressed and the back row, at ruck and maul, moved from merely killing the ball to a more creative role.

The advantage that Loughborough enjoyed at forward was unfortunately negated by their predictability behind. Wright, the scrum-half, made too much use of the blind-side when it was already clear that his three-quarters and full back were a potent danger in their own right.

Loughborough were quicker into their stride and the feeling persisted that they should have had a couple of tries early on. The admirable Barnard, a Liverpool player during the vacation, created overlaps twice, but the final pass went down. Boyd was a step away from the try line but a score remained elusive.

Watkins pushed Loughborough back and punished their neglect when he dropped a tidy goal from a ruck. It was the only score of the first half and looked likely to be the only one of the game until, with four minutes to go, Wright worked the blind side once more after his forwards had held a set scrummage and pushed.

Boyd was there and fed the intelligent wing, Macdonald, who dived through Drewett's tackle for the try in the corner. It was a decisive score this time, but Loughborough's machinery needs a little extra oil if they are to make the final.

EXETER UNIVERSITY: J. Butcher; P. Drewett, R. Johnstone, S. Hogg, R. Sumner; A. Watkins, D. Brooksby; N. Walker, D. Tutt, J. Hulzar, C. Pinnegar, P. Harrison, P. Thornley (captain), M. Lynch, P. Barber.
LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY: A. Barnard; K. Macdonald, S. Grabham (captain), A. Thompson, D. Todd-Hunter; M. Boyd, I. Wright; D. Davies, M. Duffelen, C. Collins, G. Stokes, S. Hill, D. Jolinek, M. Hughes, D. Pegler.
Referee: M. Wright (Devon).

Durham earn decisive win but badly miss captain

By Richard Streeton
Nottingham 7 Durham 29

For the seventh time in nine seasons Durham reached the UAU rugby championship's semi-final round when their strong, mature pack earned a decisive win at Beeston yesterday by three goals, a penalty goal and two tries to a penalty and a try. A young Nottingham side kept their head above water in the first half but afterwards they were always struggling against opponents who won regular possession.

In spite of Durham's consistent record in the tournament it was 1969 when they last won the title and they by no means dominated this match to the extent they should have done in the soft conditions. Durham looked a well-organized team at times but purposefulness and tactical inventiveness were often missing. They badly missed the generalship of their captain and scrum half, Dewey, who went off in the first minute with an ankle injury.

Woodhead, the replacement, threw out a long pass but attempted little else. The captaincy was taken on by Lillington, whose own work in the tight and lineouts seemed to be distracted. Batten and Chesworth ran with imagination among the backs; Henderson and Ellison were stalwarts in the forwards.

The match was 20 minutes old when Durham went into a lead they never lost. Henderson broke from the back of a lineout, and Gibson and Halsey interpassed before Gibson scored a try. A two-handed catch by Ellison from another lineout brought the next try, with Batten sending in Bailey to score and Chesworth converting.

By half-time Nottingham had answered with a remarkable solo effort by the left winger, George. From inside his own 10-metre line he wriggled past several opposing players, seemingly looking to set up a ruck, but finding himself in the clear, he sprinted over 50 metres to score.

A penalty by Chesworth extended the Durham lead and three more tries underlined the dominance now established. Henderson scored the first from a set-piece move near the line; Batten ran through by himself and successfully chased a kick ahead for the second; and Halsey scored the third after a lone charge by Allison. Chesworth converted two of these. Just before the end Watson succeeded with his first penalty kick in four attempts.

NOTTINGHAM: G. Tovey; N. George, S. Watson, S. Green, D. Thomas; A. Crouch, R. Taverner; T. Kennedy, A. Steel, D. Armstrong, P. Daniell, C. Cordiner, G. Sproul, A. Wass, P. Holloway.
DURHAM: L. Batten; G. Halsey, G. Hulme, D. Bruce-Lockhart, M. Bailey; N. Chesworth, P. Dewey (rep, B. Woodhead); C. Alcock, J. Johnson, S. Henderson, C. Gibson, P. Lillington, B. Crawshaw, J. Ellison, J. Anderson.
Referee: B. Head-Rapson (Notts, Lincs and Derby).

Bristol are left out in the cold

By Alan Gibson
Bristol Univ 6 Manchester Univ 21

The bleak expanse of the Coombe Dingle ground had little to warm chilly Bristolians yesterday, when the University went out of the UAW competition. Manchester won by two goals, a dropped goal and two penalty goals, to two penalty goals. It was not quite so conclusive as it sounds, but Manchester were the faster, stronger, more experienced and better organized side. Their cover in defence constantly cut down promising Bristol movements, and their possession from forward play was always swifter and surer.

They were ahead in a few minutes, with a try by their No 8, Emeruwa, who went over on the blind side in a formidable dash after a maul near the line. Emeruwa is a tall, athletic man, a Zambian international, and whoever is drawn against Manchester in the semi-final will need to watch him. He also scored the second try, near the end, in much the same way.

Both these tries were converted by Parker, who has played for Pontypool, and was another who had an excellent game. Parker also kicked two penalty goals, and showed himself a strong-running scrum-half. The stand-off half, Fullbrook, dropped a neat goal.

Bristol's penalties were kicked by Taylor, who went close with several others: none more than that just after half-time, which hit a post. The rebound gave Bristol a chance of a try, which they did not quite achieve, although a veteran and impartial Llanelli man, standing near the action, thought they had. The score was only 12—6 to Manchester at that time, and the disappointment had its effect on Bristol's play, particularly as it was shortly followed by Fullbrook's dropped goal.

From then on there was no doubt of the result, and although Bristol made another attack, and were near the line continuously for several minutes, Manchester kept covering and tackling, and ultimately cleared. Emeruwa had the last word, as he had had the first.

BRISTOL: S. Scott; S. Watson, J. P. King, W. Cullen, J. Wilks; J. Garr, S. Pillar; A. Presold, M. Taylor, Samuels, W. Squires, M. Littlewood, R. Lunam (capt), G. Wybar, W. Mather.
MANCHESTER: M. Burles; A. Luty, G. Bowen, C. Morgan, K. Hughes; A. Fullbrook, P. Parker; G. Buchan, R. Brason, N. Wheeler, R. Udwin, T. Hetherington, N. Bennett (capt), E. Bennet, F. Emeruwa.
Referee: K. Plummer (Gloucestershire).

Large surprise

Steven Large went to hospital for a check-up yesterday and discovered he had played two rugby matches with a broken neck. An X-ray examination revealed that two bones had snapped and Large in plaster from head to waist, will be out of action for the rest of the season. He said: "I just could not believe it when the doctors told me I had broken my neck. I just thought I had sprained my back."

Out-thought and out of cup

By Peter Walker
Swansea Univ 16 UWIST 3

If not exactly outplaying their opponents, Swansea University certainly out-thought and out-manoeuvred last year's UAU Cup winners, the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, to go through to the semi-final round yesterday.

UWIST began with deceptive promise. Their pack were notably stronger, winning good lineout possession and pushing their opponents back yards in the tight. An impetuous late tackle on their stand-off half, Jenkins, by the open-side wing forward, Collins, on the 22 led to the referee awarding a penalty in the same position at the other end of the field. The full back, Shambler, made the most of such a gift.

A shrewd up-and-under by Swansea's scrum half, Lane—the fifth player to be tried in this position this season—put Shambler under great pressure near his own line. Though he gathered safely enough, the ball was knocked out of his grasp and Collins, following up fast, made amends for his indiscretion two minutes earlier by crashing over.

Despite their overall disadvantage in the set-pieces Swansea continued to hold most of the territorial advantage, largely through the skilful line kicking of Wyatt and their stand-off, Cushion. Their second try, in the Twenty-second minute came while they were defending inside their own 22. The ball bounced clear from a lineout, Jenkins missed his fly kick completely, the Swansea centre and captain Hopkins booted the ball way downfield and the pace of the wing, Harrison, took him clear to score. Wyatt kicked two penalties.

SWANSEA UNIVERSITY: M. Wyatt; D. Harrison, A. Davies, G. Hopkins; D. Cushion, A. Lane; J. Grico, M. Roberts, G. Spurlock, A. Chamberlain, K. Thompson, N. Mason, S. Stephens, T. Collins.
UWIST: A. Shambler; R. Lewis, M. Jones, L. Harries, S. Bravery; D. Jenkins, D. Mason; A. Bathie, H. White, W. McConnell, A. Hewson, R. Brayshaw, P. Obradovic, B. Davies, P. Anthony.
Referee: D. Bevan (Swansea).

Park carry too many guns

By Peter Marson
Rosslyn Park 33 Army 4

Rosslyn Park, fielding some heavy guns of their own, outshone the services champions under floodlights at Roehampton last night and won convincingly by three goals, three tries and a penalty goal to a try. If the Army's selectors learned one thing it was that their troops made too many mistakes. With but a single victory this year, against Oxford University, the Army would seem to have plenty to do before they take on the Royal Navy at Twickenham on March 7.

The Army, led by a former Park player, Peter Warfield—an amiable turncoat so to speak—tackled splendidly, but gallantry usually means a despairing challenge by an individual. As a unit, the thin red line was easily cut down and that fact inspired Park to indulge in some elaborate running and passing.

Park were certainly a lively combination and the inclusion of a handful from the successful colts system made for an admirable blend. At the halfway stage they led 15—4 with Cutter and Anderson scoring tries, Cullen converting the first and Bate, who had opened the scoring with a penalty goal, adding the second conversion.

In the second period the Army continued to get on the wrong side of the law and they were soon to lose the services of the admirable Griffiths, who suffered a head injury at a ruck and retired to the dressing room. Park pressed on and Hoolahan, Bate, Crawley and Anderson scored tries and Bate converted the first of them.

ROSSLYN PARK: P. Bate; R. Hoolahan, M. Anderson, S. Montgomery, S. Howland; J. Ager, D. Cullen; M. Renny, P. d'A. Keith-Roach, A. Cutter, P. Crawley, N. Chaunston, G. Edmunds, A. Ripley (captain), R. Montgomery.
ARMY: Lt P. Warfield (captain); Cpl A. Chapple, Sgt S. Jackson, Sgt J. Davies, Cpl H. Glean; Capt W. Atkinson, Sgt Inst G. Davies; Cpl L. Patten, Cpl H. Elkan, Sgt T. Tarr, Lt J. Campbell-Lamerton, Staff Sgt A. Rundel, L/Cpl A. Rapley, Lt C. Richardson, Sgt R. Griffiths (rep, Sgt Z. Griffiths).
Referee: R. Quittenton (London).

Tennis

Feaver returns to rekindle Britain's hopes

John Feaver, who was involved in the notorious Davis Cup row with Ilie Nastase last summer which earned the Romanian an 18-month ban from the competition, returns to Britain's depleted international tennis team for the crucial King's Cup contest with the Soviet Union at Bournemouth tonight.

Feaver, aged 28, from nearby Wimborne in Dorset, has just returned to Britain from abroad, and will be invaluable to a side which has won just one of their five matches in this European indoor championship. He takes over from Richard Lewis as No 1 to play the top singles against the leading Russian, Vadim Borisov.

Jonathan Smith, the 26-year-old Devon player from Exeter, recently ranked third in Britain, is fit again after a long-standing back injury and takes part in his first full international as doubles partner to Andrew Jarrett against Borisov and Konstantine Pugaev.

Paul Hutchins, the British team manager, will be anxious to see how Smith fares at this level of competition for the Devon player figures in his plans for the much tougher Davis Cup tie against Italy at Brighton in March. Lewis keeps his place in the side but is now relegated to play second singles. He opens the contest against Alexander Zverev.

Britain are currently third in their group of four nations. Hungary haev a worse record but Britain's match with the Soviet Union, who are undefeated, is vital. If Hungary win away to the group leaders, Sweden tonight, Britain could find themselves struggling to avoid relegation when the play-offs are contested next week.

Collision in pool

Christchurch, Jan 28.—Michelle Ford, an Olympic gold medal winner from Australia, broke her nose last night when she collided with a local swimmer during the New Zealand Games, an X-ray examination confirmed today. Miss Ford, aged 18, and the Olympic 800 metres champion, was warming up when the accident occurred.—

Squash rackets

Cousins confront each other again

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Gamal Awad, the best Egyptian, and Dean Williams, who would be the best Australian but for the remarkable span of Geoff Hunt's supremacy, are seeded to contest the final of the Guernsey tournament to be played at St Peter Port from today until Sunday. The International Squash Players' Association rank Awad ninth and Williams twelfth. The 16-man draw also includes four men ranked between 19 and 29: Glen Brumby, Steven Bowditch, John le Lievre, and Abbas Kaoud.

Brumby's presence is a reminder that, had it not been for Australian commitments which deferred his arrival in Europe, he would probably have been on court at Wembley this evening in the semi-final round of the British under-23 championship. As it is, the pairings will be Jahangir Khan v Zahir Husain Khan (cousins from Pakistan) and the English No 1, Gawain Briars v Ross Norman, the New Zealand No 2.

The cousins have not played each other for two years because Husain has been coaching in Munich. As juniors they tended to play five-game matches won by Jahangir, who has since matured into such a formidable competitor that he could reach the final of the British open championship, never mind this one. Briars and Norman have met three times and although Norman leads 2—1, Briars beat him last time out. Both looked sharp in the quarter-final round and there can be no confident forecast about the outcome of what should be a long match.

It must be gratifying for the Squash Rackets Association that, even without a sponsor, this inaugural championship has been a success. It is costing them about £5,000. "On the revenue committee we raised our eyebrows at the cost, but thought it would be a thoroughly good investment," David Wild, the tournament director, says.

All tickets for the semi-final and final rounds have been sold.

Skiing

Downhill double underlines Swiss monopoly

Megève, Jan 28.—Marie-Thérès Nadig, the World Cup leader, and Doris de Agostini underlined the Swiss monopoly of this year's downhill races with a double in the women's World Cup event here today. This time it was Miss de Agostini, aged 22, who often has to play second fiddle to the former Olympic champion, who took the honours, 0.50 sec ahead of her countrywoman and 0.66 sec ahead of the third-placed Torill Fjeldstad, of Norway.

Miss de Agostini, whose frame is hardly classic downhill material, won this season at Schruns on January 12; she also finished second behind Miss Nadig in the last downhill at Crans Montana.

There was little to choose between the leaders over the highly technical first half of the course and it was Miss de Agostini who captured speed over the final section to make up 0.70 secs on her arch rival. When she saw the intermediary times go up, she exclaimed prematurely: "I've had enough of being second." Her despair quickly turned to joy as the final times were shown.

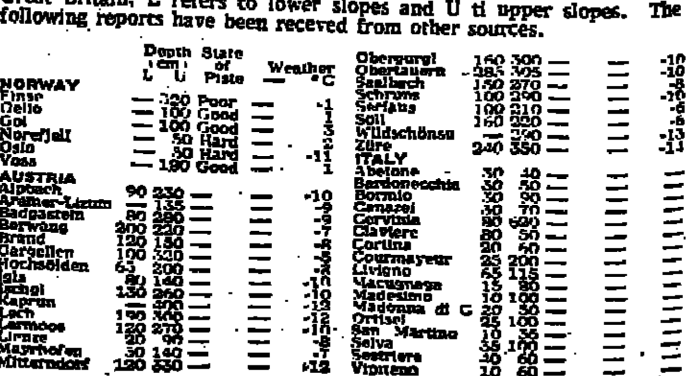
LEADING PLACINGS: 1, D. de Agostini (Switzerland), 1min 21.30sec; 2, M-T. Nadig (Switzerland), 1:21.70; 3, T. Fjeldstad (Norway), 1:21.86; 4, H. B. Flanders (US), 1:21.90; 5, C. Proell (Austria), 1:21.99; 6, I. Epple (WG), 1:22.01. British placing: M. Langmuir, 1:28.25.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans Montana	70	180	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Good skiing on piste							
Davos	150	250	Good	Varied	Good	Sun	-8
Excellent skiing conditions							
Flaine	150	490	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-8
Icy pistes in the mornings							
Kitzbühl	110	210	Good	Varied	Good	Cloudy	-6
Excellent skiing conditions							
Les Arcs	135	295	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-5
Perfect snow on all pistes							
St Moritz	40	80	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fine	-5
Icy patches on lower slopes							
Sauze d'Oulx	25	20	Worn	Varied	Worn	Fine	-2
Worn patches everywhere							
Verbier	90	200	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	2
Not all lifts are open							
Wengen	90	210	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
Excellent skiing conditions							
Wildschoenau	210	290	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-2
Excellent skiing everywhere							

In the above report, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U ti upper slopes. The following reports have been receved from other sources.

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
NORWAY					
Finse	—	320	Poor	—	-1
Geilo	—	100	Good	—	1
Gol	—	100	Good	—	3
Norefjell	—	50	Hard	—	2
Oslo	—	50	Hard	—	-11
Voss	—	190	Good	—	1
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	90	230	—	—	-10
Axamer-Lizum	—	135	—	—	-9
Badgastein	80	280	—	—	-9
Berwang	200	220	—	—	-7
Brand	120	150	—	—	-8
Gargellen	100	320	—	—	-5
Hochsölden	65	200	—	—	-8
Igls	80	140	—	—	-10
Ischgl	130	260	—	—	-10
Kaprun	—	200	—	—	-12
Lech	190	300	—	—	-12
Lermoos	120	270	—	—	-10
Unzre	20	90	—	—	-8
Mayrhofen	30	140	—	—	-7
Mitterndorf	120	330	—	—	-12
Obergurgl	160	300	—	—	-10
Obertauern	285	305	—	—	-10
Saalbach	150	270	—	—	-8
Schruns	100	290	—	—	-10
Serfaus	100	210	—	—	-6
Soll	160	220	—	—	-6
Wildschönau	—	290	—	—	-13
Zürs	240	350	—	—	-11
ITALY					
Abetone	30	40	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	30	50	—	—	—
Bormio	30	90	—	—	—
Canazei	30	70	—	—	—
Cervinia	80	600	—	—	—
Claviere	80	50	—	—	—
Cortina	20	60	—	—	—
Courmayeur	25	200	—	—	—
Livigno	65	115	—	—	—
Macugnaga	15	80	—	—	—
Madesimo	10	100	—	—	—
Madonna di C	20	30	—	—	—
Ortisei	25	100	—	—	—
San Martino	10	35	—	—	—
Selva	35	100	—	—	—
Sestriere	40	60	—	—	—
Vipiteno	10	60	—	—	—



SPORT

Cricket

England selectors will take close look at form of Downton

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
St Vincent, Jan 28

From the main stand on the Arnos Vale Oval in St Vincent—one of those nice old wooden constructions which you see in the background of photographs of county cricket in the twenties and thirties—there is a balmy view of the islands of the Grenadines which are incorporated with St Vincent, the nearest of them being Bequia and beyond that Mustique of royal fame.

The sea will be no more than 100 yards from where, at one end, the opening bowlers in the two matches England are to play here (against Windward Islands starting on Friday and the one-day international against West Indies next Wednesday) will start their run. Holding, if he had his way, would probably start his on the beach.

Of St Vincent's population of 110,000 more than one in ten are expected to watch the international, which will be the biggest cricket match ever staged here. England, even as MCC, have not played on the island before, though the New Zealanders did so in 1972 and the Indians in 1976—and Boycott called as a passenger on the Queen Elizabeth 2 a few weeks ago. Much hard work has been done on the pitch, which looks good, although it is sure to be slow.

To fit in Downton, Emburey, Gooch, Stevenson and Willis, who did not play at Pointe-à-Pierre, Botham, Boycott, Bairstow, Miller and Old stand down for the four-day game starting on Friday. Butcher will bat at No 3 and Willey at No 4, ahead of Gower and Gatting, who were both among the runs last week. Willis will captain the side.

Downton's form behind the stumps will be interesting. Like Bairstow he is here not so much because of any great flair for wicketkeeping but because, besides keeping wicket reasonably well, he can make useful runs. At Pointe-à-Pierre, against the spinners Bairstow had a difficult time of it, though it was his irrepressible keenness in chasing a ball which had run into a vacant space that led to the running out of Marshall and clinched the match for England. Bairstow has done well enough in England's recent one-day matches, in Australia last winter and England last summer, to be the more likely to play next Wednesday.

For the purposes of the Shell Shield the Windwards and Leewards join together to play as Combined Islands. Their most famous players are Richards and Roberts, both Leeward Islanders from Antigua. Of the present Combined side Irvine Shillingford, Winston Davis, Ignatius Cadette and Linton John come from the Windwards, which comprise Grenada, St Lucia, Dominica and St Vincent with the Grenadines.

Shillingford, the best known of these, has played four times for West Indies and made a Test century against Pakistan at Georgetown in 1977. His brother, Grayson, is now playing cricket in Canada. Norbert Phillip, the Dominican who plays for Essex, though at home in Dominica has been making himself hard to get'; he has not been chosen, having priced himself out of it. Davis, who shares the new ball for Combined Islands, has appeared for Sunderland in the Durham League. Lockhart Sebastian has also played league cricket in England.

Next year, by the way, the Leewards and Windwards are to appear as separate entities in the Shell Shield. At present, as a combined force, they and Barbados are the Caribbean's strongest sides; that they hold the position is thanks mainly to Richards, who has started this Shell Shield season with two hundreds in his first two matches, and Roberts, who took an ominous 21 wickets against Trinidad and Jamaica.

ENGLAND XI: G. A. Gooch, B. C. Rose, R. O. Butcher, P. Willey, D. I. Gower, M. W. Gatting, P. R. Downton, J. E. Emburey, G. R. Stevenson, G. B. Dilley, R. G. D. Willis (captain).



Willis: captains England against Windward Islands.

Motor rallying

Therier and partner lead by three minutes

Monte Carlo, Jan 28.—Jean-Luc Therier and Michel Vial of France, in their privately entered Porsche, held a lead of more than three minutes over the works Renault 5 Turbo of their compatriots Jean Ragnotti and Jean-Marc Andrie after the final special stage. Therier looked supremely confident and his outwardly battered, but exceptionally powerful red and white Porsche left most of the mountain roads free of snow. Scratch times over four of the 18 special stages of the run enabled Therier to stay well in control of the competition.

As dawn rose, Ragnotti had forged ahead of the Talbot Lotus of another all-French crew, Guy Frequelin and Jean Todt, who earlier had been engaged in a fascinating battle for overall second place.

In all, only 143 of the 200 crews which roared out of Monaco on Monday night, were still in the competition as leading competitors completed the sixteenth of the 18-stage run. Among top teams to drop out were the group two entries from Fiat and Volkswagen. The all-Italian crew of Attilio Bettega and Maurizio Perissinot in the Fiat Ritmo/Strada completed only five of the run's special stages, and Per Eklund and Ragnar Spjuth in the Golf GTI (a car in which the bearded Swedish driver shone so brightly in last year's competition) also failed to reach Monaco.

The turning point of the rally came yesterday morning when the flying Finn, Hannu Mikkola, who had dominated the classification run of the event, crashed into a bridge in his works Audi. Mikkola fought his way back into the top-10 standings in the revolutionary four-wheel-drive car which is making its first appearance in the world championship, but he lost all chance of scoring his first victory in the world's most famous rally when he broke down with steering problems shortly before midnight.

Mikkola, now well down the standings in thirty-fourth place, will continue in the event to gather competition experience for the new car. With Mikkola out of the running and with little or no snow for the Scandanavian drivers who thrive in such conditions, the leading cars were not being severely tested.

LEADING PLACINGS: 1, J-L. Therier and M. Vial (France), Porsche, (7hrs 49min 22sec); 2, J. Ragnotti and J-M. Andrie (France), Renault 5 Turbo, (7:52.35); 3, G. Frequelin and J. Todt (France), Talbot Lotus, (7:54.01); 4, K. Kleint and G. Wanger (WG), Opel Ascona, (7:56.29); 5, B Saby and D. le Saux (France), Renault 5 Turbo, (7:57.07); 6 A. Kullang and B. Berglund (Sweden), Opel Ascona, (8.01.25); 7, M. Alen and I. Kivamaki (Finland) Fiat 131, Abarth (8:06.24); 8, B. Darniche and A. Mahe (France), Lancia Stratos, (8:10.01); 9, B. Waldegaard and H. Thorszelius (Sweden), Ford Escort, (8:13.57); 10, J. Almeras and Tilber (France), Porsche, (8:15.28); 11, H. Toivonen (Finland), and F. Gallagher (GB), Talbot Lotus (8:18.30); 12, A Vatanen (Finland and D. Richards (GB), Ford Escort, (8:21.55). — Agence-France Presse.

Racing

Everyone wants to get on Spartan Missile

By Michael Seely

Spartan Missile was the popular choice of most of the professionals assembled at the Ladbrokes conference to announce the weights for the 1981 Sun Grand National yesterday. John Thorne's gallant winner of 18 hunter-chases has been allotted 11 st 4 lb. Whether his owner, breeder and rider takes the mount at Aintree depends on his being able to shed enough pounds.

"My riding weight is 12.8 at present," the Warwickshire farmer said, "but I have every hope that I will be able to waste enough before April 4." The 54-year-old Mr Thorne said that in the event of his being unsuccessful, the ride on Spartan Missile would be offered to his daughters, Jane and Diana in turn. "Nick Henderson won't let Diana ride so if Jane turns it down, her husband, George Sloan will be given the chance".

Everyone seems to be queueing up to get on Spartan Missile. John O'Neill said that he would be delighted to ride the nine-year-old. O'Neill's broken leg is now out of plaster. "I'm riding every day, walking and trotting," the champion jockey said. "The doctor tells me that there is a 50/50 chance that I will be fit enough in time for Cheltenham and Aintree." Mr Thorne was interested in O'Neill's offer. "If neither I nor any of my relations are available, I will be delighted for Jonjo to have the mount. The plan is for Spartan Missile to have three or four runs in hunter chases before Cheltenham. And then we'll have to see how he is."

Rolls Rambler, another hunter-chaser was the choice of Thorne's other son-in-law, Nick Henderson, the Lambourn trainer. Henderson rode Rolls Rambler to eight victories before he took up training. Like Spartan Missile, Rolls Rambler has achieved the covered double of winning the Cheltenham and Liverpool Foxhunters and may well be reasonably treated with 10st 9lb.

Henderson also expressed himself as being well satisfied with the 10st 11lb that Zongalero had been set to carry. David Montagu's 11-year-old has been given a course of hunting since running disappointingly behind Narvik in the Welsh Grand National.

Rolls Rambler is trained by Fred Winter whose Rough and Tumble has been installed favourite at 16-1 with both Ladbroke's and William Hill. Rough and Tumble, superbly ridden by John Francome has been placed in both the last two Nationals. However, the 11-year-old has finished very tired in both these races and although Rough and Tumble's previous experience will stand him in good stead, he cannot be considered god value at these odds.

Anything can happen in the National. There have been the most unlikely winners of the world's greatest steeplechase. But apart from Spartan Missile and Rolls Rambler, Royal Mail, Peter Scot and Royal Exile are a likely trio for anyone's short list.

Entries and weights

Jack of Trumps, 8-12-0.
Uncle Bing, 12-11-9.
Royal Mail, 11-11-7.
Carrow Boy, 9-11-6.
Peter Scot, 10-11-5.
Spartan Missile, 9-11-2.
Bueche Giorod, 10-11-0.
Secret Progress, 12-11-0.
Aldaniti, 11-10-13.
Mon Alive, 10-10-13.
Sir Barry, 10-10-13.
Chumson, 10-10-13.
Flame Gun, 9-10-13.
Rambling Jack, 10-10-12.
Good Prospect, 12-10-11.
New Colonist, 9-10-11.
Zongalero, 11-10-11.
Pillar Brae, 8-10-10.
Modesty Forbids, 9-10-9.
Rolls Rambler, 10-10-9.
Barney Maclyvie, 10-10-8.
Schrooey, 9-10-8.
The Vintner, 10-10-8.
Another Dolly, 11-10-7.
Martinstown, 9-10-7.
Rubstic, 12-10-7.
The Fencer, 9-10-7.
Casamayor, 11-10-6.
Kilkilwell, 9-10-6.
Rough and Tumble, 11-10-6.
So, 12-10-6.
Artic Ale, 10-10-4.
Rambling Artist, 11-10-4.
So and So, 12-10-4.
Another Prospect, 9-10-3.
Hot Tomato, 9-10-3.
Cabar Feidh, 9-10-2.
Co-Partner, 12-10-2.
Royal Stuart, 11-10-2.
Artistic Prince, 10-10-1.
Delmoss, 11-10-1.
Sebastian V, 13-10-1.
Drumroad, 13-9-13.
Katmandu, 8-9-13.
Kyloque Lady, 9-9-13.
Royal Exile, 12-9-13.
Carers, 9-9-12.
Coolishall, 12-9-12.
Doubly Royal, 9-9-12.
Jimmy Miff, 9-9-12.
Lord Gulliver, 8-9-12.
Night Be, 10-9-12.
Sugaraily, 8-9-12.
Bryan Boru, 10-9-11.
Commandant, 9-9-11.
Marshalstown, 11-9-11.
Pacify, 11-9-11.
Pounce Boy, 8-9-11.
Ballycross, 11-9-10.
Monte Ceco, 8-9-7.
Senator Maclacury, 7-9-7.
Another Captain, 9-9-6.
Even Up, 14-9-6.
Tenecoon, 12-9-5.
Right Mingle, 10-9-5.
Arrigle Boy, 9-9-4.
Cold Spell, 9-9-4.
My Friendly Cousin, 11-9-4.
Three to One, 10-9-3.
Matty White, 10-9-2.
Son and Heir, 11-9-2.
Dromore, 13-9-1.
Randwilan, 13-9-0.
Choral Festival, 10-8-12.
No Gypsy, 13-8-12.
Rathlek, 11-8-12.
Three of Diamonds, 9-8-12.
Barrow Chief, 12-8-10.
Kinlovie, 13-8-10.
Delopea, 10-8-9.
Lucy Parker, 10-8-7.

Winter double should be Huntingdon toast

By Michael Seely

Fred Winter is expected to land a double with Black Rod in first division of the Offord Novices Hurdle and with Major Swallow in the Tote Novices Steeple Chase at Huntingdon today. Major Swallow won in fine style at Cheltenham in December, despite hitting the second fence from home. He beat Greenways by seven lengths, but on his next appearance at Newbury in the New Year he unseated Ben De Haan at the seventh fence in the race won by Very Light. Granted a clear round this afternoon, Major Swallow should be too good for Oakprime a winner at Sandown Park, and trained by David Nicholson whose Gloucestershire stable is riding the crest of a wave at present.

Michael Dickinson's Happy Hector won well at Catterick Bridge last Friday but may not be capable of conceding 20lb to Black Rod, who finished third to High Old Time at Ascot last time out. Before that, Black Rod had been caught and beaten a neck by his stable companion, Blake, at Kempton Park. This is form which entitles him to be the selection.

Tim Forster is expected to capture the three mile Wyton Handicap Steeplechase with Water's Edge, who showed signs of better things to come when finishing a four-lengths second to Versailles Prince at Chepstow.

David Morley's horses have a sound record at the East Anglian course. Heluan, whose last appearance here was too bad to be true when he was pulled up after starting favourite for the race won by Mr Marsbridge, must be worth another chance. Previously Heluan had made a satisfactory seasonal reappearance at Newbury in November when finishing third behind Bitter End.

At Taunton Nick Henderson has good prospects of winning two of the three divisions of the New Year Novices Steeplechase with Secretary General and Lawn Meet. Secretary General chased Very Light home at Newbury and Lawn Meet's running when second to Prince's Risk at Fakenham should be good enough.

Newcastle comes under fire from professionals

Newcastle's Gosforth Park racecourse, which holds an unenviable reputation for abandoned meetings, was criticizedby racing professionals yesterday. Colin Tinkler, a jockey, was critical of the drainage system: "It is the worst ground I have ridden on and thes conditions are bad all over", he explained.

Mick Lambert, travelling head lad for the formidable Dickinson stable, was even more adamant: "It is very bad ground out there and I feel that until the problem is sorted out fixtures for the meeting should be switched to other tracks."

Ken Oliver, the trainer, took a different line, however, saying: "I can remember times at this course when I went out and swept the top of the snow off the herdles, and there was still racing. We are all getting a bit soft these days."

During the last 13 years a total of 54 fixtures have been lost at the Tyneside course. The clerk of the course, Freddy Newton, explained that Newcastle had many more meetings than its contemporaries during the winter months.

The testing conditions did not stop Chris Pimlott riding an 181-1 double on Highway Dual and Impus. Harry Bell, the Hawick trainer, secured Highway Dual privately in Ireland and the winner races in the colours of an Edinburgh businessman, Harry Thyne.

Impus and Pimlott led close close home in a desperate finish to land the Coot Handicap Steeple chase by a game half a length from Fortina's Express.

Peter Scudamore in only his third season riding under rules and challenging for the jockey's championship, gained the 100th success of his career when riding Bridge Ash to victory in the Cement City Handicap Steeplechase at Wolverhampton.

Only 14 months ago 22-year-old Scudamore—whose fother, Michael won the 1959 Grand National on Oxo—turned professional. He missed the climax of last season as a result of breaking a leg in a freak accident at Haydock Park.

STATE OF GOING (official): Huntingdon: Good. Taunton: Good to soft. Tomorrow: Doncaster: Good. Ayr: Good to soft.

Beard adorns Australia's new profile

From Dilip Rao
Sydney, Jan 28

New Zealand's record in the preliminary matches of the one-day Benson and Hedges world series competition is distinguished enough to promise a worthy final against Australia, which will be played over the best of five matches.

The first will be played tomorrow here, where New Zealand beat Australia once and threatened to do so again in a rain-spoilt game. The second and third rounds will be played in Melbourne, currently not a favourite ground of the Australians and, if one side have not whitewashed the other by then, hostilities will be resumed in Sydney next week.

The prize money pool is big. It carries Australian $51,000, of which the winners will take $32,000 and the losers half. The rest will be awarded to the outstanding player of the final series.

Australia, who topped the league table in the triangular competition, have discarded two players they used in the preliminary matches, the opening batsman John Dyson and the all-rounder Shan Graf. Instead, they have called up Martin Kent, a powerful driver of the ball, who opens for Queensland, and Graeme Beard, who can bowl in two styles and can bat as well.

Beard, who has a strong chance of making the touring side to England, has been picked specifically with the slow Melbourne pitch in mind. Kent, who is a near-certainty for England, would be a useful batsman in the limited-overs game but, if he is to play in the final series, the selectors would rather have him make his first appearance in orthodox conditions than under floodlights, to which he is not accustomed.

Australia have the more lethal batsmen and, more significantly, the more aggressive attack, with three genuine fast bowlers who will be backed up by Max Walker. They should be favourites to win, but they are a weary side, with their minds half on winning the one-day competition and half on an incomplete Test series with India.

New Zealand, on the other hand, are a relaxed team. Their fortunes started to rise in the drawn third Test match and in the limited-overs games that followed they have made the most of their limited resources. Furthermore, New Zealand have proved more resilient in critical situations, as they proved when beating Australia by one run in one of their three Sydney encounters.

Convinced that they are a better side than two three-day defeats in the Test series would indicate, New Zealand are bent on proving their point through the battles ahead.

AUSTRALIA: From: G. S. Chappell, G. M. Wood, A. R. Border, M. F. Kent, K. J. Hughes, K. D. Walters, T. M. Chappell, R. W. Marsh, G. R. Beard, D. K. Lillee, R. M. Hogg, L. S. Pascoe, M. H. N. Walker.
NEW ZEALAND: From: G. P. Howarth, J. G. Wright, B. A. Edgar, R. P. E. McEwan, M. G. Burgess, J. V. Coney, I. Smith, R. J. Hadlee, R. L. Cairns, M. Snodden, B. McKechnie, E. Chatfield.

Snooker

Davis shows the touch of an old master

By Sydney Friskin

Fred Davis, aged 67, kept his traditional name alive in the world of snooker by beating Kirk Stevens of Canada 5—4 in the first round of the Masters Championship, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, at Wembley Conference Centre last evening. The match, which lasted nearly four hours, had a tremulous climax, Davis winning with a break of 64.

With half a century of professional experience behind him, Davis, profited largely by skilful manoeuvring, tinged with touches of his old mastery. His policy was to contain his younger opponent and to a great extent he succeeded.

Yet every match has at least one moment of special interest and this one came in the eighth frame. With the last four colours left, Stevens leading 49—32, Davis slotted in the brown but for once, with the blue favourably positioned, he hurried his stroke and missed the shot which would have given him the frame because the next two colours were favourably placed. Stevens himself missed the blue at the first attempt but sent it down on the next visit and following on with the pink, won the frame.

So it was four frames all and Stevens, his confidence renewed, took what seemed like a firm grip on the deciding frame with a break of 45 to lead 59—4. Davis, however was by no means finished. With a twinkle in his eye he seized his chance to compile his match-winning break which ended on the pink and the long and weary hours that preceded it had been forgotten. He also had a break of 60 in the fifth frame when he shot into a 3—2 lead.

In the second match on Tuesday night Doug Mountjoy the Welsh champion who was slightly indisposed, beat Eddie Charlton 5—0 but the result was not a complete whitewash. The frame scores were 71—48, 70—56, 58—43, 81—39, 85—21. Charlton, ranked No 3 in the world, was below his best

FIRST ROUND: F. Davis (England) beat K. Stevens (Canada) 5—4. (Davis first): 51—38, 87—37, 52—66, 11—89, 80—26, 28—64, 73—16, 36—61, 68—57.

Boxing

US may consider Sibson better value than Minter

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Tony Sibson, Britain's European middleweight champion, who put up such a mature performance against a tough and clever Argentine, Norberto Cabrera, on Tuesday night, could earn a six-figure purse for the defence of his European title against the country's other outstanding middleweight, Alan Minter, come September. The match would be a genuine eliminator for the world title and "the best domestic fight for years" Sam Burns, his manager, said yesterday.

But in a game where money talks louder than managers, one is reminded of the words of another Burns "The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley". Minter, the other part of Mr Burns's plans, however, has not confirmed that he goes along with them. He was at the Albert Hall to see Sibson and appeared impressed but as the senior middleweight he can be forgiven for thinking that his deeds will carry more weight with Marvin Hagler, the world champion.

The brutal facts are, however, that after his three-round defeat at Wembley and the seventh round walk-out by Roberto Duran against Sugar Ray Leonard, the American public may feel that they were shortchanged and may not felt inclined to believe that the second meeting will end any differently. Besides, Sibson could find favour with Americans simply because there would be less danger of a stoppage on cuts. The Leicester man could well find himself in the ring with Hagler without having had to go through a bruising contest with Minter.

Sibson caught the eye of the world on Tuesday. As Mr Burns said: "He gave the sort of disciplined performance that will make a genuine world contender very soon. He proved that a hard and dangerous man can be reduced by good boxing sense. It was a big fight for Sibson and he showed a brilliant temperament as well as considerable technical skill."

There is no doubt that when Sibson went down from that perfect right hand in the first round and picked himself up and dusted himself down and then started to give the Argentine a dusting, his stock moved several points up the WBC scale. He gave you the impression that at last Britain had a young boxer with capable hands and a head that will not be turned.

So it would be in Minter's interest to seek a meeting with Sibson as soon as possible and if he comes through unscathed to go for Hagler. While Minter ponders his options Sibson has little time to think. He will have one more contest before defending his European title against Saenz Gomez, of Spain, in April,

Golf

New challenge for Jacklin

After a three-year break Tony Jacklin, the former British Open champion, is going to try his luck again on the United States golf circuit. Jacklin, aged 36, has been granted special permission by the United States Professional Golfers' Association to play in three tournaments. He leaves on February 7, accompanied by his wife Vivienne, and will play in the Hawaiian Open, Los Angeles Open and the Bay Hill Classic. He will then play one or two tournaments on the Safari circuit in Africa, before beginning his challenge in Europe in the Madrid Open in April.

Jacklin is currently spending three weeks in Spain, practising hard for the new season. John Simpson, of the International Management Group, which looks after Jacklin's affairs, said: "Tony is taking golf very seriously again and believed he has got to get it right this year.

Rackets

Cavalry mount a charge at Queen's Club

By Roy McKelvie

The cavalry monopolised the Army rackets championships at Queen's Club. Only one of yesterday's eight quarter-finalists came from a line regiment and he, Alaistair Drew of the Royal Green Jackets, was beaten by David Reed-Felstead of the Blues and Royals. Today's semi-final round matches are Mark Nicholls (the holder) v Alex Finlayson and Christopher Braithwaite v Reed-Felstead; a quartet consisting of a dragoon, a lancer, a hussar and a horseguard.

It was questionable which was the best game played of the four quarter-finals; the first between Hugo Akerman and Nicholls or the first between Giles de Lotbiniere and Braithwaite. Both were fast and exciting with the outcome in doubt and the result a probable influence on the rest of the match. Perhaps, Drew's first game against Reed-Felstead, who eventually won by 15—16, 15—9, 15—7, 15—0, took the prize

Reed-Felstead looked comfortably placed as he maintained a lead of a few points in the first game. Drew's strokes were cleaner and more in keeping with rackets, but Reed-Felstead's court covering was the quicker. At 8—11 Drew produced a heavily undercut service from the forehand court, the spin of which foxed his opponent and took him to 13—11.

Reed-Felstead replied with a similar service and reached game point, but a poor service cost him his hand and Drew won the next three points.

RESULTS: Lt M. W. Nicholls beat 2nd Lt J. H. S. Akerman, 15—10, 15—7, 15—5; Capt. A. I. Finlayson beat Lt M. B. H. Evans, 15—13, 16—4, 15—5; Capt. D. M. Reed-Felstead beat Major A. S. G. Drew, 15—16, 15—9, 15—7, 15—0; Capt. C. H. Braithwaite beat 2nd Lt G. A. J. de Lotbiniere, 17—14, 15—2, 15—2.

REGIMENTAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP: quarter final round: Royal Greenjackets (Major A. S. G. Drew and Major P. G. Chamberlain) beat RE/RAOC (Lt Col W. I. C. Dobbie and Major E. B. C. Aitken), 10—15, 18—10, 15—10, 15—12, 12—15, 15—3; Blues and Royals (Reed-Felstead and Major D. T. L. Hardy) beat KOSB (Brig A. D. Myrtle and Lt Col T. P. Toyne-Sewell), 7—15, 15—9, 15—11, 15—4, 15—18, 2—15, 15—5; 4/7 Dragoon Guards (Lt M. W. Nicholls and Lt C. P. L. Sandbach) beat 15/19 Hussars (de Lotbiniere and 2 lt G. W. N. Barkes), 6—15, 15—5, 6—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—11.

For the record

Tennis

VINA DEL MAR (Chile): Grand Prix tournament: Second round: R. Cano (Argentina) beat R. Acuna 7—6, 3—6, 6—3; V. Pecci (Paraguay) beat G. Aubone (Argentina) 6—1, 6—3; A. Gomez (Ecuador) beat S. Menon (India) 6—2, 6—4; B. Prajoux beat M. Martinez (Bolivia) 6—3, 6—4; J. Velasco (Colombia) beat D. Carter (Australia) 1—6, 6—3, 6—2; A. Fillol beat R. Bonavides (Bolivia) 6—7, 6—3, 6—4; P. Kronk (Australia) beat G. Urpi (Spain) 6—3, 6—3; A. Gattiker (Argentina) beat I. Nastase (Romania) 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; E. Dibbs (US) beat A. Gimenez (Spain) 6—2, 7—5.

CHICAGO: Women's tournament: second round (US unless stated): K. Jordan beat M. L. Piatek 6—1, 0—6, 6—2; S. Hanika beat P. Smith 1—6, 6—1, 6—4; H. Eisterlehner (WG) beat L. Dupond 6—4, 6—3; H. Louie beat S. Saliba (Australia) 6—3, 6—3; L. Allen beat D. Jevans (GB) 6—3, 7—5; A. Smith beat D. Desfor 6—4, 6—2; K. Horvath beat T. Lewis 4—6, 7—6, 7—6; V. Bruzkova (Czechoslovakia) beat B. Gadusek 6—3, 6—2; S. Hanika (WG) beat P. Smith 1—6, 6—1, 6—4; W. White beat J. Russell 6—1, 7—6; M. Navratilova beat C. Kohde (WG) 6—7, 6—0, 6—0; H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat N. Bohm 6—2, 6—3; W. Turnbull (Australia) beat L. Romanov (Romania) 6—1, 2—6, 7—5; A. Jaeger beat A. White 6—2, 6—2; P. Shriver beat B. Nagelsen 6—2, 6—2.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 4, Winnipeg Jets 5; St Louis Blues 7, Pittsburgh Penguins 1.

Olympic Games

IOC's president wants amateur status abolished

Rome, Jan 28.—The Olympic movement must forget the word "amateur" and open its doors to the world's best athletes, the new president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said today. "The Olympic Games are now the major sports event in the world, and we must allow the best athletes to take part, excluding real professionals", he told reporters.

The games must forget the word amateur and put it in the archives", Mr Samaranch, a former Spanish ambassador to Moscow, commented. "But the definition of 'professional' will be a major talking-point at the eleventh IOC congress in Baden-Baden next September", he added.

Mr Samaranch declined to be drawn when asked if he would press for a meeting with the United States president Reagan to help protect the 1984 Olympics

Hockey

Spencer lose but hold their position

By Sydney Friskin

Spencer 2 Cambridge Univ 3

Cambridge University caused a slight setback to Spencer's hopes in the London Hockey League by beating them in an exciting match at Earlsfield yesterday. The result however did not alter Spencer's third position in the table, although their percentage dropped from 80 to 75.

Rehncy scored both goals for Spencer, the first from a penalty stroke. The Cambridge goals came from Richard Dodds the captain, who scored from a short corner, then a long one, and Diamond from open play. The score was 1—1 at half time.

Richmond took over fourth place from Guildford by beating London University 4—3 in an equally thrilling match at Motspur Park. Lloyd and Eaton (2) scored for London; Girdwood, Priday, Dawbenny and Simkins for Richmond, who led 2—1 at half time.

West are caught near the finishing post

By Joyce Whitehead

West 1 East 1

West nearly recorded their first win for two years yesterday on the Imperial Athletic Club ground in Bristol. For 52 minutes they held the lead but East equalized just before the final whistle. West were perhaps fortunate to score in the twenty-first minute.

East kept pressing, and in the second half were at last rewarded in the sixty-eighth minute with a good goal by Sandra Roberts (Suffolk).

WEST: D. Maddern (Cornwall); J. Burrows (Gloucestershire), R. Squires (Devon), J. Smith (Devon), S. Franks (Somerset), J. Tippin (Devon), C. Thompson (Devon), T. Cowdrey (Dorset), V. Kear (Gloucestershire), S. Slocombe (Somerset), L. Bates (Gloucestershire).

EAST: J. Cook (Suffolk); A. Appleyard (WRAF and Kent), J. Cardwell (Suffolk), M. Daly (Hertfordshire), V. Dixon (Cambridgeshire), C. Imber (Hertfordshire), S. Williams (Kent), J. Jurischka (Kent), C. Duffett (Hertfordshire), R. Robertson (Hertfordshire), S. Roberts (Suffolk).

Umpires: S. Dawson and C. Bryant.

Huntingdon programme

1.45 OFFORD HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2½m)

1 141 Happy Hector, M. Dickinson, 6-12-6 .... Earnshaw 4
2 00 Amberdora, J. Gifford, 5-11-10 .. Champion
3 00 Arctic Duet, J. Scallan, 5-11-10 .. Champion
5 p Bravo Effort, P. Felden, 6-11-10 .. Pearce
7 0000 Chequers Girl, J. Spearing, 6-11-10 Scudamore
8 000 Dargal, T. Forster, 5-11-10 .... Rowe
9 00/0 Devas, D. Ringer, 8-11-10 .... Mr Ringer 7
10 00 Doll Lars, T. Forster, 5-11-10 .... McCourt
13 01-00 Flag Lieutenant, M. Oliver, 6-11-10 .. —
14 00-40 Henfold Lad, A. Wates, 5-11-10 .. Webber
15 00-04 Maynolo, Mrs E. Andrews, 5-11-10 .... Mr Andrews 7
17 0 Oliver Hardy, Mrs B. Waring, 6-11-10 .... Keightley 7
19 0200 Riflefire (B), Pat Mitchell, 5-11-10 .... R. G. Hughes
21 000-p Speak To Me Bones, V. Soane, 7-11-10 .. —
23 p000 The Bay Weasel (B), P. Bailey, 8-11-10 Whyte
24 00 Two Jacks, Mrs C. Marriage, 6-11-10 Hives 4
25 Wilton Beacon, J. Harris, 5-11-10 .. —
27 0023 Black Rod, F. Winter, 4-11-0 .... Francome
28 f00 Doall, H. Shelley, 4-11-0 .... Vergette
29 3030 Falkland Palace, D. Morley, 4-11-0 .... B. R. Davies

11-8 Black Rod, 7-2 Happy Hector, 5-1 Falkland Palace, 8-1 Amberdora, 10-1 Riflefire, 12-1 Doll Lars, 14-1 others.

2.15 ST NEOTS CHASE (Handicap: £1,188: 2m 100yd)

202 13-3p Heluan (CD), D. Morley, 8-11-9 B. R. Davies
204 /00- Koiro Scott, K. Bailey, 11-11-5 Stevenson 7
205 1022 Hopeful Answer (CD), G. Balding, 8-11-3 .... Kelly
206 0-030 Dandy Man (B), Mrs H. Mobley, 12-11-2 .... Walle 4
207 100-4 Marshal Night, M. Ryan, 6-10-13 .. Pearce
208 300-2 Captain Ezra, J. Scallan, 12-10-1 Scallan
209 -00fp Markdall, Mrs P. Sly, 7-10-0 .... Barlard 4
210 f000 Royal Blast, J. Panvert, 8-10-0 Mr Panvert

7-4 Heluan, 3-1 Hopeful Answer, 4-1 Marshal Night, 6-1 Captain Ezra, 8-1 Dandy Man, 14-1 others.

2.45 SAWTRY HURDLE (Selling: £449: 2m 200yd)

301 p000 Demi Feu, N. Callaghan, 5-11-10 .... Ely
302 00 Miss Sherwood, P. Butler, 5-11-10 .... Butler
304 0000 Radnorcliffe, A. Moore, 5-11-10 .... Perrett
305 0f03 Sweet Mark Boy (B), J. Jenkins, 5-11-10 .... Alderman
306 00-00 Whistler's Image (B), J. Hardy, 5-11-10 .... Johnson
307 00 Duc's Spirit, A. Cox, 4-11-0 .... O'Connor
308 000 Echenior, P. Allingham, 4-11-0 .... Keightley
309 Glisseen, F. Durr, 4-11-0 .... Smaith
310 00 Golden Break, Hanley, 4-11-0 .... Hoar
311 4f Jezreel, P. Bevan, 4-11-0 .... Wall
312 2320 Miss Kuwait, V. Bissill, 4-11-0 .... Dulion
313 0020 Straloch, R. Harlop, 4-11-0 .... Merry

3-1 Sweet Mark Boy, 4-1 Miss Kuwait, 5-1 Glisseen, 13-2 Jezreel, 8-1 Whistler's Image, 10-1 Golden Break, 12-1 Straloch, 14-1 Demi Feu, 16-1 others.

3.15 TOTE CHASE (Novices: £1,525: 2½m)

401 0-21f Major Swallow, F. Winter, 6-11-12 Francome
402 2421 Oakprime, D. Nicholson, 6-11-12 Scudamore
407 -0014 Abbey Brig, J. Gifford, 7-11-2 .. Champion
408 -0020 Asitacat, A. Wates, 6-11-2 .... Webber
410 /3-0f Benny's Boy, A. Moore, 8-11-2 .... Moore 4
413 -004b Casaback, G. Balding, 6-11-2 .... Reilly
416 -00pp Clonmullen, M. Ryan, 8-11-2 McLaughlin 4
417 0-0pu Countless, Mrs C. Marriage, 9-11-2 Hives 4
419 00-00 Irish Coach, Mrs H. Mobley, 6-11-2 Walle 4
422 /000 Mac, C. Mackenzie, 9-11-2 .. —
424 000 Menhaden, R. Hartop, 7-11-2 .... Rowe
425 000-0 Modir, H. Hanmer, 7-11-2 .... Mr Crawford
426 3-00f Rabid, J. Millington, 7-11-2 Mr Millington 7
427 0-0bb Rocamist, T. Forster, 5-11-0 .... Hawkins
429 Star Comet, P. Felgate, 8-11-2 .... Tuck
430 110/ The Corinthian, D. Morley, 8-11-2 .... B. R. Davies
434 pf-pp Vulrory's Kid, C. Miller, 10-11-2 .. McCourt
435 0000 Denton, W. Wharton, 5-10-7 .. S. J. O'Neill

2-1 Major Swallow, 3-1 Oakprime, 7-2 Abbey Brig, 6-1 Casaback, 10-1 The Corinthian, 14-1 others.

3.45 WYTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,069: 3m 100yd)

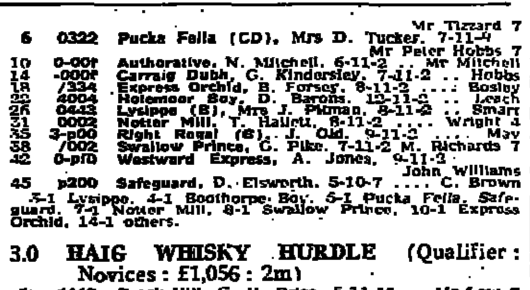
501 3122- Sir Gayle, C. Mackenzie, 8-12-0 .... —
503 2401 Tom Sawyer, G. Kindersley, 7-11-4 .. King
506 0248 Prairie Green, W. Wharton, 7-10-6 .... Mr Bonnion 4
507 f-p02 Waters Edge, T. Forster, 8-10-6 .. Jackson 4
508 p-000 Mister Johnnie, M. Oliver, 7-10-5 .. —
509 p030 Clog Dance, G. Balding, 9-10-5 .... Reilly
510 1430 Money Mad (C), J. Gifford, 9-10-5 .. Rowe
512 0u0p Mellis, P. Cundell, 6-10-3 .... Scudamore
513 004-0 Descendant, D. Morley, 5-10-0 B. R. Davies
514 2/00 Linarto, F. Colon, 10-10-0 .... Miss King 4
516 0-0pp Blue Fire, Mrs S. Roberts, 13-10-0 Rowell
518 2ptb Cregg, Mrs J. French, 8-10-0 .. Mrs French

7-2 Money Mad, 4-1 Tom Sawyer, 9-2 Waters Edge, 5-1 Sir Gayle, 6-1 Clog Dance, 8-1 Descendant, 10-1 Prairie Green, 16-1 others.

4.15 OFFORD HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2½m)

602 2302 Admiral Grenville, J. Jenkins, 5-11-10 Reilly
603 00 Amberwell, P. Bevan, 5-11-10 .... Wall 7
604 0404 Bannoran, D. Nicholson, 5-11-10 Scudamore
605 3442 Belle Isle Boy, W. J. Smith, 5-11-10 Hawkins
606 00 Brigadier Dan, J. Scallan, 5-11-10 Scallan
607 Celtic Love, M. Oliver, 5-11-10 .... —
609 2-22 Economy Pep, P. Felgate, 5-11-10 .... Tuck
610 Elsebrook, C. Hockley, 6-11-10 .... Pearce
611 4-033 Fine Sovereign, P. Kelleway, 5-11-10 Enright
613 0 High Spot, R. Whitter, 5-11-10 Mr Wilkinson 7
615 3 Jellimo, M. Ryan, 5-11-10 .... McCourt
618 0f-04 Orchard Park, G. Harman, 6-11-10 .. Harman
619 0 Royal To Do, T. Forster, 5-11-10 .... —
623 0440 The Clansman, R. Hartop, 6-11-10 .. Webber
624 0030 Aluwhite Venture, A. Goodwill, 4-11-0 .... Congan 4

Evens Jellimo, 4-1 Admiral Grenville, 13-2 Economy Pep, 8-1 Fine Sovereign, 10-1 Bannoran, 14-1 High Spot, 16-1 others.



Huntingdon selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Black Rod. 2.15 Heluan. 2.45 Glisseen. 3.15 Major Swallow. 3.45 Water's Edge. 4.15 Bannoran.

Taunton programme

12.30 NEW YEAR CHASE (Div I: Novices: £937: 3m 1f)

3 3p0f General Election (D), L. Kennard, 7-11-9 .... Linley
7 01pp Re Echo (CD), D. Scott, 9-11-9 .. De Haan 4
8 -0172 Secretary General, N. Henderson, 6-11-9 .... Smith Eccles
11 0304 Betty's Kiss, H. Handel, 9-11-2 .... Mr Peter Bobbs 7
16 p Davy's Lyric, M. Kelly, 8-11-2 .. Mr Batters 7
20 b22f Handy Mark, J. Priday, 7-11-2 .... G. Jones
25 232f Knockakeo, F. Winter, 7-11-2 .. Mr Sherwood
27 040f Major Murphy, R. Frost, 7-11-2 Mr Frost 7
33 p-0p0 Private Treaty, G. Croad, 9-11-2 .... McNally
36 p0p Rosakel, J. Roberts, 8-11-2 .. Mr Walter 4
39 03-0p Timber Queen, Mrs E. Kennard, 8-11-2 .... Darlington 7
43 0-ppu Young Hawk, P. Cleveley, 8-11-2 .... Mr Cleveley 7

11-8 Secretary General, 9-4 Knockakeo, 6-1 General Election, 10-1 Handy Mark, 12-1 Re Echo, 16-1 Betty's Kiss, 20-1 others.

1.0 NEW YEAR CHASE (Div II: Novices: £935: 3m 1f)

5 p300 Mr Oryx, F. Yardley, 8-11-9 .... Morris 4
9 00-03 Acranian Gold, A. Gadd, 7-11-2 .. Peerless 7
12 p Burly Bill, O. O'Neill, 9-11-2 .. Suthern
17 p0pf- Dodscott Wood, W. Tamlon, 7-11-2 .... May
21 -0033 Haybale, J. Spearing, 7-11-2 .... Morshead
24 43-34 Laurence Rambler, S. Mellor, 7-11-2 .. Blacker
25 002u Lawn Meet, N. Henderson, 5-11-2 .... Mr Henderson 4
28 0030 Man on the Run, J. Baker, 6-11-2 J. Williams
31 4-000 Quick Buck, J. Edwards, 6-11-2 .... Warner
37 0-pp0 Soy Sauce, Mrs S. Richardson, 9-11-2 .... Mr Woods
[illegible]

1.30 FRESH START HURDLE (Novices: £414: 2m)

[illegible]

2.0 JANUARY HURDLE (Selling: Handicap: £396: 2m)

[illegible]

2.30 NEW YEAR CHASE (Div III: Novices: £935: 3m 1f)

2 -001s Boothorpe Boy, R. Dimond, 6-11-0
[illegible]
6 0322 Pucka Fella (CD), Mrs D. Tucker, 7-11-4 .... Mr Tizzard 7
10 0-00r Authorative, N. Mitchell, 6-11-2 .... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
14 -000r Carraig Dubh, G. Kindersley, 7-11-2 .. Mr Mitchell .. Hobbs
18 /334 Express Orchid, B. Forsey, 8-11-2 .... Bosley
20 4004 Holemoor Boy, D. Barons, 13-11-2 .... Leach
26 0443 Lysippe (B), Mrs J. Pitman, 8-11-2 .... Smart
31 000 Notter Mill, T. Hallett, 8-11-2 .... Wright 4
35 3-p00 Right Regal (B), J. Old, 9-11-2 .... May
38 /002 Swallow Prince, G. Pike, 7-11-2 Mr Richards 7
42 0-pf0 Westward Express, A. Jones, 9-11-2 .... John Williams
45 p200 Safeguard, D. Elsworth, 5-10-7 .... C. Brown

5-1 Lysippe, 4-1 Boothorpe Boy, 5-1 Pucka Fella, Safeguard, 7-1 Notter Mill, 8-1 Swallow Prince, 10-1 Express Orchid, 14-1 others.

3.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: Novices: £1,056: 2m)

1 -1112 Brock Hill, G. H. Price, 5-11-11 .... Mr Low 7
2 3142 Prince Pirate, W. Charles, 6-11-10 .. Charles 4
4 2-24t Biddlesway, W. Fisher, 6-11-0 .. Steve Knight
5 Brampford Girl, W. G. Turner, 7-11-0 Turner
6 0 Charlie Muddle, S. Mellor, 6-11-0 .... Jobar
8 pp Cornish Crown, W. G. Turner, 6-11-0 .... Maddison 7
9 b-00 Fence Bay, J. Edwards, 6-11-0 .... Blacker
12 24 Gilligan, S. Forster, 6-11-0 Mr Thomson-Jones
14 2002 New Note, L. Waring, 6-11-0 .... Warner
16 p-00 Royal Lyon, M. Stephens, 6-11-0 .. Barrett 4
18 0 Travarrack, T. Hallett, 6-11-0 .... Wright 4
20 000 Chica's Beau, M. Davies, 5-10-10 Brisbourne
22 0022 Doucement, J. Cobden, 5-10-10 Muggeridge 7
26 00 Harrydan, P. Dodge, 5-10-10 .... Hobbs
27 0-f Lively Lucy, M. Williams, 5-10-10 .. Hyde 7
28 Mia Samira, S. Pattemore, 5-10-10 .... Linley
30 0000 Novatino, J. Cobden, 5-10-10 .... —
33 p0 Romany Gipsy, J. Bradley, 5-10-10 .... G. Dawes 7

9-4 Prince Pirate, 11-4 Biddlesway, 7-2 Gilligan, 6-1 Brook Hill, 8-1 New Note, 14-1 Doucement, 20-1 others.

3.30 WINTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,232: 2m 3f)

1 pp40 Tristram Shandy, C. House, 7-12-7 Mr Frost 7
4 3pp-3 Graigue House, Miss S. Morris, 13-10-11 .... O'Halloran
5 f21p Richmede (CD), M. Stephens, 8-10-11 Coyle 4
6 0-01p Triangle, S. Pattemore, 9-10-7 .... Linley
7 2f40 Beacon Time, F. Walwyn, 7-10-6 .... Mooney
8 0230 Sunday Evening, K. Bishop, 10-10-5 .... Mr Bishop 7
9 3-030 Friendly Steve, G. Stickland, 9-10-4 .... Mr Stickland 7
10 u200 Sergeant Can (C), Miss S. Morris, 9-10-2 .... Mrs Vickery
11 20fp Woodham, J. Old, 11-10-1 .... Candy
15 113/ Kuanu (B), L. Kennard, 8-10-0 .... M. Floyd
16 03/3- Gay God, D. Pearman, 11-10-0 .... Jackson 4
18 f-p30 Top Tune, J. Gibbons, 9-10-0 .... Mann 7
19 3443 Tight Schedule, J. Bridger, 11-10-0 Suthern
19 100-3 Mr Q. M. Barrow, 15-10-0 .... Barrow 7

5-2 Beacon Time, 7-2 Richmede, 5-1 Graigue House, 6-1 Triangle, 8-1 Sunday Evening, 10-1 Kuanu, 12-1 Tight Schedule, 14-1 others.

4.0 CORFE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,089: 2m)

1 3-011 Chalk Your Cue (D), T. Hallett, 6-11-10 .... Wright 4
5 0003 Forest Lodge (B), D. Gandolfo, 6-10-13 Barton
6 0200 Hot Tramp (D), J. Bridger, 7-10-8 Jenkins 7
7 1004 Carronade (D), L. Kennard, 5-10-7 M. Floyd
8 -0000 Waltzer, N. Ayliffe, 10-10-5 .... Ayliffe 7
9 -3012 Lucky Chris (CD), J. Dudgeon, 6-10-3 Linley
10 021-0 Teras, A. Avient, 5-10-2 .... G. Jones
11 0110- Priestcroft Star (D), K. Bailey, 7-10-12 Webb
12 4043 Lodge's Fortune, J. Edwards, 6-10-2 .... Broughan 7
13 0000 Singing Saint (D), Mrs A. Finch, 9-10-0 .... Coyle 4
14 0 Stone Mist, G. Williams, 5-10-0 .... Mann 7
16 341-0 Key Biscayne (D), D. Kent, 6-10-0 Lovejoy 7
17 224-0 Phred (B), A. Jones, 8-10-0 .... J. Williams
18 8-020 Burlington Port (D), J. Thorne, 5-10-0 Page 4
19 330p- Charlie Flower (CD), K. C. Brown, 8-10-0 .... —
20 3/0-0 Kings Singer (C), J. Jewell, 7-10-0 .... Hobbs
21 000- Crested Grebe, D. Gandolfo, 6-10-0 .... M. Richards
23 300-a Miss Muffin, D. Carey, 6-10-0 .... May
24 0-03p Questurnius, H. Willis, 6-10-0 .... —
25 0/00- Head-Gear (B), J. Gibbons, 13-10-0 .... —
26 0000 Triple Sweet, I. Maddocks, 6-10-0 .. C. Jones

7-2 Key Biscayne, 4-1 Carronade, 6-1 Lucky Chris, 7-1 Chalk Your Cue, 8-1 Forest Lodge, Waltzer, 10-1 Hot Tramp, 12-1 Lodge's Fortune, 14-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Taunton selections

By Michael Seely

12.30 Secretary General. 1.0 Lawn Meet. 1.30 Karlinsky. 2.0 Daddy's Daughter. 2.30 Lysippe. 3.0 Doucement. 3.30 Richmede. 4.0 Lucky Chris.

Wolverhampton results

1.15 (1.17) BESCOT CHASE (Div 1: novices: £960: 2m)
WOODLAND GLEN, b g by Milan—Woodland Story (Poplars Ltd) 6-11-0 .... J. Suthern (14-1) 1
Straight Cash .... Mr A. J. Wilson (20-1) 2
Twilight Star .... R. F. Davies (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.53; places, 37p, 24p, 15p. Dual F: £5.55. CSF: £35.05. O. O'Neill at Cheltenham. 5l, 12l. Army Lad 6-4 fav. Kindled Spirit (50-1) 4th. 13 ran.

2.15 (2.17) BESCOT CHASE (Div II: novices: £960: 2m)
BEECHEY BANK, ch g by Fury Royal—Sally Furlong (H. Joel) 7-11-0 .... A. Turnell (evens fav) 1
King Vince .... S. Morshead (7-2) 2
Jo Colombo .... R. F. Davies (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 13p, 15p, 15p. Dual F: 27p. CSF: 43p. A. Turnell at Marlborough. 8l, 12l. Ballet Master (12-1) 4th. 9 ran.

2.45 (2.46) CEMENT CITY CHASE (Handicap: £1,521: 3m)
BRIDGE ASH, b m by Normandy—Escarool (J. Johnson) 8-10-0 .... P. Scudamore (7-2) 1
Choral Festival .... Mr M. Low (7-1) 2
Cedor's Daughter .... Mr N. Oliver (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 15p, 30p. Dual F: £1.27. CSF: £25.76. J. Johnson at Hereford. 10l, 12l. Benghazi Express (3-4 fav) 4th. 6 ran.

3.15 (3.19) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,149: 2m)
ROADSTER, b g Streetfighter—Main (C. Nash) 5-11-1 .... A. Webber (7-4 fav) 1
Asdic .... P. Haynes (5-2) 2
Pre-Eminence .... P. A. Charlton (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 16p, 13p, 33p. Dual forecast: 58p. CSF: 70p. P. Bailey at Wantage. 10l, 10l. Sea Cargo (20-1) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Amberwell.

3.45 (3.50) GORSEBROOK HURDLE (Handicap: £1,019: 2m)
Miller's Court, b g Shantung—Allsarda (W. Butler) 5-9-10 .... Colin Price (33-1) 1
Mandy's Time .... J. A. Harris (12-1) 2
Chennel Lane .... N. Balmer (18-1) 3
TOTE: £4.32; places, 33p, 17p, 25p, 30p. Dual forecast: £94.10. CSF: £39.26. G. H. Price at Leominster. 4l, 1l. Whisky Go Go and Entebbe (4th) 100-30 jt-favs. 17 ran.

4.15 (4.21) BRIDGNORTH HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2m)
Skinflint, b g by Auction Ring—Velour (C. Moorsom) 10-7 .... P. Blacker (6-1) 1
Generous Eid .... S. Smith Eccles (11-1) 2
Jade's Double .... S. Keightley (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.43; places, 44p, 26p, 14p. Dual forecast: £4.27. CSF: £10.73. J. Edwards at Ross-on-Wye. 5l, hd. Imperium evens fav. Masterplan (10-1) 4th. 17 ran.
JACKPOT: not won. Pool of £910.00 carried forward to Huntingdon today.
PLACEPOT: £56.30.

Newcastle

1.30 (1.31) MOORHEN HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £968: 2m 120yd)
LEADING LADY, ch m, by Twilight Alley — Leadendale (Mrs F. Raner), 6-11-1 .... D. Shaw (5-1) 1
Mr Snugfit .... P. Tuck (13-1) 2
Mr Snugg .... Mr T. G. Dun (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 14p, 10p, £1.38. Dual F: 32p. CSF: £1.41. R. Hobson, at Worksop. 5l, 1l. Deep Ice (11-4 fav) 4th. 16 ran.

2.0 (2.0) SWAN CHASE (Handicap: £1,644: 3m 120yd)
STARLIGHT LAD, br g, by Willipeg—Star Of Light (R. Bethell), 7-11-10 .... C. Grant (5-2) 1
Indian Emperor .... Mr J. Walton (25-1) 2
Robbie's Park .... T. V. O'Connell (7-4) 3
TOTE: Win, 39p. Dual F: 86p. CSF: £6.08. R. Bethell, at Hull. 30l, head. Border Brig (13-8 fav). 4 ran.

2.30 (2.31) TEAL CHASE (Novices: £1,344: 3m)
HIGHWAY DUAL, br g, by Dual—Honey High (W. Thyne), 5-11-7 .... C. Pimlott (100-30) 1
Waile .... T. Carmody (4-5 fav) 2
Ellen Louise .... Miss R. Lock (66-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 15p, 10p, £1.07. Dual F: 38p. CSF: 61p. C. Bell, at Hawick. 2½l, 25l. Be Free (11-2) 4th. 9 ran. NR: The Heenan Kid.

3.0 (3.2) CRESTED GREBE HURDLE (£1,956: 3m)
FOGBOUND, br g by Mist IV—Santa Lucia (Mrs S. Anslin) 10-11-7 .... D. Wilkinson (7-2) 1
Andy's Gift .... G. Grant (5-1) 2
Norton Cavalier .... A. Brown (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 10p, 17p. Dual F: 51p. CSF: £1.87. P. Curtis, at Kirkbymoorside. 1½l, 1½l. Olendyne (50-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.30 (3.31) COOT CHASE (Handicap: £1,813: 2½m)
IMBUS, ch g by Marcus Brutus—Swift Imp (R. Robinson), 8-10-12 .... C. Pimlott (7-2) 1
Fortina's Express .... R. Lamb (6-4 jt fav) 2
Ingham .... D. Atkins (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 60p. Dual F: 79p. CSF: 87p. R. Robinson, at Scarborough. ½l, 4l. King Vulture 6-4 jt fav. 4th. 5 ran.

4.0 (4.0) MOORHEN NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: £937: 2m 120yd)
CORNERING, b g by Sit In The Corner—Lingcroft (A. Watson), 5-11-7 .... Mr T. Easterby (1-2) 1
Sandicliffe .... Mr J. Walton (6-1) 2
Baragoin .... C. Grant (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 43p. Dual F: 16p. CSF: 35p. M. H. Easterby, at Great Habton. 12l, dist. Bellaport (10-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Liquidate.
PLACEPOT: Win: £26.90.



SCHWEPPES GOLD TROPHY: Non-acceptors: Heighlin, Connaught Ranger, Gay George, Pearlstone, Never Up Up, Celtic Isle, Botanist, Lanes, Skowsby, Schumann, Supreme Visa, Slaney, Better Blessed, Palace Dan, Birshom, Flamenco Surprise, Tom Noel, Dutch Treat, Swagger Stick, Ernie's Keep, Forest Lodge, Roman Fantasy, Cheliskaya, Coffee Boy, Kilcolman. To be run over two miles, 100 yards at Newbury on February 14.

An actress to arouse the passions

She is 43 now, although she looks 10 years younger, one of the world's most famous faces, one of America's most controversial figures. A recent opinion poll found that 49 per cent of Americans held her "in high regard", 45 per cent "in low regard" and only 6 per cent had no opinion: even Presidents generally pull at least 20 per cent of "don't knows".

But the passions Jane Fonda aroused in the early 1970s, when she toured the country speaking out against the Vietnam War, do not dispel easily. It took her six years, working through her own production company, to mount *Coming Home*. Her Oscar for the part of Sally Hide, the woman who falls in love with a paraplegic Vietnam veteran, rehabilitated her in the eyes of Hollywood. Then came *The China Syndrome* (co-produced with Michael Douglas), another combination of social relevance and commercial success.

Now IPC—her company is named after the Indo-China Peace Organization, an old activist group where Fonda first met her partner, Bruce Gilbert—has completed its third film, *Nine to Five*, which opens in London next week. It is a comedy about secretaries and office life, with the comedian Lily Tomlin, the country singing star Dolly Parton, and of course Miss Fonda. It represents a change of pace from all those television reporters and career women she has been playing of late.

"My ideas for films always come from things that I hear and perceive in my daily life. In this case, a very old friend of mine had started an organization in Boston called "Nine to Five", which was an association of women office workers. I heard them talking about their work and they had some great stories. And I've always been attracted to those 1940s films with three female stars.

"At first we were going to make a drama. But any way we did it, it seemed too preacy, too much of a feminist line. I'd wanted to work with Lily [Tomlin] for some time, and it suddenly occurred to Bruce and me that we should make it a comedy. It remains a 'labour film', but I hope of a new kind, different from *The Grapes of Wrath* or *Salt of the Earth*. We took out a lot of stuff that was filmed, even stuff the director, Colin Higgins, thought worked but which I asked to have taken out. I'm just super-sensitive to anything that smacks of the soapbox or lecturing the audience."

Jane Fonda worried about lecturing an audience? It seems she has found a new synthesis between politics and showbusiness, between her work with her husband Tom Hayden and the Campaign for Economic Democracy and her activities on the film set. She is more relaxed than she used to be, and surer of herself.

"I spent 20 years as an actress having no control over my own work, and frankly I didn't enjoy it all that much. There were a couple of parts—*Klute* and *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?*—which were good experiences, but that's all. When it became hard for me to get roles in the early 1970s, because of my politics, I thought very seriously about giving up acting altogether. It was really friends who persuaded me otherwise. Instead, I formed IPC with Bruce and decided to develop my own projects, and that made all the difference to me. The film work I do, the kids making sure The Workout [her Los Angeles exercise studio] is a successful business. That's what my life is about now, along with raising money for CED."

Surprisingly, she found Ronald Reagan's victory in the United States Presidential election far from dispiriting.

"Yes, of course, Reagan stands for everything we're opposed to. But when he won, I felt that old feeling of wanting to participate again. Not because of Reagan but because of the Democratic Party. There's a vacuum on the Democratic side now which I think is pretty healthy. The people who were running the party were people from the New Deal era and that doesn't work any more. As a matter of fact, my hope lies with the women *Nine to Five* was made for. I really believe this is going to be a decade of women and office workers. Most office workers are women, and at the same time women are being forced out of the home and into jobs because a family needs two salaries these days. It's an interesting two-way pincer movement.

"I always research all my characters, and for *Nine to Five* I went looking for women who had begun work late in life, due to divorce or being widowed. I think my political activism actually helps me as a film actress because I don't live isolated from everyday problems or everyday life. I'm not just mixing with wealthy people. What I found was that secretaries know the work they do is important, is skilled, but they also know they're not treated with respect. They call themselves, 'office wives'. They have to put gas in the boss's car, get his coffee, buy the presents for his wife and mistress. So when we came to do the film, we said to Colin [Higgins], OK, what you have to do is write a screenplay which shows you can run an office without a boss, but you can't run an office without the secretaries!"

While *Nine to Five* was being edited, Fonda was up in New England making *On Golden Pond* with Katherine Hepburn and her father, Henry Fonda, the first time father and daughter had acted together. "I have a small part in the movie, but it's a 43-year-old woman who has never gotten what she needs from her father and how that catharsis has to occur before she can move on in her life." Fonda pauses, well aware that she and Henry Fonda were estranged for many years. "It was one of the most moving experiences of my life, playing that part with my father. He's been very, very sick. He's all right now, but sometimes I look at him and it's like looking at a parchment with a candle behind it."

Her next film for her own company will be *Roll Over*, with Kris Kristofferson, directed by Alan Pakula who worked with her in *Klute*. "I depend on my director, I'd never want to direct myself. I like the fact that someone else is ultimately responsible. I like to be told what to do and what I am doing wrong. And, when the day is over, I like to go home and forget about it, which is virtually impossible if you're the director.

"*Roll Over* is the most ambitious film Bruce and I have tackled. I play a businesswoman, but right at the other end of the spectrum—the person at the top. That insulated, isolated world of the very rich and powerful. We did three years of research with the government and in banks—the film is set in the banking world. I think we've got it right."

Fonda and Gilbert also have plans to move into television, starting with a series based on *Nine to Five*. "I am aware that a whole lot of people never go to the movies. I grew up with an elitist attitude about television, like if you were a television actor you were only waiting for the day you could break into films. But the sheer quality of people whose main form of entertainment is television is too great to ignore that audience. Reaching as many people as possible is very important to me."

Joan Goodman



Jane Fonda in *Nine to Five*

Packing a punch

RPO/Masur
Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

There was something thunderous and mighty about Tuesday's concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and Kurt Masur. No doubt it had much to do with the presence at the end of the programme of Beethoven's fifth symphony, but the effect rippled back right through the evening, even to Bartók's Divertimento for strings at the start. And a divertimento really ought to be allowed to be more engaging and spirited. The use here of a full symphonic string contingent, playing coarsely, encouraged Mr Masur in his fierce dynamism, and within that context the solo passages would have sounded frail even if they had been better performed.

A strong lead from the conductor was, however, a real advantage in the concerto, Mendelssohn's second for piano, in D minor. It was not that the soloist, Andras Schiff, did not have ideas of his own: indeed, right from a silky arpeggio whisked up the keyboard in the opening bars, this was a performance that found a palpable musical sense in every phrase, apart from being simply beautiful in tone. But the dramatic and sometimes gruff accompaniment in the first movement was needed to set the stage. Less welcome was the sentimental solemnity, recalling the worst of Mendelssohn's religious music, that Mr Masur introduced in the slow movement, and that Mr Schiff smartly turned into the fresh poetry of a song without words.

The Beethoven performance was notable for using the edition by Peter Gülke whose most surprising feature is the wholesale repeat of the scherzo and trio before the adventuring into the finale. Whether or not this was Beethoven's final intention for the symphony is unclear; what is certain is that the extra weighting of the third movement makes the work's progress even more powerful.

So it seemed to a prodigious extent in this account, where Mr Masur was never loath to change the whole orchestral climate from moment to moment. There were marvellous effects like the trumpets' processional in the slow movement, falling to leave an echo on the horns, or the textured interplay of woodwinds and pizzicato strings, or the sense of novelty in the entrance of the piccolo, but it needed a stronger stomach than mine to stay with Mr Masur quite to the end.

Amadeus/Klien
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Noël Goodwin

What should have been the second stage in a journey through the Beethoven string quartets had to become a Mozart programme instead on Tuesday with only three-quarters of the Amadeus Quartet able to keep the date. Their second violinist, Siegmund Nissel, has been ill, and although I understand he is convalescing well they have decided that their next concert in two weeks should also be changed to Beethoven trios instead of quartets.

Much of their programme this time was given to the only string trio by Mozart, which he perversely called a divertimento, presumably on account of it having six movements. In spite of that the players took a serious view of it, which yielded plenty of attractive moments in the first half, once they had accustomed themselves to the new balance of tone and texture. The work is indeed notable for its equality of interest between the individual parts, and Peter Schidlof in particular relished what must be Mozart's most rewarding writing for the viola.

From the variations of the fourth movement through to the end however a certain stolidness clouded the performance, a reluctance to give way to the humorous intent that Mozart must surely have had in mind in basing both the variations and the finale on the kind of popular tunes that Papageno might have whistled. As a result the less cheerful passages lacked what strength and character they can gain by contrast when the rest is given more carefree phrasing.

Framing the trio were the two piano quartets, in which the string players were joined by Walter Klien as a colleague in the best sense. That is to say his keyboard style left no doubt of the depth of musical purpose in the G minor quartet, the genial elegance of the E flat quartet and the concerto-like qualities of the writing in both.

He also achieved a balance that made apparent Mozart's originality and conception as the four solo instruments combined in a new way for his listeners' pleasure then and our present delight now.

The Relapse
Old Vic

Irving Wardle

Well before the events that gave rise to John Wells's new prologue ("The axe falls, and our Minister of Arts/Is now a man of more divided parts") *The Relapse* had recommended itself to the Old Vic as one of their economy year popular favourites. And, like *Trelawny of the Wells*, it again illustrates the management's tormented policy of playing safe at the box office while simultaneously demonstrating London's need for a third classical company.

The answer Michael Simpson's production offers to this brain teaser is to present Vanbrugh's comedy in its entirety against a rudimentary setting consisting of a few strategically arranged hand props and flown backdrops that make a token appearance between the spectator and the back wall.

It is a touring show, and it looks like one. It also reveals how much more there is to the piece than one character that everybody has come to see. Presented in his full surrounding context, Lord Foppington shrinks into a smallish role, in point of lines; his very appearance is a comic climax (coupled with the visual impact of his every growing peruke and ever proliferating ribbons), but around him there stretch quantities of other people's intrigues that pull the show out to some three and a half hours.

I would like to say that here, at last, is the revelation of the work Vanbrugh intended. And there are new insights and pleasures; such as the development of old Coupler (Bob Hernery) into a substantial role, beginning as a randy old schemer and growing in resourcefulness as the intrigue thickens, until he finally achieves full authority as an invincible matchmaker.

Another surprise is the full-dress-baroque-masque that Sir Tunbelly lays on for Hoyden's wedding; at which point, the two evening-suited clarinettists who have supplied anachronistic links between the earlier scenes at last come into their own.

The dominant impression, however, is of quantities of routine exchanges of high-toned seduction dialogue, assembled from those clip-together metaphors of storming citadels and coming safely into port, which make considerable demands on the audience's staying power.

That, of course, is a comment on performance. The casting is extremely variable; but, to put it crudely, the men come off much the best. Maureen O'Brien's Amanda has the right blend of rebellious rectitude but without much trace of comic spirit, while Celia Foxe's Berinthia is pallidly unlikely as an erotic trouble-maker; never have I heard her *sotto voce* "Help help" as Loveless carts her off to bed raise less of a laugh.

Things are much better with the men. Actors are apt to take congratulations on memorization as an insult, but Richard Kay deserves some award for his last-minute creation of the role of Loveless.

Length apart, the point about this continuously masked character is that the least interruption of fluency would be fatal to its effect, and Mr Kay supplies the exact image of an inwardly tormented husband maintaining a surface manner of relaxed urbanity that would be fully at home in the more conscience-wracked stretches of Peter Nichols's *Passion Play*.

Of the two obvious leads, John Nettles's Foppington takes his cue from one of the girls' lines that the former Sir Novelty is no fool. Under the frills he is as rampant a male as Little Red Riding Hood's wolf; and he also leaves you with some respect for Foppington as a kindly coxcomb.

The Clumsey household, ornamented with a fine chunky Hoyden from Julia Swift, shoulders habitually bent forward as for a rugger scrum, is properly dominated by Barry Stanton's Sir Tunbelly, a border baron in whom the wild hunter is perpetually at war with the magistrate, and who runs the place on paramilitary lines, marching his pitchfork-brandishing retainers around at the double, and sitting down with them, literally as one man, on a cramped stall so that, when he stands or sits, so unavoidably do they.



Celia Foxe, Richard Kay — Photograph by Donald Cooper

France developing a taste for Britten

Peter Grimes
Opéra, Paris

Kenneth Loveland

In acknowledging the status of *Peter Grimes*, Paris has been less ready than most important musical capitals. Covent Garden took it to the Opéra in June 1948, with Karl Rankl conducting and Richard Lewis in the title role, but it had not been seen there since until the current performances. In the French provinces it has fared better, with productions in Strasbourg (1949), Bordeaux (1954, 1964) and Marseilles (1971). Now it has returned to the Opéra, scoring what can only be described as a triumph.

The Opéra has imported Covent Garden's keenly observed, dramatically structured production by Elijah Moshinsky, and with it the personally-felt Peter Grimes of Jon Vickers. Otherwise the cast is new, a team of mostly British, French or French-based artists singing in English and conducted by John Pritchard, who will also direct the work in Cologne in May.

At the opening night this week *Peter Grimes* conquered its audience as it must always do when imaginatively staged, sensitively conducted and played and sung by a cast alive to the nature of Britten's lyricism. The cheers at the end of Act 1 were of an order usually reserved for the final curtain of a successful première. At the close, the enthusiasm was immense and extended.

In its transfer to the Opéra stage, Moshinsky's production has retained all its virtues of striking simplicity, fundamentally sharp outlines and practical mobility, the designs of Timothy O'Brien and Tazena Firth have preserved their relevance, and the production's power to give Britten's musical prompting a graphic visual evocation is as immediate and exciting as it was in its home theatre.

Against this background there emerges a brilliantly contrasted pattern of characterizations from the newcomers. Most notable among these is the Captain Balstrode of Benjamin Luxon, making his Opéra debut and conveying a realistic impression of human warmth and compassion within a weatherbeaten exterior. Patricia Wells is a sympathetically drawn Ellen Orford, deeply moving in the despair of imagined defeat. Other notable studies are the bible-flourishing, fanatically rabble-rousing Bob Boles of Alexander Oliver, Jocelyne Taillon's darkly ominous Mrs Sedley, Gino Quilico's debonair and richly sung Ned Keene, Michel Senechal's portrait of a Rector overtaken by events, Malcolm King's sturdy Hobson. Richard Best's pompous Swallow, a kindly Auntie from Jane Berbié, and the sexy nieces of Elaine Lublin and Marie-Christine Porta.

Vickers demonstrates the strength of the grasp he now exercises on all the complex elements in Grimes's make-up. Protest in isolation, the bitterness of the man against the crowd, are softened by a hint of kindness stifled by events. The acting was vivid, the singing ringing in defiance, wonderfully controlled in moments such as "Now the Great Bear and Pleiades" and in the concluding tortured soliloquy.

Pritchard's conducting was keenly aware of the work's dramatic shape. The tensions were carefully graduated and their crises released, their impact the more decisive for the soft illumination brought to the score's more reticent moments. The orchestral playing was totally committed, and exemplary in some matters of detail, such as the luminous woodwind playing and the viola solo in the Passacaglia. The Paris chorus responded superbly.

There are further performances on Saturday, and on February 7, 10 and 12.

Coincident with the production, the Opéra is housing an exhaustive exhibition tracing the development of Britten's achievements. Presented with the support of the British Council and Barclays Group of Banks, this is the work of Charles Pitt, for whom it has clearly been a work of diligent research and devoted labour. In the first tableau, it is apparent that a consistent strand will be Britten's philosophy of the composer in the market-place, the ivory tower rejected, and the later dovetailing of personal reminiscence with the numerous production pictures gives this theme emphasis.

Those who have followed the Britten story down the years will find much nostalgia in the pictures of the Maltings in ashes and risen again, of the informal meeting (Benjamin Britten, Peter Pears, Joan Cross, Eric Crozier and John Piper) out of which the English Opera Group was born, the wartime journey of the Axel Johnson bringing Britten home from America, Britten at ease among the Aldeburgh fishing boats and the wide-ranging photographs of productions. There is a proper tribute to Roger Lalande, who pioneered *Peter Grimes* in provincial France.

The exhibition at the Opéra stays open until March 20, and will be shown later with the Cologne production of *Peter Grimes* and Geneva's *Albert Herring*. Like the Opéra production of *Peter Grimes*, it should do much to stir a more positive French appreciation of the composer's art.

Arts agenda

Scottish Opera, faced with possible industrial action over its proposed wage freeze, has received a promise of extra funds from the Scottish Arts Council and is now hopeful that a strike can be averted. The last year has been disastrous for the company: its productions have run into increasing criticism; in June Peter Ebert, its general administrator, resigned; its deficit stands at £440,000; and it is now planning a reduced programme of just six productions in Glasgow in the coming year.

When it announced the wage freeze last month, as part of its effort to clear half the deficit by March next year, there were threats of industrial action by the Musicians' *Union*. But the arts council, which initially promised Scottish Opera a grant of £2m for 1981-82, has now found an extra £60,000, and this is sufficient to enable the company to offer the musicians a 5 per cent increase. Negotiations are continuing.

Even if agreement can be reached with the orchestra, and with the other unions later this year, the company must make further severe cuts if it is to survive: it wants to reduce the number of salaried principal singers and it is keeping the orchestra at a strength of 38 instead of about 55 as planned. The company is currently discussing plans for an appeal and for a self-help campaign by which supporters of Scottish Opera can play their part in saving the company.

■ Amid all the controversy about a cancelled first night at Covent Garden, Luciano Pavarotti is a happy if exhausted man. He withdrew from the opening night of *Un ballo in maschera* because his father was undergoing a serious operation in New York, and, while he sang in later performances, he says: "In the past two weeks I'm more in the air on Concorde than I'm down on the ground".

The operation went well and his father was with him in London on the way home to Italy. Just before the operation they sang an encore together at La Scala. "I said it might be the last chance, and this was the stage where we had to sing." Pavarotti receives between 5,000 and 6,000 letters a year from fans wanting him to make an LP with his father. Now, he thinks, they will perhaps get round to making the record.

■ On Saturday the Citizens Theatre in Glasgow is opening its production of a rarely seen play which some experts believe is not really a proper play at all: *The Massacre at Paris* by Christopher Marlowe. The theatre says that some people think the script which has survived only represents edited highlights of the original. "The text is certainly strange. It is a very short play and I think there are 17 murders."

With a cast of four, playing something like 30 characters, it seems an eccentric project but, directed and designed by Philip Prowse, it sounds as if it has the ingredients to become another of the Citizens' unlikely successes.

Later this spring the company is offering an even more outlandish piece: the premiere of *The Last Days of Mankind* by Karl Kraus—a vast documentary-type epic, written at the start of the First World War when the author, a Viennese, believed the world really was coming to an end. When it failed to end, he refused to let the work be performed. Kraus thought it would have taken 10 evenings to perform in full, but it has been translated and adapted by Robert David MacDonald to fit into a single evening, which promises, according to the theatre, "a succession of nightmares".

■ Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, who was in London recently to give a lacture on the interpretation of Lieder, is taking on a new mantle later this spring—that of an opera producer. The work she has chosen is one close to her heart: Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier*, of which she made a memorable recording in the 1950s with Karajan. She will be producing the opera in Brussels in May, with Elisabeth Söderström and Anne Howells in the leading roles.

Although she has not produced an opera before, she says: "I think it is quite natural for a singer who can no longer sing." (She gave her last recital in March, 1979.) Her aim is to turn back entirely to the score: "By serving the work, I think I will serve the public." She is not sure whether producing will become a regular occupation in future: "I would only do the things I really do know", she says.

■ Ken Campbell, settling in as artistic director at the Everyman Theatre in Liverpool, is offering a typically varied programme, which begins tonight with *Lucky Strike* by Hrant Alianak, a work composed entirely of B-movie cliches; it will be followed by a play about the country and western singer Hank Williams. Later productions include the premiere of an adaptation of Karel Capek's satirical novel *The War with the Newts*, and two operatic pieces based on gothic horror stories. Next month there will also be a late night revue by Andrew Dallmeyer which should appeal to low and highbrows alike: its title is *Metaphysics and Strip*.

NOT TO BE MISSED: Jessye Norman sings Strauss's Four Last Songs and Lulu's Song by Berg with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Kurt Masur at the Festival Hall (7.30 pm, Sunday).

Martin Huckerby

A Winter Garland
Riverside Studios

Ned Chaillet

With the mutter of "No dancing girls", a fellow critic abandoned the front row to explore the new three-sided seating at Riverside Studios. A few minutes later, however, out of the emptiness of the stage and the spare format of a two-man show with piano, David Vaughan proved himself the next best thing to a chorus line. Turning from the task of sharing old show-business lyrics with Al Carmines he started spinning around the stage to a silly 1909 song, "Moonstruck".

In their celebration of Broadway and early film musicals, *A Winter Garland of Songs Old and New*, Mr Vaughan and the Reverend Carmines unearth many more silly and sentimental songs, exploring particularly the rich vein of Irving Berlin's tunes and lyrics. It is the sort of thing they have been doing in Greenwich Village for 10 years as benefits for Rev Carmines's Judson Memorial Church, the home of one of the most influential Off Broadway theatres since 1961, the Judson Poets' Theatre.

It would not quite state the case to say they do it well. Rev Carmines plays the piano well and sings with charm and they find a splendid passing harmony from time to time but their particularly theatrical skills need a more dramatic frame. Mostly they pass musical curiosities back and forth to one another with calculated regularity, from Broadway schmaltz to Hollywood whimsy.

There are real delights in the selections, from "Singin' in the Bathtub" to "I Love a Piano", but the most intriguing bit for a London audience must be Rev Carmines on his own. Sandwiched between the interval and a return to Jerome Kern and the company of Mr Vaughan, Rev Carmines sings songs of his own composition, from the many Off Broadway shows to which he has contributed. He connects them and explains them and conveys a good sense of his unusual ministry, encompassing his concerns from Winnie-the-Pooh to Eighth Avenue prostitution.

The production remains outside its own environment for the rest of the time. With due respect to the Judson Memorial Church, the ideal setting would include the clink of ice in cocktail glasses, or an ocean liner.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Martin Scorsese
BAFTA

Nicholas Wapshott

Public speaking does not come naturally to Martin Scorsese. Behind a camera he is elegantly articulate, as in *Mean Streets* or *Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore*. But in his private life he is shy and in his public life he is almost unreachable. He is a chronic asthmatic who is difficult to track down between illnesses.

It is strange, then, that Scorsese has made it his business to embark upon a tour of public appearances of extraordinary length to publicize his passionate concern. Angered by a New York screening of Stanley Kubrick's *2001* where the colour had faded, he discovered that all colour films are at risk. Scorsese has since become a colour film fading evangelist, starting an almost single-handed campaign to bring the facts to a wider public.

At the British Academy of Film and Television Arts in Piccadilly on Tuesday evening, he spent nearly three hours rambling around the subject. (In Tokyo a similar lecture had taken five-and-a-half hours.) What Scorsese said boiled down to this: since Technicolor's three-colour cumbersome process was replaced by Kodak-Eastman film stock in the mid-fifties, all colour films have been deteriorating, their range of colours reduced to pink and blue.

There are a limited number of ways of saving the prints made in the last 25 years. They may be transferred to a three-colour process, which is costly and bulky, or kept cool in expensive air-conditioned vaults. To prevent current films from fading, the most obvious thing would be to return to the old, stable Technicolor process. There is, however, only one Technicolor factory in the world, in China.

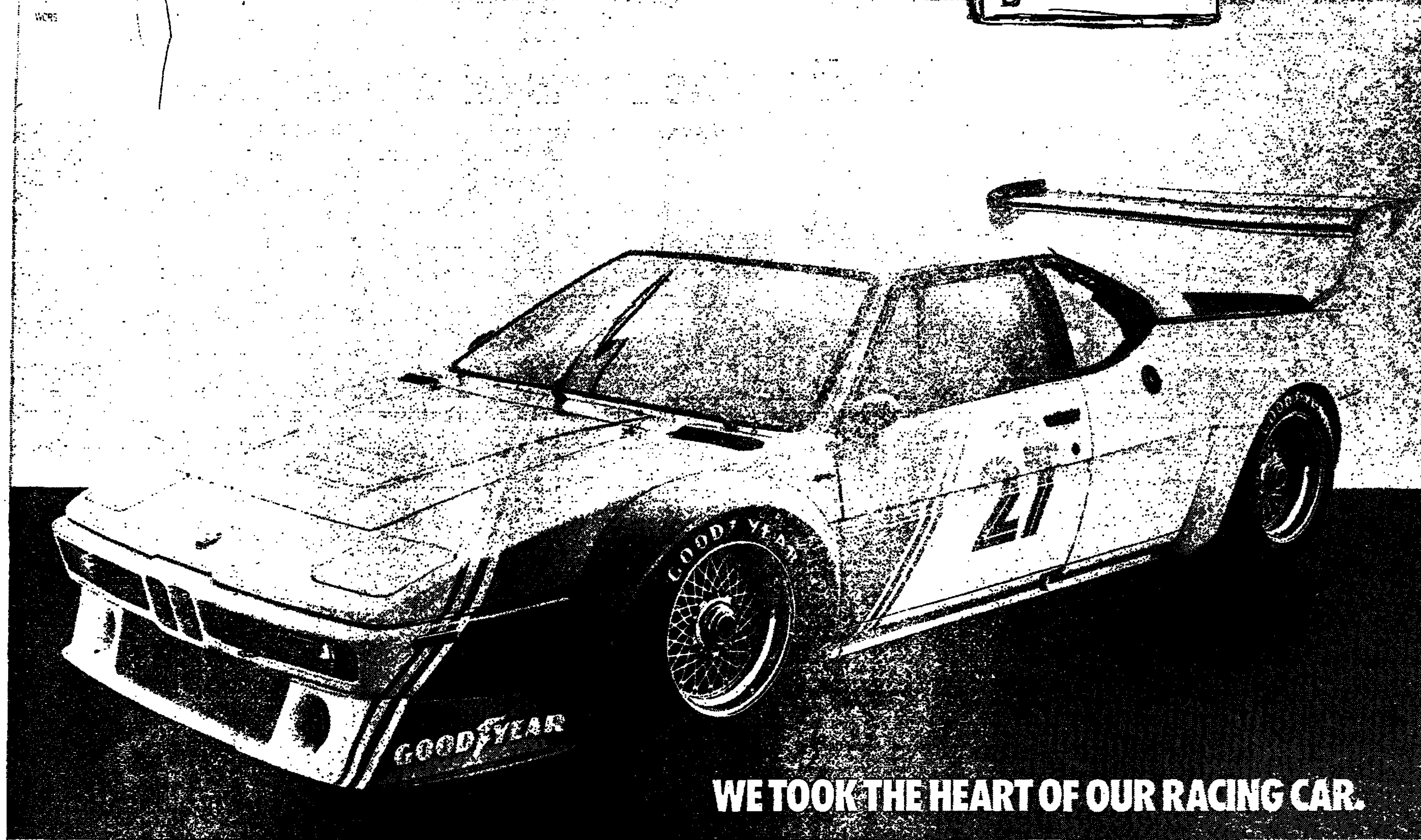
Scorsese backed his thesis with many chilling examples. A trailer for *The King and I* had bleached to a rose glow. The Van Gogh landscape in *Lust for Life* looked like a Monet riverscape. A documentary about cave paintings ironically proved that, while primitive art used colours which lasted for centuries, the art of film-making is transitory. Even the most costly film production ever, the record of the NASA moon shots, is beginning to deteriorate, and there is no going back to take it again.

Scorsese was in some embarrassment because his latest film, *Raging Bull*, out in London next month, is made in black and white on colour film stock. He was converted on the road to editing the film and found out too late that it will fade like all the rest. He had made *Raging Bull* in monochrome for various reasons, none of them to do with fading, and the debilitating disease which will affect the print has only hardened his resolve.

He says that the problem has gone past the stage of pointing fingers and laying the blame. What he is concerned about is saving the films. And, most importantly for a man whose career began in the pulp cinema of Roger Corman, he hopes that there will be no discrimination. Many historically important films are not Oscar-winners or critical successes but minor works by little known directors. *The Creeping Terror* is one of the best films about America in the 50s, he said, and even William Cameron Menzies made films like *The Invaders from Mars*.

What Scorsese now hopes is that the film industry will step in and develop some way of stabilizing colour film. There must be an urgent move to transfer fading films to secure mediums. And, for the future, directors and actors must demand in their contracts that their work will be maintained for posterity. For the archivists present, still raising money to transfer monochrome films from combustible nitrate stock, it must have seemed a fond hope.

هكذا من الأصل





BMW have never felt that ostentation served any useful purpose.

So this new addition to the BMW 5 Series range doesn't flaunt its additional performance.

Only an aerodynamic spoiler hints at what lies beneath the bonnet: a six cylinder 3.5 litre fuel injected engine, which, in the racing version above, produces 470 bhp.

In this version, developed by BMW Motorsport for everyday use, it develops 210 bhp. So it's in no way beng strained beyond its limits.

And without needing the extravagance of 12 cylinders or turbo-charging, it can reach 60mph in approximately seven seconds.

This is not, however, one of those high performance engines whose sheer brute force almost bullies you to drive faster than you want to go.

It's perfectly happy to dawdle along through traffic in top. And then, even below 1,000 rpm, it can pull away without snatch or shudder.

Nor is this one of those intimidating machines whose performance is almost unstoppable. For, along with the carefully developed suspension, 10" diameter disc brakes are fitted on all four wheels.

A precaution which results from our conviction that a car's braking should always be faster than its acceleration.

We're also convinced that engineering efficiency rather than just raw performance is the criterion by which any car should be judged.

So we've ensured that the M535i uses up to a third less petrol than those few cars that are as fast.

And that it can comfortably take five people and their luggage, instead of two people and their attache cases.

A fact which prompted the Financial Times, who know a good investment when they drive one, to observe of the M535i "It really does make a nonsense of cramped and nervous supercars costing more than twice as much."

There will, of course, be those for whom the notion of a race bred engine is more than their driving style actually needs.

Which is why the BMW 5 Series offers you no less than five different engines, so you can have exactly the amount of power that you want.

And though the performance of individual engines is more restrained, it is never compromised.

The two litre 520, for example, offers you a sophisticated in-line six cylinder engine. Instead of resorting to the cruder configurations that seems to tempt mass produced cars in its class.

Nor, too, is the character of any of the cars in the BMW 5 Series range ever compromised.

Each one remains a driving machine, tauter and more solid than cars whose drivers demand less.

Because each one remains a BMW: a car whose heart is in exactly the right place.

BMW

THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE BMW 5 SERIES START AT £6,985. THE BMW M535i COSTS £13,745. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. (THE M535i ILLUSTRATED IS FITTED WITH OPTIONAL HEADLIGHT WASH/WIPE AVAILABLE AT EXTRA COST.) DoE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: M535i URBAN CYCLE: 14.5 MPG (19.3l/100KM), 56 MPH: 32.9 MPG (8.6l/100KM), 75 MPH: 26.6 MPG (10.6l/100KM). FOR A 5 SERIES INFORMATION FILE, PLEASE WRITE TO: MARKETING DEPARTMENT, BMW (GB) LTD., ELLESFIELD AVENUE, BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE RG12 4TA. FOR TAX-FREE SALES: 56 PARK LANE, LONDON W1. RING 01-629 9277.

Bernard Levin

Don't ask a policeman

Very early this morning, timing the transaction so that it should be completed before the newspaper in which these words appear would become available to the general public, I sold my watch, getting a good price for it. If it is still early when you are reading me, I advise you to drop whatever else you are doing—having breakfast, catching the 8.15, taking the children to school—and follow my example, because before the day reaches elevenses timepieces of every description will be no more than scrap metal, so devastating will be the force of the revelations I am about to make.

It appears that in 1972 a new basis of telling the time was established by international agreement. The details need not concern us, particularly since I do not understand them and I don't suppose you would either, but the principle is easy to grasp: the length of the day was no longer to be calculated by the time it took the earth to revolve on its own axis, but by a system wholly independent of the solar day, based as it was instead on the vibrations in the atoms of an obscure metal called caesium.

Why, or for that matter how, the world decided upon a method of calculating the length of the day that took no account of the length of the day, I cannot tell: for my present purpose, however, it is not necessary to know. Mind you, I could have told them that the decision would lead to tears before bedtime, especially since there would now be no means of telling the difference between bedtime and Michaelmas; no doubt that is why they concealed the news from me until they had accomplished their fell purpose. But whatever the degree of culpability involved in the original decision, and whoever the culprits might have been, it is the situation *today* (whatever that may now mean) which concerns me.

> But thought's the slave of life,
> and life time's fool;
> And time, that takes survey of
> all the world,
> Must have a stop.

So said Shakespeare, who also boasted that

> Not marble, nor the gilded
> monuments
> Of princes, shall outlive this
> powerful rhyme,

thereby, however, reckoning without the clowns who have so mucked up the time that there is no telling what will outlive what any longer. Of course, there will be the usual cranks who will ask why on earth, if you will excuse the expression, anyone would want to know the length of the day to within an accuracy (I have just worked it out with my trusty pocket calculator) of one in something over forty-three *million*, but such people do not realise that science moves in a mysterious way its wonders to perform, and that there are even now scientists going boss-eyed with the effort to count the vibrations in an atom of bophonium, following a report to the effect that if they based the length of the day on that instead they would be able to get it right to within a margin not of one in forty-three million, but one in eighty-six million or even more. For it is an axiom of science that if a given quantity of anything is good, then twice that quantity must be at least twice as good if not more, and it must follow as the night the day, at any rate until they reverse the order in which these two *phenomena occur*, that four times the quantity must be even better, and *pro rata*, at that.

The first Lord Samuel once remarked that space was like "a large, empty box with the top, bottom and sides removed", and I see what he means. But if that is so, I think time will have to be described as a broad river flowing for ever at a constant rate but with all the water drained off. Your *homme moyen sensuel* on the Clapham omnibus will no doubt object to being told to throw away his watch because in 82 years it will be a minute fast, and will insist that he can adjust the thing every half a century or so and that between whiles a rough approximation will do. But that only goes to show how far behind the times, if you see what I mean, the man on the Clapham omnibus is.

> You may say that two thousandths of a second a day is not much to worry about, and no doubt in itself it isn't...

The times, it has been aptly remarked, are what we must move with. True, the rate at which we were to do the moving was not specified in the original contract, and it is unlikely that when it was drawn up anybody contemplated moving with the times as fast as an atom of caesium could vibrate, let alone faster. But

> There was a young lady
> called Bright,
> Who travelled much faster
> than light;
> She started one day
> In the relative way,
> And came back the previous
> night.

And it seems that there is every likelihood that we shall all shortly find ourselves in a condition of similar confusion, and having to ask, before we make a lunch-engagement or try to catch a train, whether the relevant time is being given in the solar mode or the caesium, and then trying to remember the conversion formula. (A few months ago, as I was landing in Hongkong, the pilot gave the ground temperature in degrees centigrade, and trying to work out what that was in real money, I came to the alarming conclusion that I was about to step out into a temperature of 970 fahrenheit.)

The irony in my own situation is that when I read the dire news I had just been thinking of buying a sundial for my window-box, but if, as is presumably the case, all it will tell is solar time, it is obviously of no use to me. I shall have to fall back on the old maxim, suitably up-dated to read: "If you want to know the time, ask a caesium-plated policeman". Shakespeare had a word for that problem, too:

> Come what come may,
> Time and the hour run
> through the roughest day.

For the hideous truth is that, since they started mucking about with the time, there has been a discrepancy between the old form and the new, between the method that depended upon watching the world go round and the system that involved counting the quiverings of atoms, like a billion insomniacs counting sheep. In the atom-day, there are 86,400 seconds; but in the good old solar day there were—and still are, for the world has not stopped revolving just because the caesium atom has started vibrating—an average of 86,400.002 seconds, a difference of two-thousandths of a second a day.

You may say that two-thousandths of a second a day is not much to worry about, and no doubt in itself it isn't. But you see, the discrepancy is always in the same direction; instead of solar time being a bit short one payday and flush with surplus seconds the next, it mounts up steadily. Two-thousandths of a second a day, even without compound interest, will amount to an entire minute in a mere 82 years, and that means that the ancient cynic's question —"A hundred years from now who'll know the difference?"— is at last answered: the answer is "Anyone who can count", for a century from now the discrepancy between the two forms of time measurement will indeed be a full 75 seconds.

Whence, you will realise, my decision to get rid of my watch, for it is set to solar time, and obviously a man with so many appointments cannot afford a watch that will be an entire second wrong after only 16½ months, and three seconds out in four years.

Ronald Butt

Finding the roots of a new party

Lord George-Brown and Mr Douglas Eden: building up a countervailing influence for Labour.

Last Saturday, a constituency delegate courageously told the special Labour Conference the truth to its face. "This is a deeply corrupt assembly", said Mr Alec Spurway of Abingdon. It was the "final rotten borough", and he pointed out that the margin by which last October's conference had passed the principle of an electoral college for the making of a leader was smaller than the number of union votes in dispute.

Mr Frank Chapple of the electricians' union spoke on the same theme; the block votes were not the votes of "real people" but represented the amount of money a trade union was prepared to put up to buy votes—some unions even having more votes than members. Mr Sid Weighell of the railwaymen, an honourable trade union leader who genuinely seeks to represent the opinions of his rank and file, declared that the block vote was suspect. "I know, because I've got one in my hand."

Still, Parliament survived the rotten boroughs of the eighteenth century, so why should it not survive the use of union block votes in the appointment of a Labour leader? It survived the borough-mongering of the Duke of Newcastle; why should it not survive Mr Clive Jenkins?

The answer is simple. The eighteenth century member of Parliament, despite his patron, could be capable of great personal independence. The younger Pitt entered Parliament for a rotten borough, but his personal independence was never in doubt, since even the worst of borough-mongers had regard for Parliament as an institution whose power their *less corrupt* ancestors had created. It was the only mechanism for power that they know.

But many on the Labour left have no such preconception. They have a countervailing power-base through which to operate, the union block votes in a different assembly, which can be used to appoint, remove or call Labour leaders to account. They are not sensitive to the independence of Parliament. This, of course, is also the answer to those who ask why, when socialist parties abroad elect their leaders by a wider vote than MPs alone, the British Labour Party should not do the same. The reason is that there is no other socialist party as dominated by the votes of the unions, which can be manipulated for wider political ends, as Labour is.

This being so, the need for a party of the left with genuine roots in the wider electorate is obvious and the result of last Saturday's Conference is to be welcomed because it brought this much nearer. The passing of the more extreme motion instead of a "fudging" formula made it much easier for the hesitating social democrats to act as they did—even though "fudging" might have been more dangerous to parliamentary independence in the longer run.

So now the social democrats are *on their own and the final* break seems likely to come in the next few weeks. Their new party will then start with the advantage that it has had its inception, like the Conservatives and Liberals, inside Parliament. But it will need an organization in the country if it is to draw to itself the large potential support which the opinion polls suggest exists.

The seeds of such an organization are already planted by the Social Democratic Alliance which yesterday, in a move of great significance, announced that Lord George-Brown is to be its President. The importance of the SDA is that from the start it has been a grassroots operation, and nothing but a grassroots operation.

When it was first formed in 1975, it deliberately excluded MPs from its ranks so as to avoid the accusation that it was merely an offshoot of the Manifesto Group's parliamentary politics, which could have tied its hands to Westminster manoeuvres.

Under the leadership of Mr Douglas Eden, Dr Stephen Haseler, two GLC councillors, Mr Roger Fox and others (some of whom later departed when the SDA became too outspoken) the new association was intended to mobilize Labour grassroot anxieties about the infiltration of the left, and to take remedial action against such far leftist groups as the Militant Tendency.

Assiduously the SDA began calling public attention to anti-democratic activities inside the Labour Party and to the willingness of too many in official positions to cover this up or to have associations with bodies antipathetic to parliamentary democracy.

At first, only Labour Party members were admitted to the SDA which, taking a leaf out of the book of such bodies as the Militant Tendency, had no "members", but only "supporters". In this way, the SDA began to build up a countervailing influence, and in consequence, after about two years, its supporters started to be expelled when they took action locally which exposed the activities of the far left.

Thus Mr Cyril Nottingham, leader of the majority Labour group on the Scunthorpe borough council was expelled for providing the information which was largely the basis of the report by Lord Underhill, then Labour's national agent, on the infiltration of the Militant Tendency. This expulsion was overturned by a regional appeals tribunal, but significantly, Labour's National Executive Committee reversed that decision and Mr Nottingham was thrown out.

By 1979, so many had been ejected that the SDA decided that to keep and recruit the people it most wanted, it must waive its previous insistence that its supporters must be Labour members. For the first time, branches were also established to build a national organization. This was probably in violation of Labour's constitution, but hardly more an affront to its spirit than the Militant's activities.

Meanwhile, the lessons preached by the SDA had been taken to heart inside the parliamentary party, which set up its own rival grass-roots organization, the Campaign for Labour Victory—largely under direction from Westminster. The SDA, however, remained an exclusively grass-roots organization though its members had personal contacts with social democratic MPs which are today of growing relevance.

Then, in January 1980 the decision was taken to compile a reserve list of candidates which, in certain circumstances, the SDA would field at the next general election against Labour extremists. A new statement of aims established clearly that the SDA envisaged its natural constituency in the country was that of the old Labour party, and not some vague Lib-Lab centre ground.

This, indeed, is the significance of the announcement of Lord George-Brown's presidency *at this moment*, for though he is now outside the Labour Party his roots have always been in the old Labour tradition. His presidency emphasizes that the SDA envisages social democracy as having more of a popular basis than might be assumed from the social democracy of the Roy Jenkins variety, important though this is to them.

The SDA now has a reserve list of 38 candidates already in the field, who would be in addition to the existing social democratic MPs. They include Mr Roy Morris, a long-standing Bristol City councillor who will oppose Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, and also Mr Jim Daly and Mr Michael Golder, all former members of the steering committee of the Campaign for Labour Victory. The SDA claims a national membership of about 2,000, which is strongest in the cities where Labour is dominated by the left, particularly in London, the Midlands, and the North-west. It is weaker in the North-east precisely because it is there that social democratic and moderate MPs are strongest.

The SDA has no paid organization or offices; the work is done from members' homes. They say they have no money except the contributions of their supporters—some of whom are small businessmen with Labour roots. But voluntary work can achieve a great deal where there is will and single-mindedness, and nobody can accuse the SDA of lacking either. It now has about 50 regional secretaries and a viable organization of a skeletal sort which will obviously be of great importance to a breakaway social democratic Labour Party.

But the greater significance of the SDA is, perhaps, its insistence on its grassroots origin and the continuity it provides with the cultural tradition of the old patriotic Labour Party. (It is one of the more bizarre features of last Saturday's conference that four of the huge block of votes cast by Mr Moss Evans for the Transport Workers last Saturday were Lord George-Brown's, and Messrs Haseler's, Eden's and Roger Fox's).

Above all, if what is wrong is the erosion of Labour's popular base by unrepresentative activists, the restoration of that base for the benefit of effectively "disenfranchised" Labour social democrat voters must be the cure—and for that it looks very much as though Messrs Rodgers, Owen and Co are going to need the SDA who have already had six years' experience in laying foundations for a new party.

Rushing out the Owen manifesto



Dr David Owen: positive policies.

So far the Council for Social Democracy, like some of the political groupings of the eighteenth century, has been stronger on men than on measures. Indeed, it may well be its lack of dogma and ideology which account for its apparent popularity with the public as evidenced in yesterday's poll in the *Sun*.

Today, however, a solidly intellectual element is added to the social democratic armoury in the form of a 550-page book* by Dr David Owen, one of the original "Gang of Four". Finished at Christmas, it has been rushed out by the publishers following the events of the last few days and will inevitably be taken as a manifesto of the new Council.

In his central argument, Dr Owen repeats a theme already clearly articulated by other social democrats, most notably Professor David Marquand and Mr Evan Luard. The Labour Party, he writes, is too dominated by notions of corporatism and centralism and too much under trade union influence. It is time to reassert the decentralized, libertarian tradition of William Morris and Guild Socialism and reject the paternalism of the Webbs.

That much is familiar ground. Where Dr Owen goes further than most other disillusioned Labour social democrats, however, is in asserting positive policies and strategies rather than just bemoaning past and present failures. His book contains detailed and often dense analyses of what should be done in just about every area of public policy.

The section on foreign policy is clearest and perhaps most predictable, affirming as it does a positive commitment to the EEC, Nato and negotiating from a position of strength for multilateral nuclear disarmament rather than succumbing to the temptation of unilateralism. It is infused by a strong commitment to internationalism which Dr Owen sees the Labour left as having sacrificed to narrow nationalism.

In a long section on representative democracy, Dr Owen argues in favour of devolution, with assemblies in Scotland, Wales and England along the lines of those recommended in the minority report of the Kilbrandon Commission. He calls for an elected second chamber, to include United Kingdom members of the European Assembly, a decentralized health service with elected local health authorities having the power to raise revenue, and a system of local income tax to reinvigorate local government and reverse what he calls "the stultifying embrace" of Whitehall.

Rather more controversially, he also calls for a reduction in the power of the Civil Service by ministers being able to recruit personal staff, as in the French *cabinet* system. He puts considerable faith in the benefits which both a Freedom of Information Act and a more rigorous system of parliamentary scrutiny of government departments would have on administration.

Committing himself firmly to supporting the continuation of the mixed economy, Dr Owen argues that the crucial area for government action is in setting the most beneficial economic climate for industry. Deploring the "see-saw" effect of violent changes in policy by successive Labour and Conservative governments, he rejects both doctrinaire laisser-faire monetarism and total state socialism and wholesale nationalization.

Commending the development of the British computer and pharmaceutical industries as examples of how the state can mix formal and informal involvement, controls and ownership, he writes: "What government must learn is to judge when to intervene and when not to intervene, on the basis of a disciplined, scientific and thoughtful approach, not on the basis of dogma, doctrine or prejudice."

A similar desire to avoid the narrow dogmatism of both left and right informs Dr Owen's writing on the all-important question of economic policy. As a result, this is perhaps the least clear part of the book and the one which offers fewest practical suggestions for new policies.

He starts from the premise that the central aim of any government should be the pursuit of equality. In taking that line he puts himself firmly in a socialist tradition, just as Mrs Shirley Williams has in her frequent reiterations of the same point, and eschews the traditional Liberal position. He goes on to reject both the low growth strategy and the introduction of a tax credit scheme that have commended themselves to many Liberals.

Dr Owen is in no doubt that an incomes policy is an essential element in curing Britain's economic malaise. He suggests that "a decentralized policy that relies on a mixture of market forces, controls and comparability should be able to be maintained by successive governments of whatever party". In company with most Liberals, some other social democrats and not a few "right wing" Tories he also advocates the development of cooperatives and worker ownership in industry and would like to see the British economy develop largely along these lines, without being very specific about exactly how this can be achieved.

There are certain inconsistencies in Dr Owen's book. For example, the economic and social policies of the German Social Democratic Party, which he lauds, are in many ways highly corporatist. No doubt other members and supporters of the Council for Social Democracy will want to modify and amplify some of his assertions.

As an initial statement of philosophical intent for the new council, and for any new party that arises from it, however, this book is admirable. It should play a major part in helping to establish a distinctive social democratic position in British politics against which both the friends and enemies of the "Gang of Four" can test their own ideas.

Ian Bradley

*Face the Future *by David Owen, Jonathan Cape*, £12.50.

Book reviews, page 18

New words and new meanings

There is a new crunch coming

Politics, like journalism, is a geyser of hot air and new slang. Politics, like journalism, needs to keep the attention of its audience or readers from wandering by eruptions of vivid new language.

"Crunch point", although still very popular in political speeches by unoriginal hacks, is so middle-aged that it slips off the lips without causing a ripple in the minds of its users or hearers. It was an extension in the Seventies of the idiom of something or somebody coming to the crunch (a distasteful motoring metaphor?). "And some anti-Marketeers even suspect that when it comes to the crunch, Mr Wilson himself will campaign for staying in the Market", *The Sun*, 1974.

The crunch idiom is quite old. Winston Churchill was using it just before the war: "Whether Spain will be allowed to find its way back to sanity and health depends upon the general adjustment or outcome of the European crunch".

For politicians who want a newer cliché, the phrase of the moment seems to be "the main thrust". As with all new political slang it is being adopted eagerly all over the world. I came across an ugly example from Australia the other day: "The main thrust of the Senator's visit to the Pacific island was to inform himself of its readiness for independence".

Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet, and even Professors of Political Theory, have fallen into the magical thrall of "the main thrust". Whatever did we say before we discovered the dynamic new phrase, with its overtones of vigour and purpose and action, often camouflaging (eg in "the main thrust of our policy") the *absence* of any clear purpose or movement in any direction? Gist? Brunt? Purpose? Force?

"Main thrust" rules for the present as the trendy political phrase. Must it "*intrude*" everywhere (compare Muriel Spark and Miss Brodie on education versus intrusion)? The normal pattern to be expected is that the epidemic will run its course and die down as soon as somebody discovers a pretty new phrase, which we shall all at once take up and do to death.

To have egg or jam on or all over one's face sounds to me as stale as a four-week egg in political and journalistic slang; as dated as the breakfast egg that Crossbencher in the *Sunday Express* imagines his victims tapping, before launching into a piece of extravagant speculation about them. The English breakfast has moved on since the phrase was laid in the Thirties.

Keep an eye open for "levantine" coming in to fashion as a trendy new political metaphor. Item, *The Observer* last month: "In sharp contrast with what happens at Conservative *Conferences*, Labour's agenda is a *levantine* mixture of emotions, amendments and composites, fiercely argued over by a bewildering assortment of individuals, with Front Bench figures given brief and often discourteous hearings." Perhaps the writer meant by *Levantine* something like "representing a colourful medley of interests." I think it more likely that he meant poor old Byzantine, and that his inner ear skidded on the slippery surface of the cliche.

Philip Howard

LONDON DIARY

Bringing Labour in from the shadows

Whisper who dares, but the arrival of Tony Benn in the shadow cabinet—albeit by the back door left open by the hurriedly departing William Rodgers—is almost certain to be good news for those who believe in open government, or at least shadow government.

Benn has long protested that the minutes of shadow cabinet meetings have never been circulated, not even among shadow ministers. His campaign will doubtless continue at the shadow cabinet table, at which he took his seat last night. While Michael Foot, the party leader, has yet to give him a job, I look forward with my squad of trusty moles to being the first recipient of a copy of the minutes falling off the back of the duplicating machine.

As for the job he will be given, a shiver is running down the spines of some shadow ministers at the thought that he could be offered the same front bench role as that put before William Rodgers, in charge of regional affairs. That would give Benn the chance to speak on a particularly wide range of policies, covering economics, industry, employment and almost anything else you care to name.

Last night's prediction from Westminster, however, was that that would not be the case. There was also a feeling of rather less than universally rapturous welcome, despite his backpedalling in Labour's national executive committee yesterday over his demand for what amounted to an oath of allegiance from the party's rebellious right-wingers.

I distinctly heard one shadow minister remark: "Tony ought to be made to swear an oath of allegiance to the shadow cabinet."

Changing beds

I note with some sense of irony that Lord Wigoder, QC, the Liberal peer who for three years was chairman of the now-defunct Health Services Board, has just been elected a governor of Bupa, the largest of the private health insurance associations.

Lord Wigoder's job at the Health Services Board was to preside over the phasing out of National Health Service pay beds under the last Labour government's legislation, and to apply the controls on private hospital development which that legislation laid down. The board took the decisions on which pay beds should go out of the hands of the Secretary of State.

Now he will be at Bupa, which has seen a near 50 per cent increase in subscriptions in the past two years and is busy building private hospitals to meet the demand.

Flying a Kite

British Airways Helicopters, an offshoot of our troubled national airline, has taken the first firm steps towards its goal of building a major heliport deep in the London dockland. An application has been lodged with Tower Hamlets council for outline planning permission to develop a 52-acre site in the West India Docks.

Captain Jack Cameron, managing director of BA Helicopters, has been nurturing for years the vision of a helicopter network, based only three miles east of the City, linking London with Paris, Brussels and other major centres within a 250-mile radius. The present heliport at Battersea is much too small to accommodate such grand plans.

The entire scheme rests on the development of a new generation of large helicopters with at least 68 seats. But such a machine is unlikely to be available before 1984, and even if full planning permission were granted the dockland heliport would not be built before then.

"This is a long-term plan. We have lodged our application to get agreement in principle and to open up discussion", the company told me yesterday.

The site, on a redundant dock which is to be filled in, heliport or no heliport, has distinct advantages apart from its proximity to a large potential business traffic: there is plenty of room for car parks and the like, and there are few dwellings nearby. But there are certain to be objections on the grounds of noise, nuisance and safety from those who live under the potential flight paths.

Cameron and his supporters claim that such a service could halve the journey time between the Stock Exchange and the Bourse, avoiding the trail out to Heathrow and the trek in from Charles de Gaulle airport. But as it is the price of fuel which rules the airways above all other considerations, and as it takes many more gallons to move a man in a helicopter than in a conventional aircraft, the entire scheme will have difficulty, to say the least, in achieving vertical take-off.

"Take 30,000 letters, Miss Smith...."

Eden revisited

Robert Rhodes James, who was a junior clerk in the House of Commons at the time of Suez and is now Tory MP for Cambridge, is to write a biography of Anthony Eden. James, whose previous works include biographies of Lords Rosebery and Randolph Churchill, was invited to chronicle the life of Eden by the former Prime Minister's widow, Lady Avon.

"I actually did go through the furnace with Eden during Suez", James said yesterday. "I was very touched to be asked to write the biography. Lady Avon knows I did not agree with him on everything. She wants an objective study."

But James fears that public interest in his finished work may be largely confined to his chapters on Suez. "I think it would be appalling if his whole career is seen solely in terms of one episode. Although I met him often I would not claim I knew him well. But I did have a great affection and admiration for him; he was a truly tragic figure."

I do not think we shall learn the full Eden story from James's worthy project. It is to be published in 1984, three years before the expiry of the 30-year rule which keeps the official papers relating to Eden's premiership from public view.

Hosing down

The first night audience which gathers at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket tonight to see Maggie Smith in the title role of Edna O'Brien's *Virginia* will doubtless have other things to gossip about than the appearance of the portico. Not so a *Times* reader saddened by the removal of what he calls the rich scarlet stockings which until recently adorned the pillars and lifted the spirits of passers-by.

The reason, according to Louis Michaels, one of the theatre's joint owners, is the presence of the thousands of pigeons, starlings and other birds in central London. The new glossy black paint is apparently easier to clean; Mr Michaels finds the details distasteful, but clearly his relations with the capital's feathered friends are less than cordial.

I learn from the Roman Catholic press that the continued publication of The Times *is among the favours being sought through the intercession of Cardinal Newman, the Victorian divine and one-time contributor to our letters columns. The request for heavenly assistance in our affairs (presumably from a devoted reader) has been revealed by church officials examining the case for Newman's canonization. I hope to be able to report, on or about March 16, that his cause has been greatly advanced.*

Alan Hamilton



THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ISLAM'S NEGATIVE SUMMIT

The Islamic leaders assembled in Taif in Saudi Arabia have shown again that whenever an opportunity for progress toward a peace settlement opens up in the Middle East, the Islamic nations are prone to bungle it, preferably in grand style. In what is to be known as the "Mecca Declaration", the Islamic leaders have called for a new *jihad*, or holy war, against Israel; urged Islamic countries to join the existing Arab League economic boycott of Israel; pledged more aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation; and undertaken to liberate Jerusalem from Israeli control. "Jihad" is nowadays defined by Arab leaders as a general campaign or struggle, including — as the declaration says—"all the means" at the Islamic world's disposal.

An economic boycott of the kind apparently envisaged by the Taif Summit could have damaging effects. While the Arab League boycott has not so far been very effective, if the Saudis and other powerful Islamic states were really to broaden the boycott and give it extra muscle—for example by blacklisting Western firms who deal with Israel — their sanctions could have some impact.

The Saudis, indeed, appear to have taken the lead in adopting a hard line against Israel. It was last August that Crown Prince Fahd first called for a *jihad*, on the grounds that "moderation" had brought the Arab world no benefits, and that peace with Israel was a "figment of the imagination". Last week he said it again, dismissing Camp David as an "illusion", and calling on the new Reagan Administration in the United States to abandon the Camp David framework.

There is undoubtedly a case for critically examining and subsequently modifying Camp David. Indeed, it has been and is being critically examined by the parties involved, not least by the new administration in Washington, which—like the Israelis and Egyptians—is disturbed by the lack of progress over Palestinian autonomy. Yet it is precisely this re-examination at a critical moment in Middle East history which makes the timing of the Taif statement so inept.

Not only is there a new American Administration which is still working out its approach to the Middle East, there could also well be a change of government in Jerusalem by the summer. The Israeli Labour Party—which seems likely to win the general election—promises to be much more flexible and open-minded on the Palestinian question than the Begin Government has been. The Labour Party leader, Mr Shimon Peres, has repeatedly held out the prospect of an arrangement with Jordan over the West Bank, leading ultimately to an Israeli withdrawal and the establishment of a Palestinian authority. The European powers, in the meantime, are pursuing the idea of involving the PLO in peace talks, a process which may well be taken farther in the summer, when a European-Arab meeting including the PLO is due to be held at Foreign Minister level.

It may be that the Islamic nations have assumed the Reagan Administration to be pro-Israeli, and have given it up as a lost cause. Yet the latest signs, if anything, point in quite the other direction. Only this week a State Department spokesman condemned the continued building of Jewish settlements on the West Bank as "unhelpful". If the Islamic nations had tried to capitalize on this tendency in Washington, they might have assisted the emergence of an even-handed American policy under Mr Reagan. As it is, the hardline attitude they have adopted at Taif, is almost calculated to reinforce American suspicions about alleged Islamic intransigence and irrationality.

Similarly, King Husain of Jordan's categorical rejection at Taif of the Israeli Labour Party's "Jordanian option" makes plain what would have been better left ambiguous, at no obvious gain to Jordan itself. As Mr Peres pointed out during his visit to London last week, statements on the West Bank by King Husain "should not always be taken at face value". The hardline rhetoric of Taif will not necessarily be translated into hardline action. None the less the moderate Islamic states—including both Jordan and the host country, Saudi Arabia—have quite unnecessarily made it much more difficult for themselves to contribute to and take advantage of what could be the most promising year for peace in the Middle East for some time.

ON THE BANKS OF THE RUBICON

Realignment, radical centre, social democracy—whatever the creature now in the womb of British politics is to be called, the period of gestation is proving lengthy and the delivery promises to be painful. The Liberal Party, which has been musing on the event with pleasurable expectation since Mr Grimond's day, is suddenly ill-prepared now that the event is upon it. In a party political broadcast last night Mr David Steel did not know who stood in most need of encouragement, the Labour breakaways or the Liberal separatists. Mr Cyril Smith has put himself at the head of that section of opinion in the Liberal Party which would have their leaders do nothing to facilitate the establishment of a fourth party. Three is enough. If Labour refugees are heading for the centre they will find the ground already occupied. Let them become Liberals. Liberals would be surrendering their own interest if they conspired with any new organization with a view to alliance or a systematic electoral pact.

Mr Steel does not see the matter like that in black and white. Doubtless he is as keen as any other member of the party that he should play the leading role in whatever new political grouping comes into being. But he has a better sense of reality than to expect prominent Labour refugees to take out membership of the Liberal Party there and then. Temporary if not permanent accommodation must be found in a half-way house.

In his broadcast Mr Steel spoke of "an alliance to fight the growing extremes of Right and Left together at the next election. "If the Social Democrats' valuable experience of government is added to our nationwide community campaigning experience, I believe we could prove an unstoppable combination at the next general election". But he was careful to add that whether the Liberals can offer such an alliance "is something for my party as a whole to decide". To judge from the evidence of opinion polls Mr Steel's vision of the opportunity now presenting itself is one shared by a large, perhaps major, slice of the electorate. But it cannot be taken for granted his party wholeheartedly, or constituency by constituency, will endorse that view. He cannot at this stage promise Labour MPs who may be about to take the plunge that they would have official Liberal backing for re-election as social democrats.

And the plunge is in uncomfortably slow motion. Nothing excuses the abusive language reportedly thrown around in yesterday's meeting of the national executive committee. But the position that has now arisen is very peculiar. Mrs Williams helped to write and Mr Bradley has endorsed the Limehouse manifesto. In launching the Council for Social Democracy they stop short of raising the standard of a new party, but unmistakably point themselves in that direction. They do not disguise an intention to set up in opposition to the Labour Party, which they now regard as irredeemable, yet there they sit on its inner council. Mr Rodgers, who has resigned from the shadow cabinet, and Dr Owen, who did not stand for it, were conscious of the incongruity. Yet none of them is actually off and away. They have to move together, and naturally MPs with long-standing local connexions need time to make their personal explanation. But this is a very trying time of ambiguity and the shorter they can make it the better.

MR BOTHA SEEKS ENDORSEMENT

The election which Mr P. W. Botha has called for April 29 is meant to settle the struggle for power within the Nationalist party rather than give the South African voters a choice between real alternative policies. The South African parliament does not legally have to end until late next year, and the Nationalist party has an overwhelming majority which will not be significantly (if at all) reduced. Mr Botha is simply engineering a vote of confidence in his own leadership within his party. To the mass of the unenfranchised non-white population it will appear a mere ritual of the boss tribe that has scant relevance to their aspirations.

Twenty-two by-elections are pending but the atmosphere at by-elections is different and would certainly permit the airing of divisions within the Nationalist ranks as well as growing criticisms of the prime minister by some of his colleagues and by his predecessor, Mr Vorster. Mr Botha can say that by-elections would not provide an adequate opportunity to bring into the House those members of his cabinet who were given office from outside parliament after the cabinet reshuffle in August. Among them are the ministers of defence, education and commerce. He evidently prefers to bring them into the House in the revivalist fervour of a general election fought to strengthen the government against the "total onslaught" of the outside world.

Discontent has been gaining momentum among the hardline members of the party orchestrated by Dr Andreas Treurnicht who was demoted to minor office in the cabinet reshuffle. He has deepened an alliance with Mr Vorster and Mr Louwrens Muller, a former minister, to oppose Mr Botha's leadership—possibly more on account of a dislike of his personal style than on the visible results of his policies. Mr Vorster seems to hope for a come-back. Ironically, one of the methods chosen to weaken Mr Botha's ascendancy is to seek to involve him with the very scandals of the "Muldergate affairs" which forced Mr Vorster to retire from the presidency in disgrace.

The major aim of Mr Botha's policy is, or was, to associate the coloured and Asian minorities with the whites in a consultative presidential cabinet — with limited scope to advise on further constitutional change—but to grant no comparable recognition to the black community. Twenty-five years ago such a plan to divide the non-white races, and to associate the non-white minorities with the whites in the power structure, might have succeeded. Today the coloured and Asian leaders will not cooperate unless the blacks are offered equal status. Putting non-white placemen in the new council will deceive nobody. So far the plan (presumably to Dr Treurnicht's satisfaction) has failed. The only question is whether, after a successful election, Mr Botha would defy his right wing and offer the blacks a place in the council.

For the rest, Mr Botha has made great play with the modification of apartheid in practice. The reality is less impressive than the propaganda. It irritates the party verkramptes, but they know that behind this screen, Mr Botha has increased state control over political expression by everybody else. The black press has been silenced, and the freedom of the white, mainly English-language, press is being progressively circumscribed. Mr Botha's aggrandisement of the executive role and the security apparatus has eroded even the role of the Nationalist-dominated parliament. Whether there has been any liberalization of non-white trade union functions has very much to be proved.

By side-stepping the UN-supervised one-man one-vote election in Namibia Mr Botha has also removed another criticism that his party malcontents might otherwise make. There is little in his actual record at this stage to upset any but the most verkrampt of voters. His vaguely radical talk on the other hand meets a widespread white feeling, especially among young Afrikaners, that there must be some change, if not too soon or too much. He has neatly seized the last moment in which to peddle a dream of painless and riskless change which in another year may be unsalable even to the South African white mentality. Yet even if the election serves only to strengthen Mr Botha's position, it will provide a chance for the progressives in opposition to voice and define a better policy for South Africa than the Botha or Treuernicht alternative. The opposition cannot win, but they should receive as widespread a hearing as possible, with all the help that western free institutions can give.

Case for economy

From Mr Nicholas Scott, MP for Chelsea (Conservative)

Sir, In his generally justified zeal in "the hunting of the quango" I fear my colleague Philip Holland may have misled your readers in his letter (January 19).

As chairman of the Conservative Backbench Employment Committee I see a great deal of the work done by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission which have complementary but distinct roles; both incidentally have played their full part in the improvement in manning levels to which the Government has set its hand.

The Manpower Services Commission has executive responsibility for the whole fabric of the training and employment services which are of key importance in our economy and they administer most of the special measures which help those affected by unemployment, particularly the much expanded Youth Opportunities Programme.

The Department of Employment on the other hand, far from having responsibility simply for public relations and the issuing of work permits as Philip Holland suggests, has a number of extremely important tasks including the system of industrial tribunals, the administration of redundancy payments and other measures such as the Job Release Scheme. It is worth pointing out in particular that of the approximately 22,000 staff of the Department of Employment nearly 19,000 are involved with the considerable task of the administration and payment of unemployment benefits, a burden they seem likely to bear for some time to come.

Yours truly,
NICHOLAS SCOTT,
House of Commons.
January 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How the Labour Party makes its decisions

From Lord Paget of Northampton, QC

Sir, There seems to have been some confusion as to recent events at the Labour Party conference.

The Labour Party is a federal body and has every right, if it be so inclined, to elect a leader and there is nothing odd that it should use its traditional decision-making machinery, that is to say the counting of the block votes of the trade union barons.

Equally clearly the Labour Party has no right to choose leaders for its constituent members. It cannot appoint or elect the secretary general of the TUC or of the great unions or for that matter the chairman or secretary of the humblest ward Labour Party. Still less can it elect the leader of the parliamentary party for this is something which the parliamentary party is required by its rules to do for itself at the beginning of each parliamentary session.

Our constitution is jealous of the independence of its MPs and for an external body to appoint a functionary to direct and control the parliamentary activities of MPs, or to draw the public salary and exercise the rights of a Leader of the Opposition, or (worse still) to assume the office of Prime Minister would be grossly unconstitutional and a flagrant breach of parliamentary privilege.

The parliamentary leader will continue to be elected by the parliamentary party in accordance with its rules. It is not necessary that he should be the same person as the party leader. In Germany Herr Brandt is the party leader and *Herr Schmidt* the parliamentary leader and Chancellor.

When the Queen forms a new government she will not be concerned to find who commands the confidence of the new Labour Party electoral college (it might indeed take a long time before this could be found out). She will summon the parliamentary leader who commands a parliamentary majority. This will leave the party leader free to attend international socialist conferences and to preside over commissions considering the needs of the "Third World" without being distracted by the sordid considerations pertinent to the day-to-day tasks of governing this country for these will be left to the parliamentary leader who accepts the office of Prime Minister.

I would suggest therefore that the Limehouse pinks or whatever they choose to call themselves should stop panicking and get on with their jobs within the great party to which they owe their careers.

Yours sincerely,
PAGET,
House of Lords.

From the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers

Sir, May I correct Lord Underhill's use of the word "incomprehensible" to describe my union's conduct (January 27)? Trade union democratic procedures are too sacred to be prostituted by any horse-dealing for political expediency.

There are no so-called "trade union barons" in our union; our structure makes this impossible. Our rank-and-file policy conference agreed to make an input into the party's commission in which they advocated the status quo on the Party leadership issue.

The commission fudged the issue; thereafter, the party conference, by a *wafer-thin questionable majority*, decided to change the system. We accepted this freak decision, and again recalled our rank-and-file conference, who decided that any change should reflect this wafer-thin decision and, hence, our policy became 75 per cent for the Parliamentary Labour Party and only 10 per cent for the trade unions.

Whatever political manoeuvring went on at Wembley, a trade union executive cannot sabotage such an expensive and democratic procedure or decision as ours.

Of course the Wembley decision reached is indefensibly illogical and it will cause irreparable damage to the party's electoral chances dependent, of course, on how far away the election is and the extent to which the present Government can restore economic stability before then: but may I also remind all that if those who voted 50-25-25 per cent had remained loyal to this decision and voted as we did in the final vote against the 40-30-30 per cent, then the status quo would have prevailed, as indeed is the proper method.

"Where there is no vision the people perisheth."

Yours, etc,
JOHN BOYD,
Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers,
110 Peckham Road, SE15.
January 27.

From Councillor Olive Gibbs

Sir, I, as a hard-working member of the Labour Party at constituency level, would have more respect for the so-called principled stand of Mrs Shirley Williams against the trade union block vote were it not for the fact that she, herself, owes her seat on the NEC, and always has done, to that very same vote!

Yours faithfully,
OLIVE GIBBS,
Leader of the Labour Group,
County Hall,
Oxford.
January 24.

From Lord Shawcross, QC

Sir, The current controversy within the Labour Party and the moving letters in your columns from Sir Leslie Murphy (January 21) and Mr Michael Pickering (January 27) recall the circumstances in which I myself, now many years ago, allowed my membership in that party to lapse.

I joined the Labour Party (no doubt for sentimental and humanitarian rather than ideological reasons) when I was 17, and I was proud to be a member of Mr Attlee's Administration, which I think will be regarded by history as having been a good and an honest one. But before that Administration came to its end, and because of the contacts which I had and subsequently maintained with trade unions, I had become concerned at the steady and systematic infiltration of Marxists into the constituency parties and into trade unions, where they have succeeded (because they are dedicated) in exerting an influence quite disproportionate to their numbers, which remain very small.

From time to time I made my view as to this public but found few shared my fear and I was subjected to the familiar criticism of seeing "reds under the beds". Now, of course, they are openly well on top of the beds and their aim is to keep the whole mattress to themselves.

I probably should have fought on, but felt my rather lone voice was ineffective. Sadly disillusioned, and although I had been assured of a very high office in any future Labour government, I retired from the Commons, gradually drifting away from the Labour Party altogether. I was included in the second small list of (non-political) life peers. I had intended to take some small part in the work of the House of Lords, from the cross benches, for I had not joined any other party. But my occasional interventions critical of left-wing and doctrinaire policies met, although privately, with such bitter and personal attack from people who had been my old friends and colleagues and whom I respected that I felt perhaps weakly, I had better remain on the sidelines.

But the present is no time to remain silent. I am convinced that the proposals likely to be adopted by the Labour Party for the reselection of candidates for Parliament, the selection of the parliamentary leader (and thus possibly of the Prime Minister) and the binding force of Labour conference decisions upon members of Parliament will completely destroy the nature of our parliamentary institutions as hitherto traditionally accepted. Although spoken a very long time ago, the words of Edmund Burke in this matter ought still to be heeded and followed. They were indeed in effect endorsed by the Committee of Privileges, with a Labour majority, quite early in the Attlee Administration when it rejected the notion that a member of Parliament was the delegate of the trade union which "sponsored" him or that a trade union (any more than the Steel Board) was allowed to bring pressure upon a member. In his famous speech to the electors of Bristol, Burke said:

"Parliament is not a *congress* of ambassadors from different and hostile interests; which interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a *deliberative* assembly of *one* nation, with *one* interest, that of the whole; where, not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not member of Bristol, but he is a member of *Parliament*."

Is the whole of this really very "old hat"? I hope not, for it is certainly what the mass of the electorate expect. Yet I fear that the commendable proposal for a Council for Social Democracy (which should be widely supported) will not be able to prevent this ideal of Parliament falling into complete desuetude unless the major political parties, not least for their own preservation, accept a simple system of electoral reform which would enable the vast numbers who yearn for a non-partisan approach to our problems to record their votes in a way which would give them some degree of proportionate representation in the Commons.

Many opinion polls have shown this to be the wish of the majority. If some such system is not introduced and before too long, we (although I shall not then be amongst those present) may eventually see the political pendulum ceasing to swing between the two parties, as they now complacently regard as likely, and getting stuck on the left. The electorate will then wake up—too late—to find that the electoral system has been altered to provide for the "single list" of candidates drawn up by the ruling party caucus, which is regarded as the true "democracy" in the totalitarian countries. It *can* happen here.

Yours faithfully,
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS,
House of Lords.
January 28.

From Miss Catherine Morton

Sir, After Saturday, are we to begin to speak of the Labour and Unionist Party?

Yours faithfully,
CATHERINE E. MORTON,
The Studio,
Chaldon Herring,
Dorchester,
Dorset.
January 26.

Mr Murdoch's bid for 'The Times'

From Mr Geoffrey Robinson, MP for Coventry, North-West (Labour)

Sir, Disquiet is bound to continue following yesterday's debate in the House of Commons (report, January 28) on the purchase by Rupert Murdoch of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* newspapers.

The circumstances in which the sale has taken place—the tight deadline set by the Thomson Organisation, the apparently preferential treatment afforded to the Murdoch organization, the incompatibility between the financial calculations in the Warburg prospectus and the Department of Trade's assessment, the narrow retrospective basis (only 11 months' trading) on which the Department of Trade has judged *The Sunday Times* as not being a going concern and thus avoided a reference to the Monopolies Commission—all of this has created a situation of confusion and suspicion that must be cleared up as much in the interests of the newspapers concerned as for any other reason. Indeed, it was precisely for this reason that *The Sunday Times* courageously recommended a reference. It is equally if not more important for *The Times*, given its unique position in public life.

The Government will not, of course, reverse its decision. What is required, therefore, is the full disclosure of all financial documents and legal opinion. Only in this way can the public be satisfied that this important transaction has been handled with due propriety and fairness. It is an occasion where *proper* behaviour must be seen to have been observed and the public assured that the right judgment has been arrived at.

Yours, etc,
GEOFFREY ROBINSON,
House of Commons.
January 28.

From the Editor of The Sun

Sir, Journalists of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, are apparently in a state of rare excitement over Mr Murdoch's "guarantees" on editorial independence.

At *The Sun* we find this amusing. For 11 years I have enjoyed precisely the freedoms which your colleagues so eagerly sought and so easily won.

For the benefit of those MPs who think otherwise, I should add that *The Sun*'s wholehearted support for the Tories in the 1979 general election was not dictated by Mr Murdoch. That policy was decided by a "consortium" of senior journalists, who did not like what was happening to the Labour Party.

We may have been a little ahead of our time. We were most certainly not intimidated.

Yours faithfully,
LARRY LAMB,
The Sun,
30 Bouverie Street, EC4.
January 28.

The Pope in Britain

From the Reverend P. M. Hawkins

Sir, I would have thought that canon B4 gave sufficient powers to the Archbishop of Canterbury to authorize such form of service on the occasion of the proposed visit of the Pope to Canterbury, for which no provision is made in the Book of Common Prayer, as may be deemed appropriate.

It must be remembered that the "Mass" previous to the Reformation was "reformed" at the Council of Trent and again at the Second Vatican Council. It is not now so very different from our own Alternative Services.

Finally it must be understood that the Church of England has traditionally offered the hospitality of its altars to Huguenots in Canterbury Cathedral itself, and to Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Orthodox and Pentecostalists in various churches in this diocese to my own knowledge. It seems only right to treat the Pope with the same love that Christ offered to all men.

Yours faithfully,
PETER M. HAWKINS,
The Vicarage,
Ley Top Lane,
Allerton,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire.

The Ajanta frescoes

From Mr and Mrs Cyril Iles

Sir, Earlier this month when we visited the world famous rock-cut temples of the Ajanta Caves in India we were dismayed and shocked by the conditions prevailing there. Owing to a failure in the electricity supply we were unable to see the frescoes in the Vihara Cave no 1, whilst the lighting in the other caves was poor. The atmosphere within the caves was polluted and it was obvious that these frescoes were deteriorating rapidly. Crowd control was virtually non-existent and swarms of bored schoolchildren, admitted free, added to the congestion.

Our Indian friends, particularly our guide, agreed that these paintings at Ajanta, which possess for Asia the same significance as Italian frescoes, will perish unless immediate action is taken to ensure their preservation. It has even been suggested that they should be closed whilst air conditioning and improved lighting is installed.

It is surely a matter of international concern that these unique artistic treasures should be saved.

Yours sincerely,
CYRIL ILES,
MARY ILES,
Linton Hills,
Welcombe,
Bideford,
North Devon.

Tongue-tied

From Mr Khalid Hasan

Sir, I beg leave to bring to your attention an instance of racial discrimination involving both Amnesty International and the Commission for Racial Equality.

On November 10 last year Amnesty International advertised the post of an "English language editor" in *The Guardian* and the *UK Press Gazette*, listing "mother tongue English" as an "essential" qualification. The inference appeared to be obvious, namely that only those whose mother tongue was English could be relied upon to perform the functions the position entailed. The functions, I may add, consisted in the main of editing and rewriting Amnesty reports.

After consulting the Race Relations Act 1976 and being reasonably satisfied that this was a clear violation of section 29 of the Act, I made a formal complaint to the CRE, charging Amnesty International with having contravened the Act and requesting the CRE to initiate proceedings.

I have now received a letter, dated January 15, from one Mrs Glenda Thomas, of the employment investigation section of the commission, informing me that they propose to take no action in this matter. I would like to quote a few excerpts.

The letter says: "Under section 29 of the 1976 Race Relations Act, it is unlawful to publish an advertisement which indicates, or might reasonably be understood as indicating, an intention to discriminate on the grounds of race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origin. It is not only unlawful to publish advertisements which indicate an intention to discriminate directly on these grounds, but it is also unlawful to advertise an intention to discriminate indirectly, which the Act defines as applying a requirement or condition which, whether intentionally or not, adversely affects one racial group considerably more than another and cannot be justified on non-racial grounds. Enforcement of the advertisement provisions of the Act is the responsibility of the CRE.

"I understand from Amnesty International that the nature of the work was such that anyone with English as their second language would not have the subtlety of language which would enable them to perform the tasks as well as someone who has English as their first language."

I have no desire to labour the point I made in my complaint. It is blatantly clear from the excerpts quoted above that both Amnesty International and the CRE do not think that anyone whose mother tongue is not English is capable of understanding the "subtlety" of the language. One only wonders what would happen were V. S. Naipaul or Joseph Conrad to apply for the position.

Yours faithfully,
KHALID HASAN,
2 Eastcote Road,
South Harrow,
Middlesex.

Fall from grace

From Mr P. D. Hudson

Sir, It used to be said that a picture was worth a thousand words. Fortunately, your paper has generally preferred the certainty of the written word to the risk of misinterpretation that a casual glance at a photograph usually carries. Surprisingly then that your edition of January 24 should carry a picture, spread across four columns, of former President Carter lying sprawled on the ground having apparently tripped whilst jogging. What lengthy description was this picture intended to replace, or indeed what point was it meant to illustrate?

We were informed in the caption that Mr Carter quickly recovered and resumed his exercise. Would not then a picture of this latter event been better news, or is there something particularly unique about the misfortune of an ex-President, one which all of us must have experienced at some time?

Yours etc,
PAUL D. HUDSON,
2 Littlebourne Road,
Maidstone,
Kent.
January 26.

Hostages agreement

From Professor R. D. Brittain

Sir, I note that the Reagan Administration has said that it will honour the agreement signed by the Carter Administration as long as it conformed to United States and international law.

It is a principle of United States, international, and national law that agreements extracted under duress are void. There is no reason to honour this agreement. To honour, it would help set the precedent that agreements under duress are valid.

The more than can be done to reestablish the rules of international law and diplomacy the better. If it be necessary to abide by the points agreed for reasons of global politics, then let that be said, but it is required by neither law nor honour.

Sincerely,
R. D. BRITTAIN,
Box 5474,
Bahrain,
Arabian Gulf.
January 23.

Music in education

From Mr K. M. L. Benson

Sir, Thank you for publishing two such excellent letters under the heading "Instrumental in educating the young" as those from Mr and Mrs Driver and the Precentor of Eton College (January 21).

There is firm evidence that early exposure to music helps a child when he comes to learning how to read: deprivation may delay or even inhibit a child's ability to learn to read. Early reading difficulties account for many subsequent schooling problems and may lead to deviant behaviour and worse.

Music is not an optional extra, a top-dressing: it is basic to any true education, providing, as it does, a means of expression for both reason and emotion. For growth a child must find ways of expression of which language is arguably the most sophisticated. For some, the dyslexic for example, language may present great difficulties: for them art and music may be the keys which help to unlock the dark world of frustration which may arise because language appears to present insuperable difficulties.

I write from the vantage point of a school which happens also to be the Choir School of Guildford Cathedral, with demonstrable benefits for all its pupils, whether choir members or not. I have written only of what may be described as the narrowly utilitarian benefits of music for all children but these are compounded innumerably by those others of which Mr Graham Smallbone wrote (January 21).

Yours faithfully,
K. M. L. BENSON, Headmaster,
Lanesborough Preparatory School,
Maori Road,
Guildford.
January 22.

A case to rest?

From Miss Susan Downes

Sir, As a law student who spends what seems to be a large proportion of an already heavy course learning "the law according to Lord Denning," on top of "the" law I, for one, would be quite relieved and glad to wish him a happy retirement.

Yours, etc,
S. M. DOWNES,
Dinam House,
Meadowslea Hospital,
Penyffordd,
Chester.
January 22.

Some fresh ideas for frozen fish



Shona Crawford Poole

No fish tastes better than the one you hooked yourself, nearly lost, landed triumphantly and cooked in the open air while its sparkling scales were still 10 times brighter than anything you will see on a fishmonger's slab.

Freshness really matters with most fish which is why fish from the freezer is such a boon. Because it is frozen so soon after it is caught it can be, and often is, a much better bet than fresh fish which is not as fresh as it might be.

Good fishmongers, like rural bus services, are thin on the ground and becoming fewer and further between all the time. The pity of this is not that frozen fish is necessarily inferior, but that the variety of types available is so restricted and anything much bigger than a small trout has to be cut to fit a packet. The following recipes make the most of what is in those packets.

Creamed coconut flavours and thickens the elusively spiced sauce of this delicate fish curry. Blocks of unsweetened creamed coconut are sold by Asian food shops and by some supermarkets.

White fish curry
Serves 4

1 small onion, finely chopped
1 clove garlic, finely chopped
2.5cm (1in) cube fresh green ginger, finely chopped.
2 tablespoons clarified butter or peanut oil
10 whole cardamon pods
680g (1½lbs) haddock or cod, filleted, skinned and cut in big cubes
55g (2oz) creamed coconut, grated
350ml (12 fl oz) boiling fish stock or water
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
4 tablespoons or more finely chopped coriander leaves or parsley

Using a pestle and mortar or food processor, reduce the onion, garlic and ginger to a smooth paste. Heat the clarified butter or peanut oil in a heavy based fireproof casserole and fry the paste gently for about five minutes. Add the cardamon pods and fry for a moment or two longer. Add the fish and turn it in the hot fat to seal each piece on all sides. Remove the casserole from the heat.

Stir the boiling stock or water into the creamed coconut and stir it until the liquid is smooth. Pour this mixture over the fish, add the lemon juice, and season to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Cover the casserole and cook it in a preheated cool oven (160°C, 325°F, gas mark 3) for 15 minutes, or until the fish is just cooked but not falling apart. Sprinkle with coriander or parsley and serve with plainly boiled basmatti rice or a golden pillau.

A glossy puff pastry lid signals that celebration fish pie is no ordinary pie, but a delicious mixture of shellfish and white fish in a creamy sauce sharpened with yogurt. (Yogurt haters will not know it is there, only that the fish tastes uncommonly good.) If prawns, crab or scallops are too expensive or not available, improvise with another mixture of fish and shellfish that adds up to about 680g (1½lbs).

Celebration fish pie
Serves 4

55g (2oz) butter
55g (2oz) flour
150ml (¼ pint) milk
150ml (¼ pint) natural yogurt
150ml (¼ pint) fish stock
340g (12oz) cooked cod or haddock, flaked
110g (4oz) cooked prawns or mussels, shelled
110g (4oz) cooked crab or lobster meat
110g (4oz) cooked scallops, diced
2 tablespoons finely chopped spring onions
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
370g (13oz) frozen puff pastry, thawed
1 egg, beaten

Melt the butter in a fairly large pan and stir in the flour. Cook the roux for a minute or two without allowing it to colour. Gradually add the milk, yogurt and stock, stirring constantly to make a smooth sauce. Cook the sauce on a low heat for a minute or two.

Fold in all the fish, shellfish and chopped spring onions, and season the sauce to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Pour the mixture into a pie dish and set it aside to cool.

Roll out the pastry on a lightly floured surface and cut off a narrow strip long enough to edge the pie dish. Paint the lip of the dish with beaten egg and stick down the strip of pastry. Paint this strip with egg and cover the pie with pastry. Trim and knock up the edge. Make a small hole in the lid to let out the steam and hold it open with a tube of foil. Decorate the crust with pastry trimmings or leave it plain. Brush the top of the lid (not the edges) with egg to glaze, and bake the pie in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for 20 minutes, then reduce the heat to moderate (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) and bake it for a further 25 to 30 minutes.

Prawns in sizzling garlic butter are a winner every time. It is a first course that makes something memorable of those pathetically small cooked and shelled frozen prawns sold in packets everywhere. Serve them in individual ramekins with lots of hot french or granary bread to mop up the butter.

Prawns in garlic butter
Serves 6

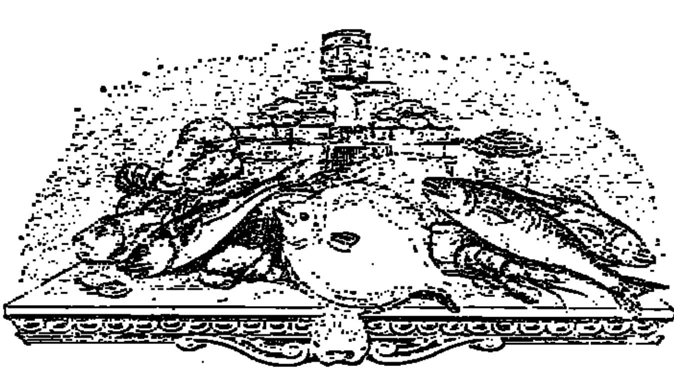
450g (1 lb) frozen prawns, thawed
170g (6 oz) butter
1 to 3 cloves garlic, very finely chopped
1 teaspoon tabasco sauce
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
6 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

Last minute assembly and cooking briefly in a hot oven are essential for this dish as over-cooking the prawns makes them tough.

Drain the thawed prawns well and divide them between six ovenproof ramekins. Set the ramekins on a baking tray.

Melt the butter in a small saucepan. Add all the remaining ingredients and bring it to the boil. Pour the garlic butter over the prawns dividing it equally between them. Transfer the prawns immediately to the top of a hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) and bake them for 10 minutes, or until the butter is bubbling briskly again.

Serve immediately.





Oh, is it art? It must be all right then

Prime Ministers presumably become accustomed to the touch of the red hot iron, but even so it does seem hard for Mrs Thatcher to have been branded as both a toughie and a philistine after her Cabinet re-shuffle. The latter accusation stems, it appears, from her demotion of the Arts portfolio, not just to outside the Cabinet and not even to a full minister, but to "a mere Minister of State" as one commentator described him.

I have never seen the slightest reason for the arts to rate any higher representation while design rates none. I would settle for a Minister for Design and Art rolled into one and he can be in the Cabinet or not for all I care. It might provide an opportunity for overdue reshuffling of entrenched departments, but for the time being why not twinned Ministers of State?

It has always struck me as quite extraordinary that in a nation, a large proportion of which is artistically purblind (you only have to look at the suffering on the faces of the audiences) we make so much fuss about the arts and we have arts councils and crafts councils all waving money about (our money). Yet in a nation quite extraordinarily gifted at design and innovation and invention the best we can do is the Design Council, which has no financial teeth and ought long ago to have been fitted with dentures.

Please do not misunderstand me. Of course I think the state should use our money to subsidize the finest in opera, ballet and theatre, all areas which involve many people and complicated settings and are besides a great enrichment to national life a source of national pride and a vast invisible currency earner.

But it is when we get to the selection of individuals for subsidy that I begin to fret. since it is our money that they are dispensing, the state quite rightly establishes a network of committees of the great and good, with here and there a token maverick or somebody in sandals to sit in judgment on the applicants. But what about those who do not apply, or for who for some reason do not impress the panel? What panel ever produced that fundamental gut feeling and confidence and trust that can be arrived at between two individuals?

Which is where design comes in. If you accept the premise that ideally individuals should be fostered by individuals, where do those individuals get the cash? The answer is that they generate it, through increased sales, more competitive processes, clever packaging, a breakthrough invention (at last, striped paint). In other words, via better design.

Having generated that wealth for themselves and their shareholders both should be able to deduct from tax money spent on the direct promotion of the arts provided it was not their main business. Of course the system would be wide open to abuse and the Inland Revenue would have a high old time trying to work out if a plate of eggs and bacon qualified for a rebate or was in fact merely the remains of breakfast. But even so I am sure it would work out a lot cheaper than all those committees, and also fewer talents would slip through the net. Even in this age of inferior taste, engendered by patronage at one removed, there are enough strong-minded and confident persons about to back their own judgment.

All of these remarks can be multiplied when it comes to the work of artists, craftsmen whose work overlaps the neat pigeonholes assigned by bureaucracy and flutters first around sculpture, albeit untraditional, has a peck at jewelry or a length of fabric before alighting on a series of anatomical drawings. One wonders how they would have coped with Leonardo da Vinci. . . . Polly Hope, for example, who readers may remember drew the graphic sketch of the Los Angeles Rams ballgame for this page (it was sold, sight unseen, to a Beverley Hills gallery; that's panache for you) has had her clothes, robes, costumes, however you describe magical tufts of beads and thick padded snakes of brocade crawling over shimmering silk dresses exhibited at the National Theatre—Sir Peter Hall believes in the cross pollination of the arts—but she also has textile lengths being sampled by Neiman Marcus. Besides drawing, she also paints.

Andrew Logan is even more difficult to pin down, except by his medium, which is mirror chips. He did experiment with glass fibre, and a huge hi-fi of ten foot arum lilies in his studio witnesses his efforts. He gave it up he says, because the fumes are very dangerous and one artist he knew killed himself with them. Logan, now 35, is apparently less exotic than he used to be in the days when he turned up at parties in rows of pearls. Mind you, he says that it is not he that has changed but that society (meaning me?) has become more receptive and less shockable. He also pointed out that this is the year of the Rooster and time for him to crow, and indeed he has just received his first grant of £2,000 from the Arts Council.

He was trained at the Oxford School of Architecture and is fully qualified but the work he really wanted to do, his amazing mirror chip jewelry, his "fun" objects which mix plastic with stained glass (done by himself) and his irreverent attitude to accepted standards of taste were slow to find favour. In 1975 he spent a whole month in New York trudging the galleries. At one, the owner just leafed through the portfolio and said "Laughing's out this year".

Andrew Logan works in a sort of roof top greenhouse which peers into the back of Liverpool Street station. It suits his need for space and airiness, his fascination with wings and flight which for him mean freedom and optimism. Alas only one tiny part remains of the wondrous works he made for the roof-garden at Derry and Toms when it was Biba. All the rest was destroyed. He sells mostly to private people and friends and once had a show in an art gallery which was a great success "because people thought it was art", he laughs ruefully "so they could understand it, label it with confidence". You see what I mean about crises in personal taste.

James Rook is by training and craft a jeweller, and a very fine one, too, original, precise, amusing and understanding that most important modern need, which is to create impressive pieces which rely for their impression on design content not just intrinsic gem value. With everyone so nervous of being robbed he thinks this is essential "though I do wish more people would appreciate it," he says. "They still just buy investment jewelry and stick it in the bank."

Thea Cababra is an immensely practical girl for all her fuchsia wigs which do not startle Whitechapel at all, I might add. She makes shoes which are really art forms in themselves—remember her palm-tree with the silver heel? —and she finances the everyday needs of life by commissions from enlightened firms such as Clarks who have recognized that high flights of fancy are necessary to a spirit if it is to revitalize a prosaic range. Otherwise everyone just says, "Oh, I've seen that one before."

Even if only a grain of the palm tree or the tiger magic rubs off onto the broader fitting section, it shows. Of the three I have described Thea would seem the easiest to slot in, and indeed she has been helped by the Crafts Council, but her most imaginative and rewarding work has been for private patrons.

If only there were more one would not have this ludicrous situation where in one South London borough they are taking on a writer in residence and hiring a nice young artist to paint the ends of their houses while the ratepayers are baying at an increase in their rates. And I am sure that the good citizens of Lowestoft would have been quite happy with their drunken sailor statue if it had not been chosen by a committee and paid for with their money.

Children's books

Chronicling a revolution

Since reading began adults have tended to nurture a lasting affection for the books of their childhood, whether *Fortunatus and his Wishing-cap* or *The School at the Chalet*. About a hundred years ago, however, a different kind of affection arrived — the cherishing of children's books for their naive charm, their breath of *temps perdu*.

One of the first to exploit this new sensibility was a publisher Charles Welsh, who, in 1881, introduced a facsimile of the 1766 edition of *Little Goody Two-shoes*, a venture which he was later to follow up with some related bibliographical endeavours. A fellow enthusiast was Andrew Tuer, whose Leadenhall Press put out numerous "odde volumes" including his own rag-bags of *Pages and Pictures from Forgotten Children's Books* (1898-1899) and *Stories from Old-fashioned Children's Books* (1899-1900), and since that time the trade in reproducing "quaintly illustrated little treasures" has continued. Recently there have been such Tuer-ish compendia as Leonard de Vrie's *Flowers of Delight* (1965), which drew upon the holdings of the Osborne Collection in Toronto, and Nigel Temple's *Seen and Not Heard* (1970), sub-titled "a garland of fancies for Victorian children".

Recently, well-groomed for best-sellerdom by the Oxford University Press, there came the latest and most august volume in this tradition: *A Nursery Companion* "provided by Iona and Peter Opie" (£8.95). Like its forebears it anthologizes both the text and the pictures of a number of antique children's books, but unlike them it has a narrower focus and offers a modest thesis about its wares.

The subject of *A Nursery Companion* is the vogue for light-hearted, pretty colour-books that followed the immense success of *The Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog* which John Harris published in 1805. It contains 27 rare and delectable examples (all drawn from Mr and Mrs Opie's own collection) which show the variety of ways in which publishers exploited the new fashion. And in its engaging Introduction and Notes it puts forward a view that this wholly unexpected ebullience in a genre which had previously been noted for its grey didacticism was as much on behalf of adults as it was of children.



The Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog. Illustration from A Nursery Companion by Iona and Peter Opie. Oxford University Press.

Old Mother Hubbard revealed a potential for play in children's books, and for 20-odd years they came to be used not just as a vehicle for nursery rhymes like *A Apple Pie* or *The House that Jack Built*, elegant copies of which are reproduced here, but for a number of experiments in which adults enjoyed themselves in a new vein. Thus you find not only simple entertainments but also educational ones (*Punctuation Personified*), satirical ones (*The Dandies' Rout*—actually written by Caroline Sheridan "aged 11 years") and straight parlour games (if any game can be called straight with a name like *Aldiborontiphosky-phorniostikos*", which, as the Opies point out, has one letter more than the longest word in the Oxford English Dictionary.

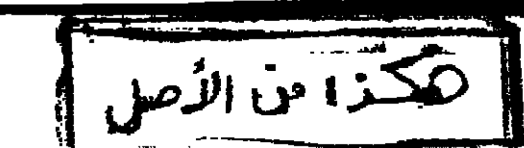
The double audience that enjoyed these books when they were first published will probably be the chief clientele for *A Nursery Companion*—its *succès* being most likely to have *estime* in those homes where nurseries still exist somewhere above the drawing-room.

Apart from the traditional rhymes, many of the verses are formal and stilted (even the limericks—the first of their kind—lack zest) and their elegant, coloured illustrations demand an attention that is sober rather than rumbustious. How far, too, does the reader need a sense of period fully to enjoy what the book is doing—its illumination of a small corner of "the age of elegance", *its chronicling of a* notable revolution in the history of children's literature.

But for enthusiasts knowledgeable in these matters the presentation of the material may come as something of a disappointment, in a way that, at their lesser level, Tuer and De Vries were disappointing. Its large format has been designed to accommodate half a dozen or more pages of its component children's books on a single page opening (in one case getting a page sequence the wrong way round), and the result is that half the charm of these small, individually-conceived volumes has disappeared. (You can get a rough idea of what they were like through a number of individual facsimilies available from the Scolar Press.)

At the same time, for all the care that they have taken over the Companion's production, our modern technologists just cannot cope with the delicacy of engraved copper-plates, printed one at a time and coloured by hand. Mr and Mrs Opie's book has a colourful charm of its own, true, but its matt-white pages with their lack of texture and their smooth printing are no equal to the choice ranks of John Harris's *Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction* and the like.

Brian Alderson



هكذا من الأصل



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 28: Major Shane Blewitt had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

The Queen was represented by Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard (Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps) at the Requiem Mass for His Excellency Mr Arthur Scerri (High Commissioner for the Republic of Malta in London) which was held in Westminster Cathedral this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 28: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, today received Major-General P. H. Benson on relinquishing the appointment of Representative Colonel Commandant and Major-General P. F. Claxton on relinquishing the appointment of Colonel Commandant.

Birthdays today

Captain Sir Ian Bolton, 92; Major-General Sir George Burns, 70; Lord Ferrier, 81; Lord Gregson, 57; Mr Paul Hodder-Williams, 71; Major-General K. F. Mackay Lewis, 84; Lord Rupert Nevill, 55; Sir Cecil Parrott, 72; the Hon Richard Stanley, 61; Air Chief Marshal Sir Alasdair Steedman, 59; Mr George Thomas, MP, 72; Mr E. B. Trubshaw, 57; Air Commodore F. West, VC, 85.

Mrs Antony Dunlop gave birth to twin daughters Anna-Belen and Marie-Claire, at Princess Louise Margaret's Maternity Hospital, Aldershot on Wednesday, January 28, 1981.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Michael Francis Fane will be held on Wednesday, February 4, at 2.30 pm, at St Michael's, Chester Square, London, SW1.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir James Martin will be held on Wednesday, February 25, at noon, at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Roger Eckersley was christened William Peter by the Rev Stanley Fisher at St Mary's, Holwell on February 25. The godparents are Viscount Bledisloe, Mr Alick Rankin, Mr William Shand Kydd, Mrs Tom Hartley, Lady Hesketh and Miss Olivia Wentworth-Rump.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr David Thomas to be British Ambassador to Cuba.
Mr Michael Neubert, MP for Havering, Romford, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Michael Alison, MP, and the Hon Adam Butler, MP, Ministers of State, Northern Ireland Office.
Sir Francis Avery Jones to be president of the British Digestive Foundation.

Piping the piper

James Galway, the flautist, called the tune on a specially-made £1,500 smoker's pipe which was awarded to him yesterday when he was elected "Pipeman of the Year" by the Pipe Smokers' Council.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. R. H. Sorrell and Miss A. E. Jeanneret
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. D. M. Sorrell, of Clunes House, Toot Hill, Essex, and Audrey, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs George Jeanneret, of Rue de Chamblon, Yverdon, Switzerland.

Mr E. P. M. Ogden and Miss R. M. Miles
The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr Michael Ogden, QC, and Mrs Ogden, of 22 Stanford Road, London, W8, and Rachel, daughter of Professor and Mrs H. A. D. Miles, of 37 Carpenter Road, Birmingham 15.

Mr W. J. Whitton and Miss V. E. Wordley
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr and Mrs K. W. R. Whitton, of Stone, Staffordshire and Vivienne, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. W. Wordley, of Leigh Woods, Bristol, and Winchmore Hill, London.

Mr G. C. Kirby and Miss F. S. Woodroffe
The engagement is announced between Gerald, elder son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Kirby and of Mrs I. Kirby, and Sarah, daughter of Mr I. Woodroffe, OBE, and the late Mrs C. E. Woodroffe.

Dr C. T. Brett and Mrs R. R. Yeadon
The engagement is announced between Christopher Templeton, younger son of Brigadier and Mrs J. D. T. Brett, of Shalbourne, Wiltshire, and Rosaleen Ruth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. L. Bullock, of Tipton, West Midlands.

Mr T. Goode and Miss S. Vallance-Owen
The engagement is announced between Timothy, eldest son of Mr W. Goode and the late Mrs A. Goode, of Welwyn Garden City, and Sarah, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs J. Vallance-Owen, of 74 Osborne Park, Belfast.

Mr T. W. Vaughan and Miss R. A. Fox
The engagement is announced between Thomas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs T. J. Vaughan, of Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, and Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Fox, of Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr C. N. Halfhead and Miss F. C. Waterhouse
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs N. Halfhead, of Beech House, Wildernesse Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Frankie, younger daughter of Commander T. H. Waterhouse and of Mrs M. Waterhouse, of Englewood Road, London, SW12.

Mr W. J. Hunt and Miss J. K. Wodehouse
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Mr W. E. Hunt and Mrs B. Prentis and stepson of Mr J. B. Prentis, of Albury, Surrey, and Julia Katherine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Wodehouse, of Great Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

Marriage

Mr O. B. S. Riviere and Miss C. R. Bennett
The marriage took place on Saturday, January 24 at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Selling, Kent, of Mr Oliver Byam Samuel Riviere, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. O. B. Riviere, of Sustead, Norfolk, and Miss Claire Rosamund Bennett, third daughter of Mr and Mrs F. O. A. G. Bennett, of Selling, Kent.

Quisling collection paintings sold for £10,700

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Nineteen Old Master paintings which graced the collection of Vidkun Quisling, the man whose name has become a synonym for traitor, were bought by a single unnamed private collector at Sotheby's yesterday. They cost him £10,700. Sotheby's would not yesterday disclose the identity of the buyer.

After the arrest and execution of Quisling in 1945, his Russian-born widow Maria fought a long legal battle for the retention of their joint property which the Norwegian government intended to confiscate. She won her case on the ground that she had never belonged to the Norwegian Nazi party.

At her death in January, 1980 she left one fifth of her estate to her husband's brother and his daughter. The rest was bequeathed to a foundation to be administered by the Oslo Inner Missionary Society for the benefit of the poor of Oslo. The pictures were sold yesterday on their behalf.

The paintings sold yesterday were in the main an indifferent lot, mainly "school of" or "in the style of" named artists. The highest price that the mystery buyer was required to bid for an individual painting was £1,350; at this figure he secured an unframed "Portrait of a man" catalogued as "Dutch school, seventeenth century" (estimate £400-£600). He had to pay the same price (estimate £400-£600) for a small panel of "The presentation of the Christ Child in the Temple", described as "Italian School, sixteenth century". However an unframed "Saint Sebastian" from the "Circle of Sebastiano del Piombo" cost him only £180 (estimate £300-£500).

The mixed property sale of Old Master pictures totalled £53,580, with 9 per cent unsold.

There were further echoes of the Nazi era at Phillips where a silver presentation charger was sold to an English private collector at £480. It was presented by Hermann Goering as a winner's trophy to an eminent racehorse owner at Hoppegarten racecourse in 1937 and bears an inscription to that effect.

Future unresolved: The future of one of Britain's few surviving paddle steamers, the Tattershall Castle, remained unresolved after the vessel failed to reach its reserve price at an auction on the River Thames yesterday.

The bidding lasted less than two minutes, starting at £150,000 and ending at £300,000. But the owner, Mr Harry Childs, was confident the steamer will be sold soon.

Stamp sale ends: A two-day sale of British stamps ended yesterday at Robson Lowe's Pall Mall rooms having realized £230,831.

Year of Disabled stamps: The Post Office is commemorating the United Nations International Year of Disabled People by issuing four stamps on March 25, each one illustrating a different aspects of the way the disabled try to overcome their handicaps. The 14p stamp features a blind person's guide dog; the 18p illustrates hands spelling out the word "deaf" in sign language; the 22p shows a chairbound disabled person approaching an incline, and the 25p symbolizes the work of mouth and foot artists. They are the work of Mr John Gibbs, the designer.

Roman coin and gold ring found

A Roman coin worth £1,500 which escaped being melted down in the fourth century, and a Tudor gold ring were accidentaly lost and not hidden, a treasure trove inquest jury decided at Chester yesterday.

The two items, which were uncovered in an archaeological dig behind Chester town hall, would not be declared treasure trove, Mr Michael Holloway, the West Cheshire coroner, said. Ownership would have to be decided between the finders, the Grosvenor Museum, and the landowners, the city and county councils.

The gold coin dating from AD 353 was found in July, 1979 and the ring on June 24 last year but the inquest was delayed at the request of the museum's excavations team

Mr Simon Ward, the site director, said that the coin, which is worth £1,500, carried the head and inscription of Emperor Magnentius, a usurper who after the death of Constantine assassinated one of his sons. Magnentius was defeated and committed suicide in AD 353.

Mr Ward said a metalwork crucible found close by had globules of gold adhering to it. He added: "It is speculation, but the soldiers might have decided it had become embarrassing to carry the coins with the Emperor's head on so they had been melting them down into bullion."

Requiem Mass

Mr A. J. Scerri
The Queen was represented by Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard at a requiem Mass for Mr Arthur J. Scerri, High Commissioner for Malta, in Westminster Cathedral yesterday concelebrated by the Right Rev Victor Guazzelli, Father Hugh Attard and Father Victor Camilleri. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was represented by Sir Derek Dodson and the Diplomatic Service by Mr T. L. A. Daunt. Others present included:
Mrs Scerri (widow), Miss L. Howell and Mrs V. Johns (sisters-in-law), Mrs A. Reese, Miss S. Reese, Mr and Mrs J. Williams, Mr and Mrs H. Morgan, Mr L. Morgan, Mrs Davies, Mrs Citron.
The Acting High Commissioner for Malta and Mrs Gauci, Ambassadors, High Commissioners and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, Lady Greenhill of Harrow, the Hon Diana Makgill, Sir Maurice and Lady Dorman, Lady Bingley, Mr S. Ramphal (Secretary General of the Commonwealth Secretariat) and Mrs Ramphal with Mr E. C. Anyaoku and Mr C. J. Small (deputy-secretaries-general) and Mrs Small, Mr R. Houssemayne du Boulay, Mr Peter Cobb (secretary, representing the Chairman of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association), Mr and Mrs K. Thompson, Mr Tom McNally, MP, Mr H. Thorn (Stilgoes), Mr G. Micoll (Air Malta), Mrs D. Spicer (chairman, Malta League), Dr I. T. Field (Department of Health and Social Services), Mr M. W. Rapinet, Mr M. T. Overton, Mr and Mrs S. Martin, Mr Ivor May, Miss Beryl Pocover, Mr and Mrs A. Zammit and nuns from the Convent of Franciscan Sisters of Malta in Westminster.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was host at a luncheon given by Her Majesty's Government yesterday at Admiralty House in honour of Senor Jorge Zorreguieta, Secretary of State for Agriculture of Argentina.

Hundred Guinea Club
A luncheon was held by the Hundred Guinea Club yesterday at Dukes Hotel. Mr Raphael Djanogly was the host. Those present wer:
Mr Brian Rix, Mr David Evans, Miss Elspet Gray, the Rev Simon Hass, Mr and Mrs Hugh Muirhead, Mr Bob Sabel, Mr Ronald Gerard, Mr Norman Gerard, Mr Jim Yates, Mr Raymond Pope, Miss Jane Rogers-Coltman, Mr Barry Cryer, Mrs Sue Begg, Mr Anthony Swainson, Miss Judith Chalmers, Mrs Jane Sheridan, Mr Norman Cathie, Mr Roy Agar, Mr Neil Durden-Smith and Mrs Caroline Sayer.

The club this year will be raising £15,000 for "Riding for the Disabled" at Normansfield under the chairmanship of Mr David Evans.

Institution of Civil Engineers
The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr Peter Cox, held a luncheon party on January 27. Those present were:
The Lord Mayor of Westminster, Councillor Donald du Park Braham, Sir Peter Gadsden, Sir Kenneth Cork, the Chief Executive of Westminster City Council Mr David Witty, and Mr Robert Campbell, Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Dinners

Lord Byers
Lord Byers entertained the London Athletic Club at the House of Lords for their annual dinner held last night. Mr Ian Davenport, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Squire Yarrow, President of the Amateur Athletic Association, Mr Derek Homfray-Davies and Mr Michael Pope.

European-Atlantic Group
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs and their ladies, were present yesterday at a dinner at the Mansion House given by the European-Atlantic Group in honour of Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Sir Frank Roberts, president of the group, was in the chair and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor and Lord Layton. Among those present were:
Members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of both Houses of Parliament, and the chairmen and directors of banks and companies in the City of London.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers
The Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers last night held a dinner at the Institution of Civil Engineers. Professor A. W. Skempton presided and those present included:
Mr G. M. Binnie, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, Sir Ralph Freeman, Mr C. R. C. Turner, Sir Angus Paton, M. D. C. Coode, Mr R. Glossop, Mr A. H. Cantrell, Mr J. W. Baxter, Rear-Admiral J. G. Walson, Sir Kirby Laing, Vice-Admiral Sir George Raper, Professor R. C. Coates, Mr J. G. Wilshire, Surg Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt and Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Watson.

Plumbers' Company
The livery committee of the Plumbers' Company held a ladies' festival dinner at the RAF Club yesterday. Mr R. S. Findlay presided, accompanied by Mrs Findlay. The other speakers were the Master, Mr David P. Thomson, Mr M. P. Hunt, Mrs R. Mills and Mr L. Lockley.

Royal Society for Asian Affairs
Lord Greenhill of Harrow, president of the Royal Society for Asian Affairs, presided at the annual dinner held last night at the Savoy Hotel. The toast of the guests was proposed by Sir Arthur de la Mare and the High Commissioner for Malaysia replied. The toast of the society was proposed by the High Commissioner for Australia and the president replied.

Today's engagements

Princess Anne attends rededication of HMS Jersey, HM Naval Base, Rosyth, Fife, 11.
Princess Margaret attends première of The Jazz Singer in aid of Docklands Settlements, of which she is president, and the Variety Club of Great Britain, ABC Cinema, Shaftesbury Avenue, 8.05.
Exhibitions: Winners of the National Business Calendar Awards, 1981, Kodak Gallery, High Holborn, 9 to 4.45; New Faces, British Crafts Centre, Earlham Street, 10 to 5.30.
Brunelmania—Isambard Kingdom Brunel and his achievements, King Street Gallery, King Street, Bristol, 10 to 7.30.
Poetry: Pierre Garnier evening with Edwin Morgan, National Poetry Centre, Earls Court Square, 7.30.
Talks: Guardi, Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1; Art of the Qing, Frances Wood, 11.30; Royal Supremacy: Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, by Angela Cox, 1.15, British Museum; Fauvism, Sarah O'Brien Twohy, Tate Gallery, 1; Henry, Prince of Wales and the revival of the arts, Dr Roy Strong, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30; Afghanistan 1980—a personal experience, Kester Eddy, Lancaster Gate, 8.15; Highlights of the British Museum, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 10; St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, Michael Tapp, Christian Community, Glenilla Road, 8.
Films: *The life and death of Steve Biko* and *Abaphucwe: the Dispossessed*, Africa Centre, King Street, 7.
Memorial services: Lord Coleraine, St Margaret's, Westminster, noon; Professor Neville Coghill, St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, 2.30.

Chekhov play for Chichester

By Our Theatre Reporter

Claire Bloom is to appear in Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* in this year's season at the Chichester Festival Theatre, which will run from May 6 to September 19. Others in the cast will be Joss Ackland and Christopher Timothy; the play will be directed by Patrick Garland and designed by Maria Bjornson.

Tom Baker will appear as Oscar Wilde in *Feasting with Panthers*, a new play by Peter Coe based on the first of Wilde's trials; Aubrey Woods will play the prosecuting counsel, Edward Carson.

Two other productions are in a lighter vein: *The Mitford Girls* by Caryl Brahms and Ned Sherrin, and *Underneath the Arches* by Patrick Garland and Brian Glanville.

The Mitford Girls, with sets by *Stefanos Lazaridis* and choreography by Sir Anton Dolin, will be in the style of a 1930s revue.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Coe, Mr Albert Henry, of Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, company director, ... £176,675
Crabtree, Mr William, of Pudsey, West Yorkshire, surveyor and valuer £298,571
Hadfield, Mr John, of Sheffield £163,758
Handley, Mr Iain Hamish, of Winchester, chartered accountant £324,048
Hodgkins, Mr George Arthur, of Reigate, Surrey £294,429
Langer, Mimi, of Pembury, Kent £531,949
Maddever, Mr William Wallace Ronald, of Lawshall, Suffolk, farmer £185,150
Narracott, Mr Robert Kendall, of Wanstead, London ... £293,653
Taylor, Dorothea Coltier, of Rye, Sussex £297,672

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Jan 28, 1956

Earth satellite

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Jan 27.—It was announced today that the first of the earth satellites to be launched by the United States next year would ascend from the Patrick Air Force base on Banana River, Florida, and move eastwards around the earth in an orbit at an angle of 40 degrees to the equator. Dr Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the United States committee for the International Geophysical Year, said that this orbit would enable most nations taking part in the geophysical year to observe the satellite visually and by radio. It will cover a band 5,250 miles wide on either side of the equator and, because of the earth's eastward rotation, it will appear to have been displaced 1,725 miles to the west on every one of its revolutions. As it is expected to remain in its orbit for two weeks to a month, according to the latest estimates it should pass at least once over most parts of the earth within 2,760 miles north or south of the equator . . . Today's announcement also discloses that the satellite will be larger than was first planned: its diameter will now be about 30in instead of the 20in originally announced and it will weigh 2lb 8oz. Half this weight will be accounted for by instruments from which wireless signals will be constantly transmitted to the earth.

University news

Cambridge
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following:
DD: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.
LLD: Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington; D. Daube, director of the Robbins Hebraic and Roman Law Collection and Professor-in-Residence at the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.
DSc: G. E. Hutchinson, Emeritus Sterling Professor of Zoology, Yale; M. F. Perutz, formerly chairman, Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge.
Litt D: R. C. F. Aron of the Centre Européen de Sociologie Historique, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales; Dame H. L. Gardner, Emeritus Merton Professor of English Literature, Oxford University.

Queen's, Belfast
Appointments
John Ignatius Cronin, MA (NUI), PhD (Belf), has been appointed to the Chair of English.
Other appointments:
Senior lecturer/consultant: K. G. Porter, BSc, MD (Belf), MRCP (Lond), medicine.
Lecturers:
C. C. Patterson, BSc (Belf), MSc (Lond), medical statistics. G. Philip, BSc (Kerala), MSc (Agra), PhD (Bom), library and information studies. R. A. Randall, MScIA (Aston), business studies. N. S. Hyndman, BA (Ulster Poly), accounting. R. S. Ferguson, BSc, PhD (Belf), engineering mathematics. D. Crookes, BSc, PhD (Belf) and J. G. Hughes, BSc, PhD (Belf), computer science. S. G. Gilbert, BSc, PhD (Belf), civil engineering. D. I. C. Herbison, MA (Belf), DPhil (Oxon), English. N. Rodgers, BA, PhD (Belf), modern history. H. L. Fletcher, BSc, PhD (E Anglia), genetics.
Part-time lecturers: D. J. R. Baird, MB, BCh, general practice. A. M. Odling-Smee, BA, social studies. A. D. Gough, MB, BCh, dental radiology.

Hull
Dr Gilbert Smith, reader in social administration and social work, Glasgow University, has been appointed to the chair of social administration.

Leicester
Dr Michael Clarke, senior lecturer in Department of Community Health, has been appointed to the chair of epidemiology.
Grants
Leicester Area Health Authority: £20,000 to Dr I. R. Edwards of the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics and Dr G. Fancourt, for a survey of malnutrition in patients with cardiac and respiratory failure: incidence and relationship to immune deficiency and infection.

Science report

Medicine: New ideas on cancer

By the Staff of *Nature*

Some new ideas are being injected into the intriguing debate about the causes of human cancer. The most widely accepted idea so far is that cancer is initiated by chemicals and other agents in the environment or diet that causes small changes, or mutations, in the genetic material.

Convention has it that sooner or later those changes add up to cause the affected cells in the body to proliferate wildly, giving rise to cancer. But Dr John Cairns, until recently director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's Laboratory at Mill Hill, thinks that is unlikely in most cases because the body could repair such changes before cancerous growth began.

He thinks that most human cancers probably originate with a more substantial genetic changes, involving the rearrangement of one or more sequences of genetic material within the cells concerned.

For some time scientists have been looking for links between particular cancers and abnormalities in the chromosomes, the thread-like packages of genetic material carried in living cells. But Dr Cairns, now working at Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, is the first to assemble the evidence supporting the idea that such a link could be significant. In an article in *Nature* he reviews that evidence.

He gives a warning against simple interpretations of experiments with animals. When laboratory animals develop cancer after treatment with chemicals and other agents known to cause mutations, it is commonly assumed that the cancer results from the mutations. Although that seems clearly established for ultraviolet light and skin cancer, Dr Cairns says the situation is not usually so simple.

He cites as evidence the long time span over which cancer usually develops and the influence of tumour promoters, substances which enhance the development of cancer but do not cause mutations. Further, the body can normally repair minor damage to the genetic material, and so it may be able to cope with the damage caused by the small quantities of potential carcinogens which reach the internal organs.

Dr Cairns points out that if cancer is initiated by damage to the genetic material, people with an inherited inability to repair that damage should be more susceptible than others to all forms of cancer, But that is not so, he says, and points to the skin disease know as xeroderma pigmentosa.

People with that hereditary disease are much more susceptible than normal to skin cancer, caused by the ultraviolet light in sunlight, to which the skin is exposed frequently. But there is no evidence that they are unusually susceptible to the common internal cancers, for example of the lung and breast, although the inability to repair the genetic material is common to all parts of the body.

That for Dr Cairns is strong evidence that mutation cannot be the most common initiator of cancer. He strengthens his point of view by citing another hereditary disease, Bloom's syndrome, which apparently does involve an abnormally high susceptibility to the common forms of cancer.

Significantly for Dr Cairns, it is also associated with a high frequency of rearrangements among the chromosomes.

The evidence of those two diseases suggests to him that, as far as cancer is concerned, large-scale changes in the chromosomes are more hazardous than mutations.

There have been many efforts in the past to examine the chromosomes of various cancers under the microscope, but technical difficulties have restricted the successes to leukaemia and a few solid tumours.

Nevertheless, for those cases much evidence has accumulated to show that abnormal chromosomes are often associated with cancer. But the evidence does not show whether the abnormalities are the cause of the cancer or whether they are secondary features of the cancerous cells.

Dr Cairns believes the former to be more likely. He suggests that chromosome rearrangements would provide the changes necessary to enable a cell to overcome the restraints of the surrounding cells and to proliferate in a cancerous manner. But they are not necessarily rearrangements of the sort that could be seen under the microscope. They may resemble the transpositions known in bacteria, yeast and maize.

In those species small pieces of genetic material can jump from place to place in the chromosomes, affecting a cell's behaviour. If such transpositions occur in man, and so far there is no proof that they do, they might provide just the change necessary to release a cell from its constraints.

In putting forward his ideas, Dr Cairns is not denying the obvious association between skin cancer and sunlight, or between lung cancer and tobacco. He believes that while in some cases agents causing mutations are clearly linked to cancer, those mutations are likely to be making only a minor contribution to cancer as a whole.

In most cases he favours chromosome rearrangements, in the form of transpositions, as the events leading to cancer. In that respect it will be interesting to know whether agents causing mutations can also promote transposition.

Source: *Nature*, January 29, 1981, (vol 289, p 353).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1981.

OBITUARY

THE RIGHT REV A. S. REEVE

Former Bishop of Lichfield

The Right Rev A. S. Reeve, Bishop of Lichfield from 1953 to 1974 has died at his home in Shropshire. He was 73.

Reeve brought to the episcopate the gifts of a fine parish priest. Like many of the other fine parish priests which the Church of England has produced, he came of a family in which the care of souls was looked on as a matter of the first importance. Both his father and grandfather on his mother's side were parish priests. He held strong views on sexual morality and did not hesitate to speak publicly against some of the attitudes of the so-called permissive society.

Arthur Stretton Reeve was born on June 11, 1907, when his father was Vicar of Croydon, and his grandfather, Henry Horace Pereira, Bishop of Croydon.

Reeve was a man of commanding presence, six foot three high, and distinguished by a broken nose, acquired while playing soccer at his preparatory school. In 1926 he went up from Brighton College to Cambridge, first to Selwyn College and then to the theological college, Westcott House. He read Theology, taking a first class in Part I of the Theological Tripos, and a second in Part II. While at Westcott House, he rowed in 1930 for the University.

The dominating influence in Reeve's life was Archbishop Garbett. He was ordained by Garbett, then Bishop of Southwark, in 1930 to a curacy at Putney parish church; and when Garbett was translated to Winchester in 1932, he appointed Reeve as his domestic chaplain. Reeve was naturally a good organiser and interested in public affairs; and these characteristics were strengthened and broadened by the four years he spent at Wolvesey as Garbett's chaplain. He was also secretary of the Diocesan Youth Fellowship, and endeared himself to the clergy by the good natured way in which he would travel miles in a dilapidated sports car, to take their services when they were sick.

In 1936 Garbett appointed him to one of the most important livings in the diocese, Christ Church, Highfield, Southampton. A few days before his institution he married Miss Flora McNeill, to whom he had been engaged since his Putney days. It was an ideal marriage; and Reeve's greatness owed enormously to the companionship which his marriage brought him, and the background of unobtrusive tact and charm, which his wife gave to his ministry. For Reeve was a great man, not by the possession of outstanding creative gifts, but by his ability to do the ordinary work of a parish priest and then of a bishop extremely well. To the outside world he appeared the able administrator and man of affairs. But he was a great deal more than this. Neither as a parish priest nor as a bishop did he allow his administrative gifts prevent him keeping in touch with ordinary people. As a visitor he was exemplary, especially in regard to the sick.

The last part of his time in Southampton coincided with the severe bombing to which the city was subjected in the early years of the Second World War. Many, who might otherwise have collapsed under the strain, were able to bear the bombing with fortitude, because of Reeve's friendliness and simple faith. In 1943 he became Vicar of Leeds. Here was seen the full flowering of his pastoral gifts. He had many qualities which are dear to Yorkshire people: efficiency, friendliness, forthrightness. These qualities were to make him one of the most popular vicars Leeds has ever had. As vicar of Leeds, he had a large staff of curates, whom he handled firmly but lightly; and they learnt from him far more than they realized at the time. He was a member of the Leeds Hospital Regional Board; and this began an interest in the work of hospitals in relation to the Church, which was to last for the rest of his life. One of his chief happinesses was the friendship with numerous members of the medical profession which this interest brought him. Soon after he went to Leeds he was made a Chaplain to King George VI, and an Honorary Canon of Ripon from 1947 to 1953 and became a Proctor in Convocation. Later he was Chaplain to the Queen.

In 1953 he was appointed to the bishopric of Lichfield. There was nothing spectacular about his ministry as a bishop. He administered the diocese extraordinarily well, in spite of its unwieldy size and shape. He was untiring in the way he tackled every problem, as it arose; though the pace at which he lived often resulted in his becoming over-wrought about small things, nor was he calm in the face of opposition. The clergy felt that in him they had a bishop who understood their pastoral difficulties from his own experience as a parish priest, and on whose support they could rely in personal or parochial troubles. They admired too his impartiality in dealing with types of churchmanship other than his own. Reeve himself was a central churchman.

Outside his diocese he did important work as Chairman of the Hospital Chaplaincies Council, a post to which he brought an expert understanding of the workings of the hospitals, gained during his time at Leeds. That the relationship between the Church and the Health Service in regard to hospital chaplaincies has on the whole been a happy one, is very much due to Reeve's tact and firmness. A word should be said about his preaching. Although the diction was undistinguished, his sermons were powerful and telling, and he could hold the rapt attention of the largest congregations. He took great trouble over their preparation. They were simple and lucid in structure, and delivered with enormous vigour. One of his gifts was the ability to put over to a congregation in everyday language the contents of some big book on the Bible or doctrine.

He was a DD of Lambeth and Leeds and an honorary DLitt of Keele.

MR W. J. HOLT

Mr William John Holt, who died at Green Ore, near Wells on January 19, at the age of 86, was responsible for the design of about all small, fast craft for the Royal Navy during the war and in the early 1950s. He was born at Oswaldtwistle and served his apprenticeship as a shipwright at Pembroke Dock where he acquired a life long love of sailing which never left him and which influenced his career considerably. In 1914 he was successful in the entry examination for the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, winning a 1st class certificate at Royal Navy College, Greenwich as well as becoming College Captain of Rugby, subsequently being capped for Devon.

After the usual range of early appointments Holt took over the boat section in the mid-1930s. One of his first tasks was the design of the non magnetic sailing ship Research, gaining background knowledge by sailing from Harwich to Finland as one of the crew of the fully rigged ship Passat. In the years just before and during the war Holt's section expanded its activities enormously, dealing with the development and design of all types of coastal craft ranging from motor fishing vessels to big motor torpedo boats and the steam gunboats which became so famous under Peter Scott.

He designed the Fairmile B class motor launchs and the D class motor torpedo boats of which several hundred were built and contributed greatly to the hydrodynamic and structural design of many commercially designed craft. Holt loved these craft and spent much of his rare wartime leave at sea in them.

In 1944 Holt went to the Far East with the rank of Constructor Captain to study the resources available for maintaining small craft in that area. He was coopted by the Army to design a class of gun boats for service on the Chindwin of which two entered service named Pamela and Una after the daughters of Earl Mountbatten and General Slim.

After the war, Holt, still controlling the development of small craft, in the rank of Assistant Director of Naval Constructor, sponsored much of the pioneer work on inflatible life rafts and life jackets for marine use. He was also in charge of the design of the Ton class minesweepers of the 1950s of which about 100 were built for the Royal Navy, many of which remain in service, and many others abroad, and for inshore minesweepers and fast patrol craft. He retired in 1954.

Holt leaves a widow, Allison, and a daughter, Letitia.

SIR JOHN ACLAND

Sir John Acland, KBE, a former chairman of the New Zealand Wool Board and senior vice-chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, died on January 26, at the age of 77.

He was born on January 18, 1904, the són of the late Colonel Sir Hugh Acland, a Christchurch doctor, and nephew of Mr H. D. Acland, an original member of the Wool Council which was responsible for New Zealand's part in the creation of the IWS in 1937. His grandfather, Mr J. B. A. Acland, took up the 115,000-acre Mount Peel station in Canterbury in 1856, having arrived in New Zealand from Devon a few years previously.

The British side of the family became involved with educational affairs and politics from the 17th century and at least 10 generations served in the House of Commons.

Educated at Christ's College, Christchurch, Acland learned farming the hard way as a stockman, stock agent, station hand and drover in New Zealand and Australia. He took over sole management of Mount Peel in 1933, served in local government for many years, was a justice of the peace and a lay reader in the Anglican Church.

From 1942 to 1946 he was a member of the New Zealand Parliament for the Temuka district and became a member of the Wool Board in 1947. He was elected deputy chairman in 1956 and chairman in 1960 when he was also elected vice-chairman of the IWS. He was created KBE in 1968. Ill-health forced him to retire from the Board in 1972.

He is survived by his wife Kit—herself from a prominent Hawkes Bay farming family and sister of the former New Zealand Meat Board chairman, Sir John Ormond—three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons are managing Mount Peel station.

Marion Lady Gilbey, widow of Sir Walter Gilbey second baronet, died on January 24 at the age of 85. She was the daughter of James Roberts, and she married Sir Walter Gilbey as his second wife in 1934. He died in 1945.

Lady Ferguson, widow of Sir Edward Brown Ferguson, died on January 26 at the age of 85. She was Ethel Anderson, daughter of James Cooper, of Philadelphia, and she was married in 1922. Her husband died in 1967.

New Books

Law and Constitution

The Rule of Law

Albert Venn Dicey; Victorian Jurist

By Richard A. Cosgrove

(Macmillan, £15)

Dicey's "intellectual reputation stood highest in his own lifetime but has now declined sharply"; "his major works have not stood the test of time well"; he "imbibed the conventional beliefs of the mid-Victorian generation unquestioningly" and "displayed an enduring fidelity to that code throughout his life". Professor Cosgrove's introduction is no blurb; there is no oversell there. It borrows something from Dicey's own habit of self-disparagement. "I do not believe that I have ever got hold of a strictly original thought in my life, even in the form of a new error", he wrote to Bryce towards the end of his life; and to Strachey he confided that his special vocation was "one of repeating to dull men the truisms they refuse to notice".

Nevertheless A. V. Dicey, author of *Conflict of Laws* and *Law of the Constitution*, the most distinguished occupant Oxford's Vinerian chair had had since Blackstone, constitutional authority and crusty conservative, deserves what he has now been given, a first critical biography. His exposition of the principles of the British constitution was immensely influential and has by no means entirely ceased to be so. He also exemplified the high seriousness and sense of public obligation that animated the products of Jowett's Oxford and still compel an intimidated admiration.

He said that his way of looking at life and the matters which had interested him were determined by his having been "brought up at home by very good and intelligent parents who were earnest Whigs and sincere though not violent Evangelicals". His father owned by inheritance the *Northampton Mercury*, a profitable newspaper which he conducted in the Whig interest. His mother was a daughter of James Stephen of the Clapham Sect. Dicey early conceived ambitions in politics or on the bench. It was because he achieved neither that even his high distinction as an academic lawyer and constitutional pundit never entirely rid him of a sense of disappointment.

Walter Bagehot had analysed the constitution in terms of politics. Dicey analysed it in terms of law. These two works formed Englishmen's conception of their constitution. Dicey educed three principles on which the frame rested: the sovereignty of Parliament, the rule of law, and the validity of convention. Professor Cosgrove usefully expounds the Dicey doctrine and takes a quick canter round the critical writings it has generated.

After looking at his other major books in a similar way Professor Cosgrove turns to, and recounts at tedious length, Dicey's political obsession with the threat to the Union posed by Irish Home Rule. He justifies this by reference to the time and energy which Dicey himself expended on it. But a biographer may assert his own priorities.

Dicey had formed his opinions about Irish Home Rule by 1885. They remained, of growing intensity and impervious to events, to the year of his death in 1922. For Professor Cosgrove Dicey's Unionism is the chief, though not the only, example of an incorrigible conservatism in public affairs, which came about because he did not change or adapt his values in a changing world. An outlook that was Liberal, even progressive, when first adopted came to be reactionary in due course. History certainly engulfed most of Dicey's political opinions, yet it has not comprehensively extinguished them. Some of them echo into the present as the following examples show.

Dicey's central objection to Home Rule was that it would weaken the state and introduce divided sovereignty, a flawed system unsuited and unwanted in most of the kingdom. Best the Union; but better Irish separation than Home Rule. In the recent palaver over Scottish devolution the soundest objections to the legislation sprang from that line of thought. There are limits to the constitutional inconveniences majorities should be required to put up in order to accommodate regional preferences.

The Trade Disputes Act of 1906 earned his disapproval as being prejudicial to the rule of law. Of the freedom of liability in tort which it conferred on trade unions he wrote:

conceal the fact as you may, this Act is intended to give and does give unjust privilege to trade unions . . . Privilege whether it be given to a King or a trade union, is simply a decent name for despotism.

That opinion is alive and kicking.

He was active in the procurement of social and civil rights for women, as was his wife, Elinor Bonham-Carter. But he drew the line at votes. The basis of government was force, ultimately physical strength; men exercised a monopoly of physical force; ergo, there was no place for women in politics. Not much sale for that argument these days, but it is nice to have it back on the shelves.

This book is concerned with the public Dicey. It has little to say about his private life, and it does not acquaint one with what he may have been like to know. There are a few clues. During his wedding ceremony "he passed the time by pondering the legal question at what precise moment the contract becomes binding"—not, one supposes, because of any thought of gazumping. And when he was 82, having through life as he said "sedulously fought shy of verses and poets", he wrote a book on *The Statesmanship of Wordsworth (1917)* as a contribution to debate on the nation's war aims.

The University of North Carolina Press deserves thanks for still having the capacity to put footnotes where they belong, but not for letting through Macauley, beknighted, and "the Boer war had produced a feeling of unanimity rare in England".

T. J. O. Hickey



King Lear cracking heaven's vault from Macready's production of 1835 in **Shakespeare's Women** by Angela Pitt (David & Charles, £9.95). His restoration of Shakespeare's text and refusal to allow a happy ending shocked many of the audience. Cordelia was played by Helen Faucit.

Here to stay

Face the Future

By David Owen

(Cape, £12.50)

More people these days are prepared to put in a good word for Dr David Owen. They point out, for example, that he is not Mr Roy Hattersley.

Mr Hattersley, however, writes better. This very long book can be heavy going; there are some long tramps over pretty flat country. One is not surprised to learn, en route, that Dr Owen thought that the important Brandt Report was a rattling good read.

The book would probably have been a great deal better if it had not been produced in such a rush. As it stands, it is a monument to the author's formidable industry and to the publisher's entrepreneurial vim. But one wishes that the special Labour Party Conference had been a few months later so that *Face the Future* could have spent a little more time under the editor's pen.

These criticisms should not deter potential readers. For once, the publisher's blurb is not exaggerating when it describes this book as "one of the most constructive contributions to the political debate in Britain". It is said (though it is not this reviewer's experience) that Dr Owen is a trifle on the cocky side. On the evidence of all these pages, he has quite a lot to be cocky about.

Dr Owen's basic argument is that "at present the Labour Party is further removed from being a social democratic party than at any time in its history". It is no longer a radical movement; its conference is dominated by the unions and its thinking by corporatism. Even the intellectual champion of British social democracy, the late Anthony Crosland, put too much emphasis on centralized socialism and too little on participation and on changing attitudes through greater involvement of individuals in the decisions affecting their lives as citizens, workers and clients of the Welfare State. Corporatism lies at the heart of the country's problems and needs to be attacked at every point by a return to "a non-decentralized, democratic Socialism", embracing the encouragement of co-ownership and industrial democracy, greater local democracy and more open and accountable government at every level.

Few will argue with Dr Owen's contention that the Labour Party has become more authoritarian in both its policies and its behaviour, though attacks on the "one man, one million votes" notion of democracy which rules the party would be rather more credible today if they had been advanced with equal passion by the Right when the block vote was in their own pocket. There are also supporters in every party of Adlai Stevenson's belief that "the average man is a great deal better than the average" and should be trusted to do more and decide more for himself. But it is difficult to believe that the key to Britain's revival lies in the introduction of local income tax and of direct elections to health authorities, or that the historic interests represented by "Labourism"—crumbling though they may be—will be easily replaced by a new public appetite for participatory democracy.

Nor are all Dr Owen's sallies against corporatism easy to follow. Sometimes he seems to be attacking the attempts to mobilize consent behind the responsible management of the economy. Keith Middlemass has shown that it is the breakdown of these attempts, not their existence, which has done most to undermine our economic performance. In his fashionable and wholly correct espousal of "concerted action" machinery along West German lines for reforming our pay bargaining procedures, Dr Owen appears, almost despite himself, to concede this point.

The attempt to fit almost everything into the anti-corporatist theme distorts what is otherwise a very good and—to use a Dr Owen sort of word—"challenging" book. He argues that

One of the tragedies of much post-war economic practise is its rigidity, its search for solutions, its inability to learn from experience and to operate for any sustained period a mix of policies.

His own mix—particularly his views on the relationship between the public and private sectors, between current and capital expenditure, and between the government and manufacturing industry—contains a wealth of common sense, and he is never afraid to follow that marvellously provocative American economist, Lester Thurow, in arguing that it is only when we demand a solution with no costs that there isn't one.

Dr Owen also has many interesting things to say about energy conservation, family policy, community care, housing finance, disarmament, the future of the European Community, and almost every other subject which finds its way on to the political agenda. His views on the relationship between ministers and civil servants will doubtless be read with particularly close interest by all those officials who worked for him in government evidently before his views on participation were quite so fully developed.

Like him or not, Dr Owen is a serious radical and a brave man, and he has written an important book. Heaven knows what will happen to the Labour Party, but I fancy that Dr Owen is here to stay.

Chris Patten

Sharp but friendly

Memories

By Frances Partridge

(Gollancz, £9.95)

While others wrote of the Bloomsbury world they inhabited even while they were still living it, Frances Partridge has waited 50 years before producing her *Memories*. Based on letters and diaries, and told with the same fluency, the same sharp but friendly tongue as in *A Pacifist's War*, her account of being a conscientious objector in the Second World War, *Memories* gives, in her own words, the "personal side" of Bloomsbury, the chronicle of everyday events: what it looked and sounded and felt like.

Frances Partridge was born to Bloomsbury. By birth she entered a circle of Frys and Stracheys; by going to work for the bookshop run by David Garnett and Francis Birrell, she met and became friends with its most central members—Virginia and Leonard Woolf, Duncan Grant, Maynard Keynes. By falling in love with Ralph Patridge, husband of Carrington and friend of Lytton Strachey, she became a fourth to the famous *menage à trois* of Ham Spray. She was there, at the parties, with their "continuous passionate dancing", at the dinners and lunches and weekends, where the talk was good and friendships and relationships began and ended. It was the detail that appealed to her, that she recorded then or remembers now; the fact that Carrington moved like a little girl, standing with "head hanging and toes turned"; that Virginia Woolf was good at making jam and bread; that Clive Bell took her to dinner dressed "in purple sponge-cloth with black frogs".

"I have hesitated at length before deciding to write about the ghastly winter of 1931-32" begins Chapter 12. The "catastrophe" is an event much described by the writers of Bloomsbury: Lytton Strachey's death, and the desperate and doomed attempts on the part of all who knew her to prevent Carrington from killing herself.

But *Memories* is not just observation. As a girl, Frances Partridge was sent to board at Bedales. Shortly before leaving school, she had an almost mystical experience, a flash of understanding that:

my ideas and beliefs were my own *and would always be so, that though I might be forced to go and do things I hated doing, no one and nothing could make me think against my own grain, or divert my beliefs from their chosen channel.*

At the end of the book, she comes back to this: that unlike love of family which is "genetic and static" friendship is exciting in that it involves *choice*. Frances Partridge emerges a wholly sympathetic figure, who loved the dancing and valued the friends, "serious but not solemn" in the words she uses to describe the Bloomsbury cast. But this note of independence, of strength derived from curiosity and a kind of confidence about how to live and behave, marks *Memories*. In the end, it is a book about friendship, among people who really cared about friends, about its rules and limits and the determining power of its influence.

Caroline Moorehead

Quick guide

Anyone Here Been Raped and Speaks English ?, by Edward Behr (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95). This is a lightweight, gossipy little book—although, at 316 pages, it goes on rather longer than such a little book should—in which Mr Behr, an English-born journalist and author, works through his theory that "even the most trivial, nonsensical anecdote can be made to illustrate a general truth and sometimes more aptly reveals an 'ambiance', a climate, than any careful marshalling of facts".

As foreign correspondent for Time-Life and Newsweek, among others, Mr Behr certainly had the opportunity to collect more than his share of such anecdotes, mainly in theatres of war throughout the Far East and Africa.

Some of his mini-yarns are not bad—the title, for example, attributed to a British television reporter addressing a shamble of Belgian civilians in the Congo; or the Frenchman at the Melouza massacre, assembling a sardine sandwich amidst heaps of rotting corpses and murmuring (in French or English? I wonder): "Atrocities always make me peckish"—but too many of the tales seem to qualify as all too trivial, and perhaps not nonsensical enough.

The author, moreover, displays an unattractive tendency to bear grudges and to pay off old scores wherever possible, as in a pointless explanation of how Reuters anticipated the death of Pétain by six months and how it really wasn't Mr Behr's fault. As one colleague after another is found wanting, each finely judged aside seems a little more tedious than the last.

Remove these uncharitable and, worse, uninteresting references to other journalists; cut down the woolly and unedifying political analysis that tends to fill up the long empty spaces between really good anecdotes, and you are left with a very little book indeed.

Tony Samstag

A History of the Ordnance Survey edited by W. A. Seymour (Dawson, £35). Mountainous labours and much confusion over 17 years have produced this first complete and comprehensive history of one of our national institutions. A multitude of authors cover the map from its beginning with the establishment of the Royal Arsenal in the Tower of London to the major governmental review of 1978. It is specialized matter, with chapters as engagingly hermetic as the one entitled "The Scales Dispute: Henry James 1854-63". It reads like a book put together by a committee. After the first draft, they had to start again because of duplication of subject matter in the technical chapters on such things as geodesy and the chronological narrative. Because of the 1978 review, it was not possible for the Stationery Office or the Ordnance Survey itself to publish it. But here it is at last, the book of the year for cartographers, map historians, and lovers of odd national institutions.

Fiction

A Good Man in Africa

By William Boyd

(Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)

The Daughter

By Judith Chernaik

(London Magazine Editions, £5.50)

Kepler

By John Banville

(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)

Lloyd George

By David Benedictus

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5.95)

Morgan Leafy, First Secretary in the British Deputy Commission in the West African hell-hole Kinjanja, is a walking disaster area. When he has an affair with the European wife of a local politician he ends up being blackmailed by her husband. When he takes an African mistress she gives him a dose of the clap which leaves him quivering with frustration when the Deputy Commissioner's daughter finally decides to succumb to his overweight charms. ("'Don't touch it!' he shrieked violently, as though to an innocent child about to pet an adder.") Alas, Priscilla is unimpressed by his frantic excuses and flounces off to offer her body, the perfection of which is marred only by a nose which turns up at the end like a ski-jump, to Dickie Dalmire, Leafy's detested subordinate.

Everything and everyone conspire to thwart the hero of William Boyd's wickedly funny first novel. Not that his ambitions are particularly lofty: a warm woman, a cold beer, and a quiet life are all he asks for. But it seems a bit hard on a chap to land him with a boss who is both coward and bully, a boss's wife who expects him to function as Santa Claus at the children's Christmas party, a pair of destructively incompetent servants, and the task of disposing of a body which local superstition demands must be left to rot in the Commission compound, only hours before the arrival of a royal visitor.

Of course *A Good Man in Africa* is derivative. No comedy set in the Dark Continent can escape the influence of Waugh. There are shafts too of Tom Sharpe and unmistakable echoes of Amis père. Perhaps the characters are too stereotyped for this to be a really good novel, but the plot fairly rattles along, and Mr Boyd's West African upbringing makes his Kinjanja a far more convincing country than those dreamt up by Waugh or by John Updike in *The Coup*. Genuinely funny writers are as rare as employed unskilled workers on Merseyside, so let us not be mealy-mouthed about this. Welcome aboard Mr Boyd, and three hearty cheers for Hamish Hamilton for serving up so toothsome a dish at a time of the year when we expect to make do with leftovers from the pre-Christmas banquet.

Thanks also to the publishers of *The Daughter* and *Kepler*, both of which would surely have held their own against stiffer competition in October or November. Judith Chernaik's book traces the appallingly destructive relationship between Karl Marx's daughter Eleanor ("Tussy") and Edward Aveling, a Victorian charletan and mountebank who would not have seemed out of place in one of the third-rate melodramas he wrote. But the Aveling of *The Daughter* is all too real, and it is a measure of Miss Chernaik's skill that we accept Shaw, Havelock Ellis, and Olive Schreiner as key figures in her narrative without the embarrassment or suspension of belief that so often accompanies the incorporation of familiar historical characters into ficton. Her recreation of Tussy's Bohemian milieu is superbly effective, and the sensitivity of her observation and economy of style present us with a cool, in fact chilling, picture of the way men and women treat each other. But this is no dreary feminist tract or period piece. It is a first-rate novel set in an historical context which emphasizes rather than obscures its timeless theme.

John Banville's *Kepler* is another historical *tour de force*. His prose fizzes and sparkles as he conjures up the background of intellectual excitement and physical squalor against which mathematician and astronomer Johannes Kepler wrestles with personal tragedy and the meanness of his patrons to match the achievements of his contemporary Galileo. Praise enough to say that Mr Banville's new book is a worthy successor to his prize-winning *Dr Copernicus*.

David Benedictus's *Lloyd George* is altogether smaller beer, I am afraid. This novelization—a bastard process deserves a bastard word—of Elaine Morgan's forthcoming television series gives us a bloodless and surprisingly prudish account of the Welsh wizard's rise to fame. Mr Benedictus's political judgements are naive and his humour is that of the Lower Fifth ("Probably the only influential person in Britain who managed to avoid David's arguments against the brutal and expensive war in South Africa was Queen Victoria, and she only managed it by dying"). More seriously, errors in such easy-to-check details as the dates of elections suggest that the author's commitments to historical accuracy is no more powerful than his hero's belief in the sanctity of the marriage vows.

John Nicholson

A deadly game

Counter Coup

By Kermit Roosevelt

The Struggle for The Control of Iran

(McGraw Hill, £6.95)

This book could hardly be more timely. The anti-Americanism which swept through the Tehran mobs in 1979 and led to the seizure of the American Embassy has often been represented as a rentacrowd phenomenon, based on false emotions whipped up by the mullahs. In fact, antagonism toward America runs deep in Iran, and anyone wanting to know why could do worse than to take a look at Kermit Roosevelt's memoir.

It is not actually Mr Roosevelt's intention to explain or even understand anti-Americanism, mind you. On the contrary, he regards American influence in Iran as a jolly good thing, and has no qualms at all about the episode which began it all, and in which he was himself involved: the overthrow of the Iranian Prime Minister in a coup in 1953, and the subsequent return of the Shah, both engineered by the CIA. The tone of the book is set on the first page of the foreword:

At the end of this true account, in the late summer of 1953, the Shah said to me truthfully, "I owe my throne to God, my people, my army—and to you." By "you" he meant me and the two countries—Great Britain and the United States—I was representing.

Nice of Kermit to say so.

Kermit Roosevelt—grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt—joined the CIA more for something to do than to advance the aims of American imperialism. He was young, energetic, hardy, and full of *Boys Own Paper* style heroics. In those now distant days it was still possible for a young American or Englishman to cut a romantic figure and hob nob with desert princes and revolutionaries. The game itself, however, was deadly serious. The Iranian Prime Minister, Mohammed Mossadeq, was the focal point in 1951-52 of widespread Iranian resentment of foreign—mainly British—control of Iran's oil resources. Mossadeq's nationalization of Iranian oil companies precipitated a direct confrontation not only with Britain but also with Amermica, just then taking Britain's place as chief imperialist power. Mossadeq was regarded by the Americans as the thin end of a wedge opening the door to Soviet domination of Iran, and on August 19, 1953, the CIA—with Kermit Roosevelt taking the lead—removed him. The Shah, who had gone into exile during the crisis, was brought back, and the rest, as they say, is history.

Looking back, it is clear that this was the first of many miscalculations the United States was to make, all stemming from its obsession with the Communist threat. Sometimes this threat has been a real one; but more often than not it has been a phantom, and was so in Iran, where the Tudeh (Communist) Party did not even support Mossadeq, and indeed opposed him until the last moment.

There is no hint of this in Mr Roosevelt's rather anecdotal book. The prose is breathless—*Boys Own Paper* again—and the centre of attention is the author himself, rather than Mossadeq or the Shah. There are some useful thumbnail sketches—such as the planning meeting at the State Department at which John Foster Dulles announced in his rasping voice, "This is how we get rid of that madman Mossadeq!". But there is little hint that the events of 1953 have been reconsidered, or that American actions were in any way mistaken.

Richard Owen

Three sides

The Kennaway Papers

By James and Susan Kennaway

(Cape, £5.50)

"I would not wish to publish this story if it were not that I found in James's notebooks and diaries some of the best writing that he has done" says Susan Kennaway. It sounds defensive: the story concerns a three-sided relationship between herself, James her husband and David, a friend and novelist, then at the beginning of a highly successful career.

James Kennaway died at the age of 40 in a road accident 12 years ago. He had always felt that his life would be short, and that he must pack as much as he could into it, including the fast cars, the well paid scriptwriting jobs, the six novels, the living abroad and the four children educated at home.

It is difficult to know quite whether this book is an act of homage, reparation, or revenge. At times James Kennaway sounds absolutely intolerable—self-centred in the way that only writers can be, stimulated by rows and fights and scenes, compulsively unfaithful, with an added compulsion of insisting on telling his wife about his affairs. On the other hand, there was also "his zest for life, and the way he entertained us when he chose to". From James we discover the writer's insecurity and loneliness, his astonishment, fearful anger and angry fear when he found that his wife had taken as a lover his close and loving friend.

He was a great meddler with the lives of other people. As Susan Kennaway says:

James was a great manipulator of people. Many people seemed to think he had good advice to offer, and many were foolish enough to take it, but he enjoyed playing with people's lives, and it was inevitable that sooner or later he would need to begin to play with my life and with David's life and it was inevitable, too, the turn that that would take.

James's reactions were both awful and comic—genuine and deep pain mixed with instructions to himself to remember to freeze the joint bank account. He knew it, of course, and it is fascinating and painful to discover how well he knew and understood himself, and others. "I must stop Dostoevskidding myself" he writes at one point. David could not leave his wife and children, and the affair ended. Later James and Susan came together again. He was, for all his impossibilities, superb company, and by comparison, everyone else was just a little dull. Susan, not a writer or a creative artist, is perhaps the one who derived the most pain and least benefit from the affair. James Kennaway wrote *Some Gorgeous Accident* which is quite obviously based on it, and David wrote an excellent though not particularly well regarded novel, *The Naive and Sentimental Lover*, drawing on the same experiences. With *The Kennaway Papers* the triangle is now once again completed.

Philippa Toomey

In the TLS tomorrow: John Bayley writes about Christopher Smart, and reviews to celebrate Flaubert's centenary. In the books pages of The Times next week: Pompey, Peter the Great, Dr Johnson, and Louis XVIII. The author of The Second Coming in the fiction review last week was Walker, not Walter, Percy.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Increasing pressure on the Polish economy, page 21

The last of the big spenders, page 21

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 459.4 down 8.0
FT Gilts 68.85 down 0.19

■ **Sterling**
$2.4090 up 42.5 points
Index 81.6 up 0.4

■ **Dollar**
Index 88.4 up 0.4
DM 2.0802 up 82 *points*

■ **Gold**
$524.50 up $7

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 14 1/16-13 15/16
3-mth Euro $ 17 7/8-17 5/8
6-mth Euro $ 17-16 3/4

IN BRIEF

Sterling at highest level for 5 years against mark

The dollar and the pound continued to strengthen against *other currencies on the international money markets yesterday*. Sterling's effective rate against a basket of currencies rose 0.4 to 81.6, while the dollar's effective rate showed a similar gain, ending the day's trading at 88.4.

The pound's strength against continental currencies was underscored by its advance against the Deutsch mark, which took it to its highest level for five years. The pound even managed a rise of 42 points against the dollar, to close at $2.4090.

Although both currencies established new peaks in several continental centres, there appeared to be little official intervention to stem the movement. Against the lira, the dollar reached its highest level. It also advanced against the mark amid continuing pessimism about prospects for the German economy.

New Abbey National 'granny bonds' issue

Abbey National Building Society is to replace its Sixty Plus Bondshares with a new issue on Saturday.

The new issue will be less attractive in yield terms, offering a guaranteed 2.5 per cent over the ordinary share rate of 9.25 per cent after basic rate tax (equivalent to 13.2 per cent gross) compared with a 3 per cent guaranteed differential for those who stay the six year course on the present issue. Maximum holding will be increased to £5,000 against the £3,000 limit on the current bonds.

Waste heat project

Six cities have been recommended for further study as potential sites for supplying waste heat from power stations by underground pipeline to homes, offices and industry. They are Glasgow, Newcastle, *London (Central and East)*, Sheffield, Belfast and Liverpool.

£180,000 for Mr Coral

Mr Nicholas Coral, chairman of Coral Leisure Group which was acquired by Bass at the end of last year, has resigned from the board and received severance pay of £180,000.

Higher savings limit

The limit which may be paid each month into the National Savings index-linked save-as-you-earn third issue will be increased from £20 to £50 from May 1.

Littlewoods cutback

Littlewoods, the mail order company, is to make several hundred staff in London, Greater Manchester and Liverpool redundant. The company says that only 250 full-time and 180 part-time staff will lose their jobs but union officers claim that 1,650 are affected.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.91 points down at 942.58. The $-SDR was 1.25311. The £ was 0.520870.

EEC 'fair trade' investigation will delay £990m Leyland cash

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 28

The additional state aid of £990m for BL announced by the Government earlier this week is to be held up for two months while the European Commission examines its compatibility with EEC fair trade rules.

In a *related move*, it was disclosed that Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, made a last-minute and evidently fruitless appeal here today to Mrs Thatcher to postpone the decision to close BL's Belgian assembly plant at Seneffe, south of Brussels.

Sir Peter Wakefield, the British ambassador to Belgium, was summoned to the prime minister's office this morning and asked to deliver a message to Mrs Thatcher. This was *understood to state that it* would be "desirable" if the closure decision could be delayed for at least a month.

Mr Martens's message stressed the Seneffe plant's good productivity record, its strike-free labour relations over 17 years, and the drastic impact the closure would have on an already depressed region where up to a third of the workforce are without jobs.

Similar points were made earlier in the week by a trade *union deputation from the* Seneffe plant in talks with senior officials of the social and industrial affairs departments of the European Commission.

The trade unionists argued that given time, a purchaser for the plant could be found, and they mentioned Datsun of Japan as a possible buyer. But the company said today that all attempts to find a purchaser had proved fruitless.

There is speculation that the decision to close the Seneffe plant might influence the Commission as it assesses the British Government's latest huge injection of funds into BL.

It is noted that Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's commissioner for industry, is a Belgian, and that the commissioner responsible *for* fair trade, Mr Frans Andriessen, comes from Belgium's Benelux neighbour, Holland, where BL also has interests.

"So far, we have not been given any detailed reasons for the aid. We will need to be satisfied that there is a genuine restructuring plan if these payments are to be approved", a spokesman for the Commission said.

In essence, the Commission must be satisfied that the £990m will turn BL into a *profitable* and *self-sustaining* company within a reasonably short time, and not merely support a lame duck at the expense of other European car manufacturers.

Under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty of Rome, the European Commission is empowered to "keep under constant review" all grants of government aid by member states. If it decides that such aid is "not compatible" or "is being misused", the Commission can *prohibit* or amend it.

If the state concerned failed to comply, the case goes before the European Court of Justice. The offending government could, however, appeal to its European partners for support and ask them to overturn the Commission's instructions. This would require a unanimous decision of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

Belgian unrest, page 20
Economic notebook, page 21

Belgian bitterness over Mini plant closure

By Edward Townsend

BL confirmed yesterday that it was closing its Mini assembly plant at Seneffe, near Mons in Belgium with the loss of 2,200 jobs. A further 225 workers at Cowley, near Oxford, who pack kits for the Belgian plant will also be made redundant.

There is considerable bitterness in Belgium over the Seneffe closure and anti-British feeling is running high among the workers there, some of whom have occupied the plant. Some newspapers yesterday described as "blackmail" BL's threat to close down the distribution section of the plant as well if there was continued unrest.

The Seneffe closure, to take place in March, had been under consideration for some months as the BL board formulated its plan for further retrenchment and the concentration of car assembly in the United Kingdom.

BL's closure costs in Belgium, where statutory redundancy payments are high, are expected to be more than 2,000m Belgian francs (£25m) and will come from the £320m that has been earmarked in the corporate plan for extraordinary and exceptional expenditure during the continuing restructuring of the company.

In a statement to the Seneffe works council yesterday, BL management stressed that in the last three years 53,000 jobs had been cut throughout the company and three factories closed. The Belgian plant was said to have made a loss of 55m francs (£688,000) in 1978 and 132m francs (£1.65m) in 1979. Losses for last year were expected to be considerably higher.

Workers were told that 500 employees in the plant's predelivery inspection and distribution operation, which handles all BL car exports to Europe, would not be affected.

The Seneffe factory was acquired by the then British Motor Corporation in 1965 from an importer of Morris and MG vehicles as the main assembly base for European markets.

BL said that demand was insufficient to sustain production at both Longbridge and Seneffe.

In addition, the company said that labour costs in Belgium were 61 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom, while Longbridge had achieved a steady improvement in productivity in the recent past which had reduced unit costs.

Production at Seneffe has *declined rapidly in recent years* from a total of 81,960 cars in 1977 to 37,560 last year. Because of reduced demand in the last quarter of 1980, Seneffe had been working about one week in four.

Last year BL sold about 100,000 cars in Europe to capture under two per cent of the market.

Record year for exporters

By Edward Townsend

Britain's motor industry exported products worth a record £4,251m last year, putting the industry firmly back in profit after the first deficit on foreign trade of £287m recorded in 1979.

Figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that the value of exports of all motor products rose by 5 per cent while the value of imports declined by 16 per cent last year resulting in a trade surplus of £593m.

Exports of parts and accessories once again proved to be the mainstay of the industry's exporters, accounting for £2,044m of the 1980 total, a rise of 7 per cent on the previous year. Imports of parts fell by 14 per cent to £991m.

Bonn facing economic downturn

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 28

The West German people were told today that they must expect a real drop in their standard of living this year.

Presenting what must be the gloomiest annual report on the economy ever drawn up by a West German government, Dr Otto Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, told a press conference that while West Germany was in a better state than most countries the "easy times" were over for the time being.

The government has forecast that in real terms gross national product will stagnate and could fall on average by one per cent in 1981. It expects consumer prices this year will rise by 4.5 per cent.

The current account balance of payments which, according to preliminary estimates, showed a deficit of 28,490m Deutsche marks (about £5,700m) last year, is likely to register only a marginal improvement with the shortfall declining to between DM22,000m and DM25,000m. An average level of unemployment of 1.2 million a month is considered unavoidable for the whole of this year.



Dr Otto Lambsdorff: easy times are over.

At a press conference in Bonn, Dr Lambsdorff made it clear that these forecasts were based on the expectation that matters would improve in the course of 1981.

The g.n.p. forecast, he said, assumed a marked upwards movement in the economy in the course of the year. The prices forecast also depended on a general easing of inflationary pressures because a two per cent overhang was built into the consumer price index for this year.

The modest reduction in Germany's current account deficit presupposed rising exports and a reduction in imported energy costs, while inflationary wage settlements would push up the level of unemployment beyond the numbers forecast by the government.

There were positive sides to the German economy, the minister said. Industrial investment was holding up much better than after the first oil crisis of 1973. Whereas in 1974 real investments in new plant had fallen by 10 per cent, the drop expected for this year was only 2 per cent.

German companies were also in a better financial state than in 1974 as profits had not fallen as sharply. Moreover, Dr Lambsdorff said the Bonn government expected that Germany's exports would rise more swiftly than world trade, thanks in part to the devaluation of the mark on foreign exchange markets.

But he admitted that the forecasts were subject to risks. The world economy could be subject to new disturbances, particularly on energy markets. Export markets could be lost, particularly in developing countries faced with greatly increased oil bills, and the growing wave of pessimism about the economy inside Germany could cause psychological *damage* and harm investor confidence.

The minister reaffirmed that the government would not introduce any new spending programme to stimulate the economy.

He underlined that so long as the current account balance of payments was so deeply in deficit there was no scope for a reduction in interest rates.

The main goal of economic policy in these circumstances was to try to remove the blockages that were hindering investment. The government could best stimulate employment by helping to remove the barriers in the way of new power station projects, housing schemes and the development of Germany's communications network.

But the outcome of the annual round of wage bargaining that is underway in German industry would be of crucial importance.

Mr Reagan lifts last controls on oil production and marketing

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 28

With the stroke of a pen President Reagan acted today to lift all remaining Federal controls on American oil production and marketing immediately.

"*For more than nine years*, restrictive price controls have held United States oil production below its potential, artificially boosted energy consumption, aggravated our balance of payments problems and stifled technological breakthroughs", Mr Reagan said when he signed a presidential order to eliminate price and distribution controls.

"Price controls have also made us more energy-dependent on the Opec (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)—a development that has jeopardized our economic security and undermined price stability at home", he added.

The ending of price controls was a positive first step towards a balanced energy programme—a programme free of arbitrary and counter-productive constraints—one designed to promote prudent conservation and vigorous domestic production.

Today's move, which was *promised by Mr Reagan during* the election campaign is not as dramatic as it would first appear. Nearly two years ago President Carter decided that price controls should be phased out gradually and they now affect only some 15 per cent of the crude oil processed by American refineries and 25 per cent of the crude oil produced in the United States.

If Mr Reagan had failed to act they would have ended completely by September of this year *in any case*.

Thus, the decision to bring forward the complete abolition of the controls by a few months is seen here as a largely symbolic gesture designed to point a new direction for American energy policy. Unlike Mr Carter, Mr Reagan is much more interested in stimulating the search for new oil supplies than in conservation moves.

In the short term, however, the change is likely to have some modest impact on the United States economy. At a press conference today, Mr James Edwards, the new Energy Secretary, said petrol prices at the pump would probably rise between 3 and 5 cents a gallon from the current level of some $1.30 to $1.40 (54p-58p).

Moreover, the move would probably help the government with its revenue raising problems to the tune of some $3,000m (£1,244m) to $4,000m in taxes from the oil companies. The saving in consumption was likely to total between 50,000 and 100,000 barrels of oil a day, Mr Edwards said.

£158m Lonrho bid for Fraser

Continued from page 1

Lonrho cannot buy more Fraser shares in the market for the time being. This is because any purchases would take the company's stake above 30 per cent, thus making a bid obligatory under the Takeover Code. But Lonrho cannot finally go ahead with the bid until it has the approval of its shareholders.

This gives the Fraser camp a breathing space in which to marshal its defences, which would probably include a revaluation of its properties. In addition, alternative buyers of the shares can be sought.

This may not involve a full alternative bidder because it is thought some institutional buyers might be willing to take stakes after Sir Hugh's departure.

Enough buyers could build up a big enough stake to thwart Lonrho, though this would involve an operation costing about £40m.

Mr Rowland said afterwards: "We were asked either to put up or shut up. I have had four, five, six potential buyers for *our shares*. The *highest offer* was 105p. We decided last night that we ought to put up and told Sir Hugh. If there were any institutions prepared to cap the offer, we would be sellers. But I do not expect a higher offer."

Mr Rowland claimed that almost all the board had been "brainwashed" by Warburg's. "That is why they were so taken aback, when we made our bid. They had not been briefed and had to ask Warburg's what to do."

He said that Sir Hugh would be back at the helm of the House of Fraser. "Professor Smith, for whom I have no respect whatsoever, was already poised to sit in Sir Hugh's chair. He was shaking to get into the chair, but Sir Hugh will be occupying his office again very soon. If it had not been for Professor Smith we would never have bid."

Asked if the Fraser directors who voted Sir Hugh off would be dismissed if the Lonrho bid goes through, Mr Rowland said: "I imagine they will want to be out."

Sir Hugh said he had no regrets, and looked forward to going "on the same ship" as Mr Rowland. He said: "I will stand aside with the trusts (which account for 3.54 per cent of the shares) and let the shareholders decide.

"I am delighted to find out who is loyal and who is not among the directors, some of whom I have known for 26 years. It is very interesting."

Sir Hugh remains on the Fraser board as a director. He *is due to take up the chair*manship of Harrods at the end of the week.

Before the meeting, Sir Hugh said that if he lost the vote he would requisition another special meeting, asking the shareholders to reinstate him.

He now says: "We will have to wait and see what happens."

Mr Humphries, the man who emerged as new deputy chairman was absent from yesterday's meeting for health reasons. Mr Philip Hawley, an American Fraser director, flew from California to attend, but abstained from voting.

He said later: "I did not vote because I do not feel sufficiently well informed. I do not know Professor Smith and I am not in a position to comment on his professional qualifications."

The City has been expecting Mr Roland to bid for House of Fraser for almost three years since his takeover of Scottish and Universal Investments brought him a further 10 per cent of the shares to add to the 20 per cent he bought from Carter Hawley Hale, Mr Hawley's company.

Asked later if he thought Lonrho would win, Mr Rowland said: "If we win? We are bound to win sooner or later."

Financial Editor, page 21

Events leading up to Lonrho bid

1976: SUITs sells 20 per cent of Fraser to Carter Hawley Hale
March 1977: Lonrho buys control of SUITs, which has 10 per cent of Fraser
September 1977: Lonrho buys 20 per cent of Fraser from Carter Hawley Hale
November 1977: Lord Duncan Sandys and Mr Rowland appointed to board of Fraser
April 1978: Lonrho bids for remainder of SUITs
May 1978: SUITs *bid* referred to Monopolies Commission
July 1978: Sir Hugh fined for accounts omission and share dealings
March 1979: *SUITs bid cleared by* Monopolies Commission
May 1980: Sir Hugh sells 3.5 million Lonrho shares
May 1980: *Lonrho attempts to put* more of its directors on the board
June 1980: Lonrho moves to increase Fraser dividend and its board membership defeated
July 1980: Warburg's asks Sir Hugh to resign as chairman
August 1980: Mr Rowland voted out as Fraser deputy chairman and replaced by Professor Roland Smith. Mr Ernest Sharp appointed to the board
November 1980: Fraser announces sale and leaseback of D. H. Evans
December 1980: Lonrho requisitions special shareholders' meeting
January 1981: Lonrho opposition to D. H. Evans deal defeated. Lonrho bids for Fraser

Hambros resigns as BPC adviser

By Our Financial Staff

Hambros has resigned as *financial adviser to the* beleaguered British Printing Corporation after only four months. The ban ksaid that it was "no longer working for BPC".

It is thought that during this short period as adviser, Hambros had been looking at ways of reconstructing the group financially.

Last July in a "dawn raid", Pergamon Press, Mr Robert Maxwell's private publishing group, acquired 29.5 per cent of BPC. In October Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade at the time, announced that the share deal would not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Robert Maxwell: Understood to have been seeking to join the BPC board.

The BPC board *complained* about the Maxwell purchase to the Office of Fair Trading. But a Monopolies Commission reference was abandoned and Mr Maxwell commented: 'I now await the board's response to my invitation to hold dignified discussion on how to put this company right".

Mr Maxwell is understood to have been seeking to join the BPC board. He had apparently clashed with Hambros in the course of discussions.

It is not clear what role, National Westminster, BPC's main banker, are playing in the attempts to put the company on a sounder footing. But it is thought that it hoped to avoid a boardroom clash between those favourable to Mr Maxwell and those who were against him joining the board.

£16.8m bid for 'Golly' jams group

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Avana Group, the Cardiff-based food manufacturer headed by Sir Julian Hodge, has launched an unwelcome bid for Robertson Foods, the *makers of "Golly" jams*.

Taking advantage of its high share price, Avana is offering three of its own shares for every four Robertson shares. After the news Avana closed 20p lower at 192p valuing Robertson at £16.8m or 144p a share. Shares in Robertson rose 41p yesterday to 140p.

The bid follows talks a week ago between the two companies at which Robertson said it wished to remain independent. Mr Christopher Robertson, chairman, said he had hoped that was the end of the matter and the bid was unwelcome. "Obviously we must consider it, but we are not enamoured by the figure," he said.

A formal statement from Hill Samuel, Robertson's merchant bankers, advised shareholders to take no action until the board made a further announcement.

Besides making jams, Robertson is the second largest cornflakes manufacturer in Britain and has interests in cakes and canned foods. It made pretax profits of £2.5m on £85m sales in the year to March 1980 but interim profits to September were down from £1.1m to £750,000.

Financial Editor, page 21

Sick pay protest

The Confederation of British Industry joined in engineering employers' protests about government proposals to change sick pay arrangements. It says the proposals would add more than £1m a year to payroll costs for some companies.

Cooperation refused for Engineering Council

By Derek Harris

Leaders of the engineering profession yesterday refused to cooperate in the operation of the Engineering Council, the new governing body proposed by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry. They object to the Department of Industry's latest draft charter for the new body.

Negotiations have already taken more than three months and this latest hurdle means *that* Sir Keith faces serious delay in launching the council and could even prevent it being able to dispense professional titles such as that of Chartered Engineer.

The Department of Industry is probably still hoping to achieve broad backing for the council through further negotiation but the profession's refusal to cooperate demonstrated the differences of views of the two parties.

The statement came from the presidents of the 16 engineering institutions together with the Council of Engineering Institutions, the present governing body which would be largely superseded by the new council. The council is at present responsible for conferring titles and this power could pass to the Engineering Council only by the former body giving it up voluntarily.

The presidents and council had agreed unanimously that the profession "would not be able to cooperate" with the Engineering Council if constituted as was proposed at present.

The institutions, which are often divided, have closed ranks in opposing the new structure because the latest round of negotiations has elicited few concessions from the Department of Industry.

Under the proposed charter the new council would lack the independence from external interference that is required of a professional engineering body.

It would carry no assurance of improving or even maintaining professional engineering standards, and it failed to take advantage of the experience and expertise of the professional institutions. It was unlikely to command the support of the institutions' 200,000 members.

But the profession made clear it had not turned its back on further negotiations, being willing "to continue to seek a satisfactory solution".

Although the Department of Industry has made further changes in the final draft of the charter the profession is regarding them as insignificant in minimizing ministerial influence. It also wants the council to be able to set standards for engineers only in consultation with the institutions and wants such standards to carry the stamp of professional and not just technical competence.

The issue is how the profession would be allowed to influence the Engineering Council, although two thirds of the council's governing body will be professional engineers.

Sir Keith and his advisers seem loath to move much further in that direction although they seem likely to choose the route of possibly long-drawn out negotiations rather than going ahead without the profession's backing or putting the whole project on the shelf.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Audiotronic	½p to 4p	Int Thomson	15p to 299p
B'ham Mint	21p to 200p	Robertson Foods	41p to 140p
Bremner	9p to 59p	Rand Mine Prop	10p to 250p
Gripperrods	12p to 124p	S. A. Land	17p to 223p
Hse of Fraser	22p to 141p	Vlakfontein	23p to 228p

Falls

Duport	3p to 13½p	Nthgate Exp	20p to 330p
GKN	9p to 134p	Pritchard Svc	5p to 125p
Haden Carrier	8p to 188p	Tate & Lyle	6p to 158p
Kelsey Ind	5p to 145p	T. Tilling	10p to 138p
Linread	2p to 27p	Tube Invest	6p to 162p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.12	2.04	Norway Kr	13.35	12.80
Austria Sch	36.85	34.85	Portugal Esc	136.00	128.00
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.75	South Africa Rd	2.15	2.00
Canada $	2.94	2.86	Spain Pta	200.50	192.00
Denmark Kr	15.88	15.18	Sweden Kr	11.32	10.82
Finland Mkk	9.90	9.45	Switzerland Fr	4.65	4.42
France Fr	11.80	11.30	USA $	2.46	2.39
Germany DM	5.13	4.90	Yugoslavia Dnr	87.50	82.50
Greece Dr	123.00	116.00			
Hongkong $	12.95	12.35			
Ireland Pd	1.37	1.32			
Italy Lir	2475.00	2365.00			
Japan Yn	513.00	487.00			
Netherlands Gld	5.54	5.31			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Bottle of Scotch likely to cost about 30p more from end of February

Spirits sink as the price of a dram rises

The shop price of a bottle of Scotch is likely to rise by about 30p at the end of next month, after a round of price increases decided by most of the big distilleries.

The rises, which are blamed on higher costs, follow falling whisky consumption at home and abroad which has led to short-time working within some sections of the industry.

The gross wholesale price of a case of 12 bottles of Bells—the most popular whisky in Britain—is to rise by £4 on February 9, Teacher's Highland Cream will increase £3.50 to £65.14 around the same time, and Distillers are adding £3.40 to the cost of a case of White Horse and John Barr and £3.90 on Haig, Dewars, Buchanan Blend and Crawford Three Star from February 24.

The distilleries have no control over the retail price of Scotch, but because of falling sales, it is likely that some retailers will absorb part of the increases, at least initially. The rises are likely to lead to an overall retail increase of about 30p per bottle.

The Distillers Company said that the rise was necessary to maintain wholesale margins. "We experience rising costs just like everybody else, and we need to keep up our margins in these difficult times," a company spokesman said.

The last increase occurred a year ago when most distilleries put on around 20p a bottle. The March Budget added a further 50p on to the retail price of a bottle of whisky and helped to accelerate the downward spiral of consumption which has led to depression in a traditionally buoyant sector of British industry.

The whisky companies have already started their propaganda campaign aimed at warding off further duty increases in the Budget. The Scotch Whisky Association claims that last year's duty increases cost the Exchequer £71m in lost revenue from spirits in the first seven months of the financial year.

The amount of spirits drawn from bond on which duty was paid during that period fell by 23 per cent on the same period of 1979, and domestic consumption in the United Kingdom is thought to have fallen by between 10 and 12 per cent last year.

The distillers may hope that the latest increase will dissuade Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, from seeking again to penalize the drinks sector. There has been growing pressure from the health lobby to *maintain high drink prices on* the grounds of the damage that alcoholism causes.

But more worrying for the distillers is the fall in export volume of five per cent last year. The most disappointing results were experienced in the United States where there is reported to be a growing move away from spirits to wine.

David Hewson



EEC chief warns Tokyo over exports

European Community officials in Tokyo warned Japan yesterday that unless it curbed its exports and increased its purchases it may face new barriers to its booming trade with western Europe.

Sir Roy Denman, the European Commission director-general for external relations, pressed Japanese officials for assurances about the volume of exports for Europe this year of cars, electronics and other politically sensitive items.

While Sir Roy made his case for moderation in high-level talks with Japanese government officials, a survey released in Tokyo projected that Japan will produce 11,310,000 vehicles in 1981. This is up just 2.6 per cent from last year when Japan surpassed the United States for the first time as the world's leading vehicle manufacturer.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported that vehicle exports jumped 30 per cent last year to a record 5.97 million. Exports to the EEC climbed by nearly 21 per cent to 855,974 and to the United States by about 17 per cent to 2.4 million.

Record Ridgway bid

Bahco of Sweden has reached agreement on an increased £4.7m takover bid for Record Ridgway, the Sheffield-based tools manufacturer. The terms of the cash bid have gone up from 37p to 42p a share and are now being recommended by the Record Ridgway directors who had rejected the original £4.1m offer.

US embargo review

America is to reconsider the future of its grain embargo against the Soviet Union at a full cabinet meeting, probably next week, Mr John Block the agriculture secretary said. Mr Block said he was not wavering from his opposition to continue the embargo. He described American food prices as a "bargain" and "a modern day miracle" of restraint.

Irish borrowing

Mr Charles Murray, Central Bank of Ireland governor, expects the country's balance of payments problem to deteriorate further if present policies are unchanged. Maintaining reserve adequacy alone would require further substantial foreign borrowing this year, he said.

Champagne sales

French producers delivered 176.5 million bottles of champagne last year, a decline of 4.2 per cent on 1979, the Industry Federation said yesterday. Deliveries to the French market fell by 5.4 per cent to 121.4 million bottles and exports declined by only 1.3 per cent to 5 million bottles.

Australian inflation

Australian inflation, measured by the weighted average of price rises in seven capital cities, rose to 2.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1980 from 1.9 per cent in the previous quarter, but fell from 3 per cent in the same quarter of 1979.

Dutch output rises

The Dutch seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose 1.8 per cent to a provisional 116, base 1975, in November from an upwards revised 114 in October. November production was 0.9 per cent below the same month in 1979.

Soviet cruise ship

The Mariya Ermolova, a 4,000-tonne Russian ship, will carry 150 passengers from Hull on cruises to Spitzbergen in the Arctic and to Murmansk on each of its four assessment cruises. The first cruise in June is already fully booked.

Mill contract cancelled

China has cancelled a $420m (about £172.8m) contract with Mitsubishi of Japan for the construction of a steel rolling mill near Shanghai, Mitsubishi said yesterday.

Aid for Indonesia

Belgium has agreed to provide Indonesia with the equivalent of $30.9m (about £12.7m) in grants, training and technical assistance to build 12 ships for the Indonesian customs service.

Vehicle exports

Japanese motor vehicle exports in 1980 were a record 5.97 million. Exports were up 30.8 per cent over the previous record of 4.56 million in 1979.

Pipeline finance

A consortium of West German banks is ready in principle to finance a portion of the planned gas pipeline to bring Soviet gas to Western Europe.

Venezuela Euroloan

Venezuela has awarded the mandate for its eight-year $275m (about £113m) Euroloan to a group of four banks headed by the Swiss Banking Corporation.

Disillusionment grows among foreign investors over costs and politics

BL closure highlights Belgian unrest

BL's decision to close its Seneffe car assembly plant in Belgium is a symptom not only of the British company's own financial problems but also of the growing disillusionment of foreign investors with the Belgian industrial and political scene.

One of the stark statistics given by BL was that labour costs in Belgium are 61 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom. The increasing political differences between the Flemings and Walloons, high interest rates, government policies that are blamed for dangerously declining profitability and increasing economic and social unrest are additional problems for investors.

The Seneffe closure is not the first to hit Belgium's motor industry, which is exclusively car assembly. Peugeot and Saab left Belgium in 1977 and at the end of last year the French Citroën operation was shut. More recently Renault has been threatening to stop further investment in Belgium.

The two closures leave Belgium with five big car assemblers, of which two are American and three European. The largest is General Motors, which produced 340,673 cars in 1979, followed by Ford of Germany (314,318), Renault (161,898), Volkswagen (121,029) and Volvo (47,726).

BL assembled 52,068 cars in Belgium in 1979 and Citroën made 38,172 which together accounted for 8.4 per cent of the total.

Much of the foreign—mostly multinational—investment in Belgium included in these figures was made in the 1960s when the country was recognized as an attractive entry point for the rest of Europe. Belgium, particularly for the car makers, was seen as the ideal venue for additional production lines and BL, which began operations in Seneffe in 1965, seized the opportunity to acquire a jumping off point into the surrounding big markets of France and West Germany.

Belgium offered a pool of skilled, highly productive workers, economic stability and a central position in Western Europe. Foreign investment, of which 65 per cent came from American companies, boomed.

By 1979, however, foreign investment in manufacturing in Belgium had slumped to 90 per cent of the 1969 figure and the car makers were in the forefront in rethinking their investment decisions.

Last autumn, with new car sales throughout Europe declining rapidly, the big Belgian car plants, which produced mostly for export, were forced to cut back.

Ford, General Motors and Volvo introduced short time working, BL's plant was operating for only one week in four and it was estimated that total Belgian car output in 1980 would be 5 per cent down on 1979.

The cuts highlighted the vulnerability of the Belgian industry to market changes and the fact that decisions affecting the plants were taken outside the country and specifically in Germany.

Ford Werke's plant at Genk in Flanders, for example, is in effect a branch of Ford in Cologne and normally 43 per cent of its output is sold in Germany and only 5 per cent in Belgium.

Of the total of just over one million cars assembled in Belgium in 1979, 986,000 were exported, almost all of them to Germany, the United Kingdom, France, The Netherlands and Italy.

At home, the Belgian Government has been unable to halt the increasing flow of imported Japanese cars, another factor that has angered some of the foreign companies with Belgian assembly facilities. Renault's threatened investment freeze was a direct result of the apparent unwillingness to curb Japanese car sales in Belgium.

Between 1974 and 1980, the Japanese share of the Belgian car market rose from 13 to 25 per cent. Last year the market declined by 5.2 per cent while the share captured by the Japanese, led by Toyota, Honda and Nissan, rose by 28.6 per cent on the previous year.

The one consolation for the Belgians in the latest car industry closure is that BL will continue to use Seneffe as its European pre-delivery inspection point although there must be fears among the remaining 500 workers that this operation could easily and quickly be transferred elsewhere.

Edward Townsend

Protest by NEDO on energy costs

By Peter Hill

Protests are to be lodged with the Secretaries of State for Energy and Industry over the scale of increases planned in industrial electricity tariffs.

The iron and steel sector working party of the National Economic Development Office is planning to write to Mr David Howell and Sir Keith Joseph expressing concern that increases of between 14 and 16 per cent should be proposed on industrial electricity prices before the task force, appointed by NEDO had submitted its report.

Dr David Atterton, chairman of the working party, said yesterday that he was "shattered and annoyed" by the proposed rises in view of the investigations being undertaken by NEDO.

The task force is examining the problems faced by the iron and steel, chemicals, paper and board and foundries industries over fuel prices. The industries claim several detailed studies have shown conclusive evidence that they are paying disproportionately more for electricity, gas and fuel oil than European competitors.

The working party has also expressed reservations about the composition of the task force, which includes no representatives of major using industries.

Move to ease industry gas burden ruled out

By John Huxley

Ministers have ruled out any move to accelerate domestic gas price increases as part of a long-term strategy to ease tariffs paid by industrial users.

The Government decided last year that domestic prices should increase at 10 per cent above *inflation over each of the three* years to 1983, by which time tariffs would reach "economic" *levels.*

However, it has been urged by some industry leaders to speed up this process, and relieve some of the burden on business consumers. Among the advocates of this policy is Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry.

Yesterday, Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, told MPs that he had turned down this suggestion, as he had done to British Gas requests that the three-year transition period be extended.

He said that it was a case of having to strike a balance between domestic and industrial users.

Mr Howell was giving evidence to the Commons select committee on energy, which is conducting a short study of energy pricing policy. He said that the department would not adopt "buckshot" policies, which would attempt to solve the problems of British industry by offering a general reduction in its energy costs.

To "wade off into the wilderness of subsidies, controls and the rest" would be to throw public money away in a misguided attempt to help industries which had particular and separate difficulties.

The Government's view remained that energy must be priced according to economic principles which took account of the cost of supply on a continuing, long-term basis. Within these guidelines, energy supply industries were expected to show flexibility.

"Artificial under-pricing or blanket subsidies to industrial users would be a waste of national resources," he explained in a note to the committee. He went on: "If any action is called for, it must be precisely directed."

This was already being done in a number of areas and specific cases. British Gas was investigating the introduction of a new type of interruptible contract for industrial users; electricity supply industry officials were reviewing the bulk supply tariff arrangements.

Mr Howell said his department was anxious to take up any cases of alleged unfair energy pricing by industry's rivals overseas. He said the department maintains that "there is no convincing evidence that for the vast majority of United Kingdom industrialists energy costs are out of line with Europe".

Minister's warning on cheap oil

By Our Industrial Staff

It would be the height of folly for Britain to live cheaply off its own oil, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday.

He told the British Institute of Energy Economics in London that it would discourage the search for new oil and other energy sources, boost usage and shackle British industry to energy-intensive processes.

When North Sea oil was exhausted, Britain would face a world in which energy was scarce and expensive, and our competitors had adapted to low-energy, efficient industrial processes.

Moreover, in selling North Sea oil cheap, Britain would not be able to prevent other countries buying it at knock-down prices and reaping the profit.

Mr Howell said that oil producers and consumers had a common interest in preserving a stable market. "That is not to say that oil prices should not rise. But it does mean that any increase must be both of a magnitude that our economies can absorb and of a reasonably steady and predictable nature.

"Higher prices have tended to come in jumps. These have a particularly adverse impact through the strong cyclical behaviour of the world economy."

Short-time hits car industry hardest

By Frances Williams

More and more workers are beginning to suffer as the recession bites further into employment and earnings. At the end of last year unemployment continued to rise, overtime was reduced and there was more short-time working, plus a decline in productivity, with manufacturing industry still the worst affected.

Figures published yesterday in the *Department of Employment Gazette* show that in mid-November one in three shop-floor workers in the car industry were on short-time. Concentration of this industry in the West Midlands has pushed up the numbers on short time there to a quarter of all manual workers in manufacturing, almost double the proportion in the next most affected region in Great Britain, Wales.

Other industries hit by short-time working were metal manufacture, shipbuilding, cotton textiles and footwear, with a fifth to a quarter of their manual workers affected.

Total hours lost through short-time in manufacturing rose 3 per cent in a month to November.

More than half a million are now on short time, but the number of hours lost per worker fell slightly, from 15.4 to 14.0 hours a week.

Overtime working fell from 8.99 million hours a week in October to 8.59 million in November on a seasonally adjusted basis. This represents a substantial slowing down of the decline in overtime seen in the two months to October.
the two months to October. But it is only just over half the amount of overtime worked a year earlier.

Employment in manufacturing continued to decline rapidly in November, with 85,000 jobs lost, the same as in October, and more than twice the average monthly fall in the first quarter of 1980.

The *Gazette* points out that threequarters of a million jobs have been lost in manufacturing since mid-1979, compared with a loss of 600,000 jobs in the previous recession in the two years to mid-1976.

Almost all industrial sectors are cutting jobs, including the service sector which was, in the decade to 1979, the major source of new work.

But the fall in employment has not been fully reflected in the corresponding rise in unemployment, mainly because some have retired early and others, principally married women, have ceased to look for work.

Productivity in manufacturing fell 3½ per cent between the third quarters of 1979 and 1980.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Postal rates at home and abroad

From Mr R. A. Butler

Sir, British postal rates to overseas countries are going up by 33.3 per cent, ie, from 13½p to 18p, while the EEC postal rates to the United Kingdom were reduced by 23 per cent from January 1 on the occasion of British attainment of "full membership" of the EEC.

Put in simple terms, in British currency, the Dutch can write to us for 12p but we have to pay 18p to write to them. Similar rates to the Dutch apply to other EEC full members writing to each other.

What I would like to know is why we should be denied this benefit of full membership of the EEC when at long last we have become entitled: and are the extra Post Office profits to be funnelled into the Treasury? Or is it just another EEC injustice towards their old friend the United Kingdom?

Yours faithfully,
R. A. BUTLER,
32 Sandown Road,
Sandwich, Kent,
CT13 9NY.
January 23.

From Mr Anthony Tinkel

Sir, I wonder whether any others among your readers share my dismay that, as part of its current round of increases in charges, the Post Office has abolished the smaller size of airmail letter that used to cost 14 pence.

I now have to use a size that I don't like and which itself has been increased to 20 pence. So my letters outside Europe now cost me almost 43 per cent more.

If my local postmistress is correct in saying that the smaller airmail letter was overwhelmingly more popular, why get rid of it?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY TINKEL,
4 Lancing Close,
Reading, RG3 2UQ.
January 26.

From Mr Douglas Sampson

Sir, It cost me 12 pence to post this letter to you, and by the end of the month it will cost 14 pence. If I had posted the letter to you from Johannesburg, it would cost less than 9 pence (and probably have arrived as quickly).

How can this be?

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS SAMPSON,
Derek Lovejoy & Partners,
9 Coates Crescent,
Edinburgh, EH3 7AL.
January 22.

From Mr Peter Graves

Sir, Today (January 24) I sent off a parcel to West Germany and paid £4 in postage. I was told by the clerk that when the rates go up on Monday, a similar parcel will in future cost £6.25. I wonder by what argument the Post Office would seek to justify such extortion?

Yours faithfully,
PETER GRAVES,
University of Leicester,
Department of German,
University Road,
Leicester, LE1 7RH.
January 24.

How fuel costs hit elderly

From Mr John Bray

Sir, Some years ago we were told of the benefits which would arise from the vast fields of gas discovered under the North Sea. Shortly thereafter gas technicians arrived at our houses and altered the burners in our cooking stoves and central heating plants and made our gas fires obsolete and unworkable. In spite of this cornucopia of gas, prices have steadily risen and, we are now told, are to rise more.

Many of those who had installed gas central heating plants cannot afford to use them and have had to pass the winter crouched over small blowers powered by electricity which is, we are told, going to rise in price by over 11 per cent. Now, all this may not affect so much those who can demand and get more and more money for their labours, but the elderly, the production of whose bodily heat is on the decline, need special protection. For those over 70, especially those retired from the rat race, should not have to pay for these perpetual price increases. They should have rebates on their gas and electricity bills, for otherwise the ill health inevitably associated with aging will increase. The Government, which determines the monopoly prices of these domestic services, must now set up a scheme to give some compassionate relief to the aged section of the population.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Fund for Research on Ageing,
5 Cambridge Gate,
London, NW1.
January 24.

A thought for the North

From Mrs T. S. Sampson

Sir, Amid all your preoccupations with matters of great state in southern England, spare a thought for the men of the north and their wives; those who fly out to the rigs north of Shetland to produce the black gold so necessary for modern civilization, the crofters of Shetland who go out in storm force 13 to feed their sheep, while their children have to stay inside as they literally cannot stand upright in the wind; the sailors of the St Magnus and St Clare battling to take food and drugs to the islands against 20 foot waves; and the helicopter pilots who not only make dramatic rescues from sea and mountain but also fly hospital cases to care and safety as a matter of routine.

Spare all these people a thought as you travel to work in overheated offices by speeding transport—or better still, say a prayer for their safety.

Yours faithfully,
SHIRLEY SAMPSON,
Mains of Balgavies,
By Forfar,
Angus.
January 15.

The Telecom monopoly

From Mr Graham Lea

Sir, Database producers share Mr Findlay's concern (*The Times*, January 26) about the British Telecom monopoly: The United Kingdom is a net exporter of information held in computers in various countries. Online information retrieval from databases is a daily requirement for many organizations in the highly competitive world: there is no room for bad business judgment that results from inadequate information. Consequently, access from computer terminals via the telephone to the best and fullest information available is essential for rational business decisions. Members of the Association of Database Producers, a United Kingdom trade association, have suffered for many months (as have would-be users) from the deterioration of the International Packet Switched Service, and the delays and misjudgments over the national Packet Switched Service, and Euronet.

We believe that the time has come for a relaxation of the British Telecom monopoly. This can be done immediately and at no cost to the taxpayer. If this is not done, then Britain will lose out to the highly subsidized embryo information industries being established in France and Germany.

GRAHAM LEA,
Chairman,
The Association of Database Producers,
PO Box 1024,
Westminster,
London SW1.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Reliving history with Mr Rowland

An uncanny air of *deja vu* clings to Lonrho's assault on the House of Fraser. Almost a decade ago Mr Rowland cut a swathe through another board of directors—on that occasion his own—in order to regain domination of Lonrho. He was backed in doing so by loyal small shareholders but he succeeded also in seriously embarrassing the Heath Government.

He has now bought into, needled, cajoled, harassed and finally bid for House of Fraser. The City stands by bemused and faintly in awe of events. But there is public disquiet about the situation and the possibility must be that the antics of Mr Rowland and Sir Hugh Fraser will again bring down the wrath of Whitehall.

The similarity to the "Lonrho Affair" of the early 1970s becomes still more pronounced when the motivation of Lonrho is taken into account. That earlier furore was started by Lonrho's requirement for cash. It was generating plenty of profit



Professor Roland Smith, the new House of Fraser chairman after yesterday's meeting.

overseas but was unable to remit it back to his country. A frenzied programme of United Kingdom acquisitions followed in the mid-1970s.

However, the recession has upset the earnings ability of those companies, so Mr Rowland's new buccaneering venture again seems to be aimed at restructuring Lonrho's balance sheet. Meanwhile the sheer extravagance of his stalking of House of Fraser, impossible in the years of regulation and restriction after the last battle, has been implicitly sanctioned by the political mood.

But has Mr Rowland exploited a mood and created a monster? For buried somewhere beneath this recent history of corporate brutalism there is an indisputably important public company which has been deprived of its stability by an extraordinary clash of personalities. Yet who is left to protest? The institutions argue that the ball is now out of their court: a bid is on the table and shareholders are free to take views.

Should the Government intervene? The obvious weapon would be a Monopolies Commission reference, but Mr Rowland presumably feels relatively relaxed about this after his success with the SUITS reference.

As it happens second thoughts had House of Fraser shares retreating to well below Lonrho's cash price yesterday and one reason obviously was the fear of a Monopolies reference. There is, after all, a precedent in the referral of the Boots bid for Fraser in November, 1973.

But even leaving this aside it does little to make Fraser look attractive to third parties, for example, property companies. The biggest of these are unlikely to be interested because at £200m, the value of the Lonrho offer, Fraser is priced above the market capitalizations of all but the top concerns and these have evinced no interest in taking on the problems of running department stores, let alone those at Fraser.

Clearly, for a wouldbe developer to go through the entire Fraser portfolio from Perth to Tunbridge Wells would be a major task and the suspicion must be that Harrods and stores in Tunbridge Wells apart, a lot of the others would simply be encumbrances. Planning difficulties would be numerous and who would want to develop in decaying city centres? It is well known that scores of Fraser stores have been losing money, and the established view, obscured temporarily by the influx of American and Arab visitors, is that the department store business is in irreversible decline.

There must be a possibility of a large international business such as BAT or Consolidated Goldfields pondering Fraser as an addition to United Kingdom profits, which was, after all, why Lonrho got involved. There could, one supposes, be a foreign bidder but presumably not Carter Hawley Hale which was shrewd enough to sell its stake to Lonrho. So there is no need to doubt the eagerness with which Lonrho would accept a price of more than 150p a share for its Fraser holding; unhappily this eagerness could be matched by a lack of takers.

Lonrho's position

As for Lonrho's bid it could be a case of "heads I win tails you lose" for Mr Rowland. On paper at least, whatever the outcome of yesterday's assault it cannot be worse than financing a Fraser stake worth almost £70m returning less than 5 per cent in dividends.

Suggestions that the property revaluation at House of Fraser could lift asset value from below 170p a share to almost £3 could be exaggerated. But anything near this figure could mean Lonrho adding something like £150m to net worth if successful at these terms.

The £158m cost of taking over Fraser may look huge against Lonrho's own capitalization of over £250m, but that does not allow for the eccentric relationship between the group's stock market rating and its balance sheet.

Basing estimates on latest figures at the time of Lonrho's autumn rights issue to raise £35m, the group has net debt of possibly under £300m—excluding £80-£90m export financing—against shareholders funds of over £460m. Free cash could be close to £80m.

Of course City expectations are for Lonrho's profits due next month to rise by almost half to around £125m on the back of booming returns in Africa. "Low-quality" these earnings may be, but they seem to have a habit of coming to Lonrho's rescue when good old-fashioned British assets fail to produce the goods.

In the longer run of course department stores may be heading for extinction in which case Fraser's assets value could prove almost unreal. However, it is hard to imagine that Fraser's High Street properties could not be made to work as incidentally the controversial £29m D H Evans sale and leaseback deal shows.

Apprehension sent Lonrho's shares down another 2p to 97p yesterday but the only real fear for Mr Rowland's loyal band, at least as far as this deal is concerned, must be that he will be chased up to much higher ground in the face of opposition. Disgruntled shareholders in Fraser may yet prevent this though by baling out at an exit price which could be around 18 times earnings on profits due to come out in April.



The fast-growing food manufacturer Avana Group, chaired by Sir Julian Hodge (above), has picked the right moment to pounce on Robertson Foods—a group with nearly twice the sales but half the profits of Avana.

Robertson has a pedestrian profit record, hovering around £2m to £2½m pretax ever since 1973 and profits in the year to next March are unlikely to show progress. Over the past year, however, Robertson has made a concerted effort to pull its preserves business—still about two-fifths of sales—into shape with closures and disposals which have also helped to cut borrowings.

But at the moment Robertson can still only promise jam tomorrow. The benefits of reorganization will not show through until 1981-82. So if Robertson does fight the bid it may find that shareholders prefer to trust in the more dynamic approach of Avana which more than quadrupled profits to £4m in the four years to last March.

Last year Avana's shares outperformed the market by 85 per cent and the group is taking full advantage of its highly-rated paper. Even after yesterday's 20p drop to 192p, the all-share offer values Robertson at 144p—a 45 per cent premium on the overnight price.

Economic notebook

The last of the big spenders

"Unbelieving monetarists" was the phrase used to describe the Treasury under the last Government and, as is so often the case, unbelievers bring a special dedication to their task.

Sir Keith Joseph has drifted into becoming an "unbelieving interventionist" at the Department of Industry. The extent to which this process has led him to subvert the whole logic of the Government's policy was made extraordinarily clear in his unhappy defence on Monday of the decision to give BL the £990m it wanted to finance its corporate plan.

This defence is the same as BL's. The company really made great strides last year, but was blown off course by a high exchange rate. "The strong pound is the main reason . . . for the need to ask for Government funding additional to that in the 1980 plan" BL said. This view was endorsed publicly by Sir Keith.

It opens the way for endless demands from state-owned industries. The BL plan assumes that the pound will have an average exchange rate of 74 on the Bank of England index this year compared with its present level of 81. (This index is calculated by the Bank in a way which takes account of the trading importance for the United Kingdom of the world's major currencies.)

If the Government believes that, it is keeping very quiet about it. If it does not, then the same logic which gave BL £990m would justify giving it further help. If the pound stays at its present level, £990m will not be enough.

Will Sir Keith go on television, then, to explain why he is responding favourably to the telegram from Sir Michael Edwardes saying: "Corporate plan working perfectly. Send more money"?

Nor does it stop at BL. The British Steel Corporation needs a further huge injection of cash. The pound is something like 10 per cent too high for BSC to compete with German producers. Rolls-Royce built its whole corporate plan around a falling exchange rate. Further help is now needed.

So far, Sir Keith and the Government have been fairly discriminating in at least one sense. The private sector has received little or no help in coping with its own problems of living with the exchange rate. Companies have merely received pep talks about "the need to live within our means".

This policy is now clearly breaking down. A major programme of industrial help is being prepared within Whitehall, including some straight cash grants. Where BL leads, Talbot will not be far behind.

Package of measures

But it also involves more subtle forms of industrial aid. The stock relief provisions of the 1975 Budget are being changed to help industry even when stock levels fall. There is a good chance that the payment of regional development grants will be speeded up. A whole package of measures, all of which will cost government money, are under discussion.

All these things will be paid for by increasing the tax on individuals. This has a logic of a kind behind it. The fashionable rationalization runs as follows:

North Sea oil has imposed a quite unexpected revaluation on sterling. There is nothing we can do to stop this. Attempts to hold down the value of the pound will either mean we lose our grip on the money supply or will lead to a sharp depreciation. Either way, we shall be faced with a surge in inflation. The right solution, it is argued, is therefore to do something quite different. This is to help those sectors of the industrial base of the country which are worst hit by sterling's appreciation.

On this basis, Sir Keith is doing extremely well.

But there are two things wrong with this approach. One is that the claim that nothing can be done about the exchange rate is false. A lot could be done were it not for the fact that the Government is hooked on the anti-inflationary fix which an overvalued exchange rate provides.

The second failure of analysis comes from not realizing where this approach leads.

Let us assume that it becomes part of government policy to protect the corporate sector from the impact of exchange rate appreciation. It can do this through the route, apparently favoured by Sir Keith Joseph, of stepping up public spending. Or there could be cuts in corporate taxation.

But, if the Government believes in controlling the growth of the domestic money supply, this leads to one of two equally unpalatable courses of action. One is to raise taxes on the personal sector, which seems to be its present policy. Yet this makes nonsense of Sir Keith's vision of supply side economics.

Interest rates

Paying out government assistance to industry which is financed by taxes on individuals is not what "The Right Approach" to the economy is meant to be about. It is, in economic terms, an even bigger extension of the Government's role in the economy than the imposition of import controls to help industry.

The other option for the Government would be to go on spending money, but to keep tight control of the money supply by maintaining high levels of interest rates. This, too, is completely out of line with what the Government says it wants to do.

It is also, against the background of a predetermined monetary target, a recipe for a vicious circle. High interest rates lead to a high exchange rate. This leads to the need for more public assistance, which requires higher interest rates. In turn we get a higher exchange rate and the process goes on.

What has happened is this. The Government's obsession about not intervening in the foreign exchange markets has become an engine which risks breeding unlimited amounts of government support for industry. This assistance will not be of the kind which will provide the capital equipment needed for a sound recovery in the second half of the decade. Instead, it will simply be used to cover current losses in traditional industries.

If this help is not given, the industries will close down and unemployment will rise. There are those who believe that North Sea oil will lead inexorably and desirably to the closure of big chunks of our manufacturing industry. Were it not for the fact that economics and the Department of Industry do not seem to go together, this is the choice of which Sir Keith would be aware.

The tragedy is that there is a perfectly sensible course which could be followed. This is to accept that economic policy deals with the things which it can cope with, like the overall level of demand. Industrial policy deals with quite different things, such as imperfections in the market.

If that attitude were adopted, there would be no shortage of projects on which Sir Keith could spend money and he would also be able to justify a good slice of help for BL.

Instead, he has become the last of the big spenders, while preaching the principles of cutting spending.

A large part of Sir Keith's thinking on economics has revolved around the idea that the consumer should decide in the market. Economists who analyse consumer behaviour rely a lot on the idea of revealed preference, which comes down to the idea that you judge what people want by what they do. On that basis, the Secretary of State for Industry makes most of his colleagues look like fervent "dries".

David Blake



Polish coal miners on strike last year at a colliery near Katowice: coal production has fallen sharply since the Gdansk agreements which gave the miners important concessions.

Mounting pressures on Poland's economy

Poland's tangled financial problems will have to be put "back" on the international agenda soon. It is the political aspects of the crisis—the strikes and the internal squabbles within the communist party—which hog the television screens and acres of newsprint day after day. Much less attention has been paid to the economic instability of the country. Yet it is this which has given rise to the present political upheavals and the problem will not go away.

The conflict between the Solidarity union and the government over ending Saturday working is directly related to the problems which Polish industry is facing. The government claims that it cannot grant a five-day week outright, as agreed in Gdansk last year, because of the difficulties which this would impose on industrial production and because of the need to export.

Coal production, for example, has fallen sharply since the Gdansk agreements which gave miners important concessions in their working conditions. This has affected exports to such countries as East Germany, which traditionally relies on Polish coal.

The problems in Poland's farming areas are adding to the difficulties. If the country is ever to get out of its present plight it will have to rely heavily on improved agriculture.

Last year Poland had to import some 8 million tonnes of grain and more than 1 million tonnes of animal feed. The government hopes that eventually it will be able to halve grain imports, thereby giving the economy a much needed breathing space.

In fact, in such conditions the balance of trade would move into a comfortable surplus and the whole question of international debts would take on a less forbidding aspect.

But that hope is forlorn. There is no prospect of much improved food production. Because of crop failures last year and a poor planting season the spring harvests this year will again be disappointing.

Moreover, the present struggles in the countryside for the right to form independent peasant unions is in the short term also affecting food output. Until some agreement is reached between the government and the peasants on much needed reforms, real improvements in agriculture will not take place. This again is likely to have an adverse impact on Poland's foreign trade.

Last year Poland was budgeting for a modest surplus on its trade account, but it has missed the target, possibly by a wide margin. Towards the end of last year Polish officials were expecting a deficit of perhaps $500m, but western observers now believe that when the full figures are published the deficit could turn out to more than $1,000m.

This year too, with industrial production still affected and with mounting debt obligations, Poland's foreign balance will still be largely in deficit. The trade account, which early last year was expected to be in surplus in 1981, is likely to remain in the red.

This is the background to the financial negotiations which will be taking place this year with western creditors. The present position regarding Poland's debts is shrouded in mystery and there is certainly no evidence that major negotiations are taking place at the moment.

But Poland now has some $24,000m of debts to western creditors—excluding short-term commitments — and will this year be seeking some $9,000m to $10,000m, including money for repayment of debts coming up to redemption and fresh loans for imports. It is difficult to see how it will work out in practice.

The debts can be broadly classified into two categories—those which are owed to western banks and those which are backed by foreign government credit guarantee schemes. These operate in all western countries on lines similar to Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department.

There are no figures available to show how much has been lent to Poland under the government guarantee schemes, but most observers believe that a large proportion of the total debt has been backed by such guarantees. Britain's own government-guaranteed Polish debt amounts to about £2,600m.

In the past two months representatives of countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have held several meetings in Paris to discuss the question. Officially, nothing has emerged from these talks, which have been held in some secrecy, but more meetings are scheduled in the coming weeks. These are likely to take place between the credit guarantee organizations and Polish officials.

In Poland itself talk of a moratorium on debts or even rescheduling them has been officially rejected. This could in the end turn out to be the only feasible and realistic solution to the problem, but the Poles fear that such an outcome could lead to a slump in the country's credit rating.

So far the Poles have been punctilious in meeting debt repayments when these fall due. Even though commercial banks are wary of making further loans to the country, the repayments are all being paid on time. As a leading banker puts it: "So far they have honoured to the letter their obligations to commercial banks."

But no major international loan operation seems to be in preparation at the moment. Polish officials have certainly been talking to western banks but until the country's internal situation is clarified they do not seem to expect large new commitments from these private sources.

The banks in any case would, in this instance, follow the lead of their governments. And the advent of the new Reagan Administration in the United States has made things somewhat uncertain. American banks have played a leading role in lending or arranging credits for Poland and they are likely to wait and see what the attitude of the new administration is going to be.

The Carter Administration was by and large in favour of helping Poland, but it is not clear what the Reagan government will do. The Poles are hopeful. As one leading minister said to me: "After all, Republican administrations have historically proved better for us."

Meanwhile, some help for the beleaguered Polish economy has come both from the Comecon block and from EEC countries. It is not at all clear how much the Soviet Union has lent to Poland in hard currency in the past few months, but most observers reckon that the aid has been substantial. Some estimates put it as high as $1,000m.

But besides hard currency loans—a large proportion of which may well have been used to pay back western loans and preserve the credit of the whole Soviet block—the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries have given direct aid in terms of food and other products.

The European Community as a group and individual European countries have been helping, too. In December the EEC member countries agreed to supply Poland with foodstuff at favourable prices. The overall agreement was for a total of about $300m and since then several countries have sent their agreed share of subsidized exports to Poland.

The package included the sale, on credit terms of grain and meat from the Community's reserves. Britain, for example, is sending 1,000 tons of meat which is being sold at 34p a pound, while the average production cost is more than £1. Britain is also selling 175,000 tonnes of home grown barley.

Britain has made available to Poland a £30m line of government backed credits, part of an interim aid arrangement for Poland agreed by the EEC. Half of the money is for refinancing existing debts and half for food purchases.

In December Germany guaranteed DM300m of credits for Poland of which DM70m was for food under the EEC agreement.

But these are very much temporary arrangements to meet a critical situation. Most creditors, including the banks, are waiting to see how the internal situation develops in Poland. The attitude of the new American government will also be crucial.

The idea of a moratorium is gaining ground to treat what is likely to be an otherwise untractable situation. Even though the Poles are reluctant, the final deal that emerges could well avoid the word, while effectively including the substance of a comprehensive debt rescheduling package.

Roman Eisenstein

Business Diary: Gap in the Siemens saga • Abbey Natural

For the first time in its 133-year history Siemens AG, West Germany's leading electrical concern, no longer has a member of the founding family at the top.

The seventieth birthday today of Peter von Siemens marks the end of a career with the company of nearly half a century. Von Siemens has just stepped down after a nine and a half year stint as Siemens supervisory board chairman.

He shared the running of the group with Bernhard Plettner, who, at the age of 66, now moves up from being chairman of the managing board into Von Siemens' shoes.

Plettner is an engineer by upbringing and will be replaced by another engineer, Karlheinz Kaske, as chief executive of the group.

But these changes do not necessarily mean that the family is losing control of the company. It still has an estimated 10 per cent of Siemens' capital of 1,910m Deutche marks (about £390m) and there is a crown prince.

Plettner, who has been aptly described as the major-domo of the Siemens family, is likely to function as regent until Peter Carl von Siemens, the 43-year-old son of the newly retired supervisory board chairman, is ready to take over.

At present Peter Carl is a senior manager with the company, but, insiders say, it will be some time before the call comes.



Oh, I agree. Labour's in disarray and so are the Conservatives, but what proof have you that a Centre Party wouldn't also be in disarray?

● Abbey National chief general manager Clive Thornton has decided to sell some of the assets of this, the country's second biggest building society.

There is no need for investors to worry, though. The assets are literally "liquid".

What is more, in view of the building societies' sober image, the liquid is water.

Abbey National House, the society's headquarters, are in Baker Street, London, and like many another building on that thoroughfare it is claimed to be on the site of Sherlock Holmes's chambers at 221b—had either he or that number ever existed, that is.

Abbey National's HQ, is however, incontestably on the site—or 600 ft above it—of an artesian well. The staff have been drinking the water from it for years and now Thornton and Abbey National plan to bottle it under the name "221B" and test market it through an hotel chain.

Thornton said yesterday that the water had been pronounced "very good" after tests in Germany, although whether or not this was at the Reichenbach Falls I am unable to say.

I tried to think what Holmes would have made of all this, if pressed by the good doctor, and the best I could come up with was: "Alimentary, my dear Watson."

● To the question "Do you have, or would you print, a foreign language guide to Soho for businessmen?" the GLC replied: "No, and we would be in trouble with our ratepayers if we did".

Westminster Council said that its only foreign guide was a set of parking instructions in Italian, French, German and Arabic. And the London Tourist Board said: "Soho is part of the business scene, but we don't publish anything like the Hamburg guide."

I put the question to them after seeing the English edition of Hamburg City Council's guide to their fair city, which includes a section on the Reeperbahn.

"The basic rule is to realize that one cannot buy a luxury cabriolet for the price of an old second-hand Mini. Avoid the cheap bars and low class hotels around the Hans-Albert-Platz and on the fishmarket.

"In the smart contact cafés like the Lausen and the Mehrer, in bars of such hotels as the Luxor, Nobistor, Clubhotel, Columbus and Princess you can meet exceedingly beautiful and well-dressed girls and you will have no trouble with these lovelies."

It also lists "safe" sex shows, and advises travellers to eat a good square meal before boozing, never to take a cheque book and not to go alone.



● Ernie became a millionaire yesterday at the ripe old age of 24, when the Department of National Savings announced that the value of unclaimed Premium Bond prizes exceeded £1m for the first time since the draw in June 1957.

There are 27,522 prizes outstanding, whose total value is £1,007,075. The highest value prizes are three of £5,000 and 26 of £1,000, although most are of £25 and £50.

The cash, the department told me yesterday, cannot be reinvested in Ernie because there is no time limit for the claiming of prizes. The winner can have them at any time, however belatedly. This is just as well, as some of the money has been sloshing around since Year One.

So far, Ernie's biggest prize—the monthly £250,000—has always been claimed, as have the weekly £100,000 and £50,000 and £25,000 jackpots. More than 47 million prizes worth over £732m have been paid out. Unclaimed prizes are listed quarterly in the London Gazette Supplement and at main post offices.

● Considering how little Roy Jenkins is supposed to have helped himself as a politician by his taste for high life and fine claret, some were surprised to see that other under-employed politician and would-be Centrist, Edward Heath, singing for his supper at an ostentatious event at the Mansion House this week.

The occasion was a dinner to launch a Hennessy brandy called Paradis, which is to retail at the exceptional price of £65 a bottle.

Heath's speech, nominally on the theme of European unity, was of no great profundity, but he did suggest that to cement Anglo-French relations Paradis should be spelt with a final "e", like Concorde.

Lord Windlesham, Heath's Minister of State for Northern Ireland and subsequently Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Lords, is a direct descendant of the Richard Hennessy who founded the company.

The British Airways office in Buckingham Palace Road, London, has received from a publisher of directories a parcel of books addressed to "Birmingham Palace Road". Perhaps the sender should consult his own directories.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Equities lower on short-term profit-taking

After early attempts at extending recent gains, the market suddenly retreated yesterday as investors, apparently nervous over recent warnings on the economy, withdrew their support.

Two days of selective buying in a thin market quickly evaporated as short-term operators took their profits after further consideration of the CBI's latest short-term outlook for the economy, which made gloomy reading.

Nevertheless, dealers reported that the undertone remained firm with only small amounts of stock on offer. Interest was still apparent in some of the more popular sectors, including oils, electricals and insurance, but even these closed below their best.

After being only 0.3 down at 10 am, the *FT* Index drifted steadily throughout the day, to close 8.0 down at 459.4.

Market activity was disturbed around lunchtime by news htat Lonhro had launched a £225m bid for the shares in House of Fraser it does not already own after the ousting of Sir Hugh Fraser as chairman and his replacement by Professor Roland Smith.

Initial reaction from the jobbers was one of anger at the "badly handled" announcement, followed by one of scepticism of Lonrho's ability to finance the deal. Shares of Fraser were marked up 25p in the wake of the 150p-a-share offer, but settled at 141p, amid selling by several institutions, a net rise on the day of 22p. Lonrho, on the other hand, closed 2p lighter at 97p.

Business after hours was also interupted by the surprise bid for Robertson Foods, up 41p at 140p, by Avana Foods, which closed 20p lower at 192p.

Selling in gilts by investors anxious to apply for the new "tap" brought a sharp halt to the previous day's rally. Dealers believe that over £600m of the £1,000m of stock offered has been applied for, which means it will probably operate as a "tap" when dealings begin today. In longs, initial rises of around £⅛ gave way to nervous selling which saw prices close unchanged on the day. At the shorter end, falls of around £⅛ were reported after earlier rises of £1/16.

Leading industrials fared better than of late, but turned easier at the close. ICI ended 4p lighter at 286p on reports of layoffs totalling 6,000 with similar losses in Beecham at 196p and Glaxo at 256p.

Further reports that a leading engineering group had its back to the wall saw falls in GKN, 9p lower at 134p, Tube Investments, 6p off at 132p, and John Brown, 3p down at 60p. Reed International, which reported recently, held steady at 183p but BAT, reporting soon, eased 2p to 251p.

Among companies reporting yesterday. Louis Newmark fell 5p to 350p, Whitworth Elec, 5p to 56p, Scottish, English and European Textiles, 4p to 65p, and DF Bevan, 2p to 15p.

Consideration of recent figures saw MFI rally 1p to 15p, and Stewart Plastics, 10p to 86p, while in foods, Glass, Glover added 3p to 57p, but Associated Dairies shed another 2p to 180p in the wake of its £45m cash call. F. Pratt, reporting today, climbed 3p to 53p, along with Horizon Travel, adding 9p to 165p.

Shares of Greenbank, suspended in December, were requoted 66p-higher at 151p after a bid from Malton Finance, an arm of brokers Rowe Rudd.

But continuing fears over the resistance to the bid from Enserch lowered Davy Corp 5p to 144p. In papers, International Thomson jumped 10p to 299p encouraged by its imminent disposal of The Times and The Sunday Times, and

Wilkins & Mitchell, the Midlands "Servis" domestic appliance manufacturer whose shares were languishing at 24p recently, saw the price rise 4p to 39p on local buying which triggered bid rumours. The board, which announced a £488,000 interim loss last October, and passed the dividend, were meeting yesterday afternoon.

Dawson International, the cashmere knitwear group, bucked the market trend yesterday and held at 139p encouraged by a brokers' circular. It pinpointed part of the group's success in the recession as its ability to expand export sales, particularly to Europe, while cutting back on less profitable merchanting and processing.

Hawthorn Leslie added 1p to 136p over resistance to the bid from Starwest.

Speculative attention lifted Austin Reed "A" 4p to 74p, Sharna Ware 8p to 128p, Gripperrods 12p to 124p, Ofrex 4p to 72p. Milford Docks was firm at 100p after 103p. But profit-taking after recent strong support had Thomas Tilling 10p easier at 138p.

In building speculative attention had Tilbury Construction 10p up at 168p with Richards & Wallington unchanged at 28p, after 31p. Press comment boosted Aberdeen Construction 5p to 154p.

News of plans for a £1 coin had Birmingham Mint, a contractor for the Royal Mint, jumping 21p to 200p. Bremner expanded 9p to 59p on news of the House of Fraser bid; Sir Hugh Fraser is reported to have a substantial stake in the company.

Electricals saw further nervousness in Racal, ahead of today's statement, sliding 3p to 305p, while profit-taking clipped 2p from GEC at 598p. Bright spots were seen in STC, 5p heavier at 434p, and Eurotherm International, 2p dearer at 248p, the latter on recent figures which proved better than expected.

Gold shares retreated after a confident start, upset by the latest fall in the bullion price, down $7 at $524.50, leaving a fairly mixed appearance at the close.

Equity turnover on January 27 was £126.846m (16,429 bargains). Active stocks yesterday according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Associated Dairies, Thomas Tilling, Premier Cons, Shell, BICC, European Ferries, Horizon Travel, Thorn EMI, Bass, BP, Barclays, Distillers, GKN and KCA Int.

Traded options: Dealers reported increased activity with total contracts up from 1,186 to 1,335. Lonrho's bid for House of Fraser attracted 1,060 contracts in the former, with BP, its nearest contender, on 74.

Traditional options experienced only moderate interest, although calls were made in Lonrho at 9½p, Simmer & Jack at 31p and *Premier at 9½p.*

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ashdown Inv (F)	—(—)	1.14(1.13)	6.69(5.88)	4.4(4)	27/3	6.2(6.6*)
D. F. Bevan (I)	7.77(6.86)	0.03(0.25)	0.2(1.7)	0.25(0.5)	10/4	—(1.7)
L. Newmark (I)	14.6(14.03)	1.11(1.1)	18.4(17.4)	4(3.5)	19/3	—(10.5)
Scttsh Amer Inv (F)	—(—)	2.3†(1.98†)	—(—)	2.7(2.5)	26/3	4(3.5)
SEET (I)	6.85(6.29)	0.67(0.64)	—(—)	0.9(0.8)	2/3	—(2.7)
Throgmorton Trst (F)	—(—)	3.94(3.64)	6.26(5.69)	3.75(3.3)	26/3	6.0(5.55)
Whitworth Elec (I)	6.04(5.43)	0.15(0.16)	3.83(4.38)	—(—)	—	—(1.31)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = includes special dividend of 1p; † = net income.

Louis Newmark expects fall in second half

By Margareta Pagano

Increased activity in the defence and high technology division of precision engineers Louis Newmark has helped to maintain pretax profit levels in the six months to September, but the second half is likely to show a fall.

The Croydon-based group, which manufactures electronic and precision equipment and distributes watches, saw profits holding firmly to last year's level of £1.1m. Sales, however, grew slightly from £14m to £14.68m. Depreciation charges were higher at £288,000, and tax was lifted to £609,000 against £577,000. The interim gross dividend has been increased to 5.7p compared with 5p last time. Earnings per share rose to 18.4p from 17.4p.

The results, said Mr Geoffrey Newmark, chairman, are in line with the board's original forecast made at the end of last year. Looking ahead, he said yesterday that a reduction in second-half profits is expected as the recession is lasting longer and biting deeper than expected. A fall off in consumer sales is likely, he said.

The group has not provided a breakdown of manufacturing or merchanting operations, for the first half, but the profit split is traditionally 60 per cent from manufacturing and 30 per cent from distribution and imports. However, the last six months has seen a shift in the pattern with a drop in sales from divisions producing for consumer markets.

But this has been compensated for by increased activities from defence and high technology departments, Mr Newmark said. The first half got off to a good start with a contract worth £4m from the Ministry of Defence for equipment for all "Hawk" aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

The board said at the time that if consumer products held up—the group also distributes specialist equipment, needles and accessories for the textile and footwear industries—it would better profits at this half way stage.

Last year to March 29 the group experienced problems from the engineering strike but was able to report a 17 per cent increase in pretax profits

D F Bevan halves interim dividend and expects loss

A tale familiar for its sectors was reported yesterday by D. F. Bevan, the West Midlands metal merchants, stockholders and engineers. The interim gross dividend has been halved in the six months to September and Mr John Wardle, the chairman, warned shareholders that the group would be making losses at the end of the year.

Pretax profits were knocked from £252,000 to £25,000. Sales, however, increased from £6.86m to £7.7m. Although trading profits were reduced by about half, from £337,000 to £169,000, the real burden was interest charges which increased from £85,000 to £144,000. The dividend is down to 0.35 compared with 0.71p.

The shares slid 2p to 15p.

Mr Wardle blamed reduced demand in volume terms, the acute pressure on margins, and higher interest charges for lower profits. With the prospects staying extreely poor in the second half, he expected a "not insubstantial loss" in the face of another six months of recessionary conditions. This compared with only four months of the last period which had seen difficult trading.

Rowe Rudd to buy Greenbank

By Catherine Gunn

As the first move in Rowe Rudd's plans to abandon stockbroking in favour of corporate finance and other services, a private financial company controlled by two Rowe Rudd partners and an associate is to take over Greenbank Trust.

Malton Financial Services yesterday announced an agreed cash bid for Greenbank worth around £1m. Malton, controlled by Rowe Rudd partners, Mr Tony Rudd, and Mr Gerald Kelly, together with Mr M. R. Postgate, has agreed to pay 120 per cent of the net tangible value of Greenbank. According to Greenbank's board that would have valued the trust at 132p a share—or £1.06m—at December 31. Mr Tony Rudd said yesterday that Malton has received pledges to accept the offer from 51 per cent of Greenbank's shareholders mainly clients of the trust's bankers, Rathbone Bros.

Greenbank's shares returned from suspension yesterday at 127p and raced up to 151p during the morning, against a pre-suspension price of 85p, on December 2. The offer document will go out to Greenbank shareholders within a fortnight and will reveal details of other investors in Malton.

When the acquisition of Greenbank is completed, Malton will release details of a plan to set up a corporate finance business, using the 15 per cent of Greenbank's assets that the law allows investment trusts to put into unquoted businesses without losing their authorized status.

Once that is done Greenbank will consider buying some of the assets of the dissolving Rowe Rudd broking partnership. Rowe Rudd withdraw from broking on March 13. Mr Tony Rudd said yesterday that the series of developments planned around Greenbank should be completed some time in April.

Briefly

Assam Trading (Holdings): A letter to shareholders says that recent property transactions have left the overall net asset value of the company virtually unchanged. It has achieved an immediate increase in net annual rental income of £42,700 although the full benefit will not be reflected until the year end.

South Roodepoort Main Reef Areas: Pretax profits for quarter to September 30, 1980, R268,000 (£149,000). For year to June 30, 1980, revised pretax profit is R88,000 (£49,000).

Witwatersrand Nigel: Pretax profits for quarter to December 31, 1980, R1.2m (£668,000), compared with R673,000 (£374,000) for quarter to September 30, 1980 and R3.26m (£1.81m) for year to June 30, 1980.

Scottish American Investment: Gross income for year to December 31, 1980, £5.23m (£4.62m). Net income, £2.3m (£1.98m). Total gross payment, 5.71p (5p).

Ashdown Investment Trust: Gross revenue for year to November 30, 1980, £1.32m (£1.31m). Pretax profits, £1.14m (£1.13m). Total dividend, 8.85p (9.42p, including special dividend of 1.42p).

First Castle Electronics has recently issued full details of acquisition of Fleetworld. Initial consideration for acquisition is £300,000 payable in shares.

M. J. Gleeson (Contractors): Mr J. P. Gleeson, chairman, told the annual meeting that work shortages in the public sector were becoming still more acute and that the board cannot be sure that current levels of turnover will be maintained in the year to June, 1981. Group's profit prospect for the next year or two will become more dependent on the final settlement of past contracts and its increasing activities in the private sector.

Evered: Board recommends increased offer of 55p from Francis Industries for preference shareholders. Intended that the offer document and recommendation will be posted on February 2.

Town & Country Building Society: For 1980, assets totalled £320.8m (£292.6m), mortgage advances were £43.3m (£46.1m). Investors balances, including accrued interest at £18.6m (£13.1m), totalled £291.7m (£267.9m).

Principality Building Society: In 1980 assets rose 19.18 per cent to reach £298.7m. Net receipts were £30.6m and advances £38.1m.

Leicester Building Society: Assets £1,606.7m (£1,399.0m) for 1980. Mortgage advances were £243.5m (£253.8m). Investment receipts — including interest — £742m (£642.8m).

Northern Rock Building Society: Assets for 1980 rose 18.43 per cent to £679m, Advances £117m (£100m).

AGB Research: Has now completed acquisition for £300,000 of Attwood Research of Ireland and Irish Tam. Attwood research is the leading Irish consumer panel company, and Irish Tam undertakes the official television audience measurement contract in the Republic of Ireland.

Ailsa Investment Trust: Nav per share at December 31 after prior charges at nominal value 195.8p (155.4p). And at market value 200.3p (160.3p).

Alva Investment Trust: Nav per share at December 31 210p (188.3p).

Bahco/Record Ridgway: Boards of Bahco and Record say that agreement has now been reached on terms of a revised cash offer for Record on following basis: for each existing ordinary share of 25p in Record—42p in cash. Offer, values record at £4.7m.

Enserch Corporation: Chairman has written to all shareholders of Davy Corporation to affirm his group's intention of proceeding with offer for Davy.

Hawthorn, Leslie spurns bid

By Our Financial Staff

Admiral Sir Horace Law, chairman of R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie, has written to shareholders strongly recommending rejection of a £3.75m bid by Starwest Investment Holdings. The board believes the offer document is "opportunist and inadequate", he says.

Investment group M & G, which holds 24.6 per cent of Hawthorn, Leslie, said last night that it would be backing the present board against the 130p-a-share bid. Yesterday the shares closed at 136p.

Starwest, a private company controlled by Mr Remo Dipre, also offered 45p a share for the preference capital. The Prudential has a 7.7 per cent stake.

Directors of Hawthorn, Leslie intend to reject the bid on behalf of their own 5.6 per cent holdings. Starwest has 41.5 per cent of the equity. The closing date for acceptances is February 9.

Past offers from Starwest for other groups have been overtaken by successful counterbids. Mr Neil List, a director of Hawthorn, Leslie, said yesterday that the group was not talking to anyone else at present. "The best future for Hawthorn, Leslie is as an independent unit", he said.

Sir Horace Law's letter warns shareholders to expect poor interim figures to December 31,

Photograph by Charles Milligan

Redman Heenan International annual meeting: Mr Angus Murray, chairman, talking to accountancy and finance students including Miss Christine Knubley yesterday in London after the close of business. The 19 students and three lecturers from Luton College of Higher Education had asked if they could attend the meeting to see a British company's annual meeting in action and they took the oportunity to question the board at the Connaught Rooms.

Last year Redman Heenan produced pretax profits of £2.7m on turnover of £42.1m and Mr Murray pointed out that the result was affected by reduced profitability on exports, reorganization costs as well as a general reduction in margins.

Trust may switch funds overseas

By Our Financial Staff

Throgmorton Trust, the specialist in smaller companies from the Keyser Ullman stable, is now thinking of switching funds overseas because of the "rapid decline of United Kingdom industry".

Pretax profits in the year to November 30 rose by 8.3 per cent to £3.94m and the year's dividend has been increased from 7.39p to 8.57p gross. Net asset value a share has also risen by over one fifth, from 105p to 127p.

Throgmorton has been steadily reducing its exposure in traditional areas of manufacturing industry to invest in growing companies in service industry or involved in higher technology. As part of this policy Throgmorton bought Capital for Industry last March whose portfolio has been revalued, contributing towards the rise in asset backing. Throgmorton has benefited particularly from CFI's stake in Cray Electronics, whose shares have risen more than two and a half times since last March.

Throgmorton is still committed to investing in smaller companies and says there are signs of "vigorous enteprise at the grass roots of industry". However, the board has become more pessimistic about prospects for manufacturing industry, hence the proposal to look overseas.

Ewart nominates two directors

Ewart New Northern shareholders have been asked by the board to elect Mr Andrew Hugh Smith, senior partner with Capel-Cure Myers, the company's broker, and Mr R. T. Huston, managing director of McLoughlin & Harvey, as directors at an extraordinary meeting on February 12.

The meeting was called after the adjournment of a resolution submitted at the annual meeting last September to appoint *Mr Somerset Gibbs as a director after shareholder* opposition to the appointment. Mr Gibbs has since withdrawn his name.

Siemens slips, but dividend held

International

From Peter Norman
Bonn

Siemens, West Germany's largest electrical group, announced yesterday that it plans to pay an unchanged dividend of DM8 per DM50 nominal share for the year to September 30, 1980, on capital increased to DM1,910m from DM1,770m.

At the same time, it released figures suggesting that parent company net earnings dropped by DM50m (£10m) last year. After payment of DM306m to cover the dividend, the company will be able to put only DM181m of last year's profit into open reserves, against DM244m the year before.

Notwithstanding this setback, Siemens is to ask its shareholders at the annual meeting on March 19 for authorization to raise equity in three operations before March 1986.

It is seeking approval for a rights issue of up to DM250m of nominal capital to be offered to shareholders either wholly or in parts within a five-year period. The new shares would be offered at no more than DM100 each, but Siemens said use of the facility would not be made this year.

The group is also seeking approval for the issue of a debenture with warrants of up to $250m, or the equivalent in other currencies, in the period up to March 1, 1986. The loan would be floated by one of Siemens' overseas financing companies and have a life of 15 years. The subscription price for the Siemens shares would be fixed at the average stock exchange price applying in the ten days before eventual flotation of the loan.

Siemens said this issue is intended to finance its growing international business abroad and attract new shareholders. As such it might be an alternative investment medium for foreign investors

Siemens said a conditional capital of DM125m would be created to cover conversions by holders of the warrant attached debenture.

It will also seek shareholders' approval to issue a further DM150m of nominal capital to cover share issues to employees in the next five years and to help finance acquisitions.

Hamersley outlook gloomy

Australian iron ore producer Hamersley Holdings said a downturn in profits in the second half of 1980, reflecting a recession in the Japanese and European steel industries, would continue this year.

Pretax profits for 1980 rose by 85 per cent, but the second half of the year provided only A$15.5m (£7.7m) net profit out of the year's total of A$57.2m.

The company said the rise in annual profits resulted from a 29.4 per cent increase in iron ore shipped to 38.9 million tonnes and higher average prices, offset in part by a less favourable exchange rate due to the appreciation of the Australian dollar against the United States dollar.

Saleable ore produced rose by 20.3 per cent to A$39.4m.

A final dividend of 7 cents a share has been declared, making a total for the year of 16 cents, against 8 cents in 1979.

Japanese buy coal stake

Japan's six leading steel companies and Mitsui and Co have agreed to acquire a 40 per cent stake in a $C180m (£62.9m) project to recover coking coal from Alberta's Gregg River district.

The Japanese companies, which signed with Alberta's Gregg River Resources Ltd, agreed to bear 40 per cent of *the cost of the project.*

Industrial sources said the Japanese companies agreed to buy 2.1m tonnes of coking coal from the project for 15 years from 1983.

The sources said the price was $C73.50 a tonne but was subject to an escalation clause, which would rise with wages and other costs.

The agreement follows two others signed this week between Canadian companies and a consortium of 10 Japanese steel and gas concerns by which the Japanese will buy 5m tonnes of coking coal and 1m tonnes of steaming coal from the Qunitette mine, and 1.7m tonnes of coking coal from the Bullmoose mine, both in British Columbia.

Canadian sources said that with the agreements signed this week, Canada will have 25 per cent of the Japanese coal market by 1985 against 19 per cent now.

Property group plans listing

A new property group formed from a mixture of dormant and operating companies plans to raise £3m through a placing next month. The group, Espley-Tyas Property, is seeking a Stock Exchange listing and hopes to see dealings in 4m shares start early in March. Carr Sebag is placing the shares at 75p on February 23.

Espley-Tyas has been put together by Mr Ronald Shuck, chairman from retail group Queen Street, whose shares were suspended in 1979 and whose last store closed two years ago; Clover Croft & State, a former spinning group which has re-registered under the Espley-Tyas name; and investment property group Consult, owned by Mr Shuck.

The new group is forecasting pre-tax profits of £1.6m at September 30, 1981, and a gross dividend of 3.3p. Some £920,000 of that profit will be capitalized as Consult's current projects are completed and the profits exchanged for shares held by Mr Shuck. *He now has 20.1 per* cent of the equity but will eventually hold 50.3 per cent.

A proforma balance sheet shows net assets of £5.4m, gross debt of £5.91m and cash in hand of £1.8m.

Unisec rejects Sage

The board of Johannesburg-based Unisec, considers the offer price from Sage Holdings *is little different from that previously rejected*, and that the new proposals involve a greater degree of uncertainty. Until Sage lodges with the board of Unisec an offer document which contains all details of the offer, the Unisec board is unable to comment in full on the offer.

Unisec believes that the Sage offer cannot be assessed properly by shareholders until the 1980 results, at least, are announced. Unisec strongly advises its shareholders to await further developments.

Volvo setback in 1980

AB Volvo reports a group profit after financial income and expenditures of 950m Kr (£87.9m) for 1980 against (1,240m Kr. Group sales were 23,600m Kr compared with 23,470m Kr. The dividend is held at 8 Kr. Adjusted income per share was 22.40 Kr against 29.40 Kr. Gross capital investment reached 1,550m Kr compared with 962m last year.

Fourth-quarter income after financial items was 144m Kr against 383m Kr, corresponding to 2.2 per cent against 5.8 per cent of sales.

SEET continues to flout recession

After record pretax profits of £1.4m in 1979-80, Scottish, English and European Textiles is still not letting the recession stand in its way. It raised profits in the half-year to October 31 by 3.7 per cent to £672,000.

Group turnover was 9 per cent higher at £6.85m, with exports accounting for over 64 *per cent of this. However*, margins, on a pretax basis, are slightly lower at 9.8 per cent, compared with 10.3 per cent last time.

Lifting the interim dividend from 1.14p to 1.28p gross, the chairman, Mr J. H. M. Mackenzie, reports trading in the second half's continues to be "satisfactory" SEET's shares rose by 4p to 65p on the news.

MP Kent in Bristol office deal

The board of M. P. Kent has forward sold a 74,000 sq ft office scheme at present under construction at Old Market, Bristol. The purchasers are Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society which is paying £7.25m in stages during the building period. Completion is due for mid-1982.

Kangra raises Renwick holding

Kangra International Holdings, which recently gained control of the Renwick Group, has slightly increased its holding. On Tuesday, Kangra bought 955,000 ordinary shares (10.63 per cent) at 85p each, 75,000 4.9 per cent preference at 109p each and 1,000 10 per cent preference at 261½p each. Kangra now owns 5.8m ordinary shares, as well as the preference just acquired, which equals 52.92 per cent of the total share capital of all classes. Kangra is now making an offer for the capital not already owned.

First-half dip at Whitworth Electric

The cost of two more branches and the effects of the recession are reflected in the lower pretax profits of Whitworth Electric (Holdings), which dipped from £169,000 to £151,000 in the half-year to September 30, 1980. Turnover edged forward from £5.43m to £6.04m.

There are few signs on the commercial scene for encouragement, the board warns; sales must rise and overheads be contained in the final quarter of the year if Whitworth is to achieve its objective and emerge from the recession in good commercial shape.

Delyn to reduce caption production

Delyn has started a major reorganization of the company. The changes consist of a reduction of about 75 per cent in its turnover of printed folded cardboard cartons, and the development of its plastic and paper packaging interests. This means a reduction in the turnover of the group from £6.5m to about £4.2m.

It is estimated that in the current year, the carton sector *will incur a loss in the region of £200,000* which will nullify the profitability of the other two sectors.

The directors are confident that the reorganization will ensure that all sectors will contribute to the profitability of the company.

Building merchandise

More than a third of builders merchants expect that sales will fall by as much as 12.5 per cent over the next six months, according to a survey carried out by the Builders' Merchants Federation

£4,000m from tourism

Britain last year earned £4,000m—just under £11m a day—from foreign visitors, according to British Tourist Authority estimates. Tourism now earned as much for Britain annually as the combined overseas sales of cars, drinks, aircraft, boats and ships, the BTA says.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11¼%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12¼%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	65	—	6.7	10.3	5.9
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	1.4	3.2	18.1
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
87	38	County Cars Pref	38	—	—	—	—
98	88	Deborah Services	96	—	5.5	5.7	4.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	113	—	6.4	5.7	3.5
110	56	Frederick Parker	56	—	11.0	19.6	2.6
110	74	George Blair	78	—	3.1	4.0	—
110	59	Jackson Group	108	—	6.9	6.4	4.1
124	103	James Burrough	120	—	7.9	6.6	9.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	331	—	31.3	9.5	—
53	50	Scruttons 'A'	53	—	5.3	10.0	3.8
224	216	Torday Limited	216	—	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	12½	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	76	—	15.0	19.7	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	37	—	3.0	8.1	5.7
102	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6
256	181	W. S. Yeates	256	—	12.1	4.7	4.2

Business appointments

Hotels and leisure group changes

As a result of Centre Hotels and Old Kentucky Restaurants merging with Crest Hotels, Mr G. R. Hill and Mr R. F. Beer will join the board of Centre Hotels and Mr G. R. Hill will become chairman. Centre Hotels will continue to be operated under that trading name for the time being. Pontins, including Pontinental but excluding Coral Islands, will be operated as a separate company with Mr A. W. N. Lake as chairman and Mr T. J. Hemmings as managing director. Mr T. Jones, Mr G. Moore and Mr P. C. Sherlock will join the board. Coral Islands and Coral Entertainments, excluding Greyhound Stadia, will become part of Bass Leisure, of which company Mr A. W. N. Lake is chairman and Mr P. C. Sherlock managing director. Mr K. Tucker will continue as chairman of Coral Racing and will be responsible for the Greyhound Stadia. The following will retire from the board of Coral Leisure Group: Mr L. Cohen, Mr D. P. Johnson, Mr K. Mundy and Mr R. G. Whitehead.

Mr Robert Barbanell has become president of Amcon Group, the parent and central financing company for the North American activities of Consolidated Gold Fields, London. He succeeds Mr David Lloyd-Jacob, who becomes chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr David Pike becomes chairman and chief executive of Liberty & Co on February 1 in succession to Mr Arthur I. Stewart-Liberty who retires from the chair, but continues as a non-executive director.

Mr E. Wynn Owen has been elected chairman of the Life Offices' Association.

Mr F. P. Chilton and Mr I. A. Waite have joined the board of Sedgwick North America.

Mr Michael A. A. Birtwistle has become a director of Burnley Building Society.

Mr D. A. H. Baer and Mr Ernest H. Sharp have joined the board of Temple Bar Investment Trust.

Mr W. Bostock of Mineralite has been elected president of the National Federation of Plastering Contractors for 1981-82.

Mr Desmond Reeves has been appointed director in charge of Noble Lowndes the Hill Samuel Group subsidiary based in New York.

Mr Gary Hudson is the new director of offshore construction at Fred Olsen.

Mr I. A. Holland has become a partner in Bernard Phillips & Co.

MARKET REPORTS



Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £757.50-58.50 a metric ton; three months, £790.50-91. Sales, 4,675. Cash cathodes, £750-54; three months, £776-77. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £766.50-67; three months, £789-90.50. Settlement, £767. Sales, 12,025 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £756.50-57.50; three months, £775-76.50. Settlement, £757.50. Sales, 150 tons (about half carries).
TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,780-90 a tonne; three months, £5,950-75. Sales, 185 tonnes. High grade, cash £5,780-90; three months, £5,950-75. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,810-15; three months, £5,955-60. Settlement, £5,815. Sales, 260 tonnes. High grade, cash £5,810-15; three months, £5,955-60. Settlement, £5,818. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M650.52 a picul.
LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £285.50 per tonne; three months, £295.50-96. Sales, 2,025 tonnes (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £284.50-85.50; three months, £296.50-97. Settlement, £285.50. Sales, 1,450 tonnes (mainly carries).
ZINC was steady but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £311-13 per tonne; three months, £323.50-24. Sales, 825 tonnes (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash £308.50-09; three months, £320.50-21. Settlement, £309. Sales, 325 tonnes (about half carries).
PLATINUM was at £197.10 ($474.00) troy ounce.
SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 559.80p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,347.50); three months, 574.10p (1,408.10c); six months, 588.20p (1,464.70c); one year, 635.70p (1,568.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 566-68p; three months, 586-87p. Sales, 39 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 560.5-61p; three months, 580-81p. Settlement, 561p. Sales, 55 lots (mainly carries).
ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £583-84 per tonne; three months, £603-04. Sales, 1,975 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £579-81; three months, £599-601. Settlement, £581. Sales, 3,375 tonnes.
NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,660-70 per tonne; three months, £2,630-35. Sales, 60 tonnes (about half carries). Morning.—Cash, £2,690-2,700; three months, £2,645-55. Settlement, £2,700. Sales, 4 tonnes.
RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo).—March, 57.70-57.80; April, 59.90-61.00; April-June 60.00-60.10; July-Sept, 63.10-63.20; Oct/Dec, 66.10-66.20; Jan/March 69.00-69.10; April/June 72.00-72.10; July/Sept, 74.90-75.00; Oct/Dec 77.80-77.90. Sales five at five tonnes: 181 at 15 tonnes.
RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier (all pence per kilo).—Spot 56.00-57.00; CIFS March, 60.75-61.00; April, 61.00-61.75.
COFFEE-ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 967-70; March, 995-96; May 1014-15; July 1029-30; Sept, 1042-43; Nov, 1042-50; Jan, 1035-70. Sales: 2240 lots including 9 options.
ARABICA (officials at 1645).—Feb, 140.50-45.00; April, 142.00-44.00; June 142.00-45.00; August, 143.00-46.00; Oct, 143.00-46.00; Dec, 143.00-46.00; Feb, 141.00 - 47.00.
COCOA was about steady (£ per metric ton).—March, 857-58; May, 860-61; July, 884-86; Sept, 908-09; Dec, 938-39; March, 963-64; May, 982-83. Sales: 1,760 lots including two options.
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £13 lower at £262.00; the "whites" price was £10 lower at £292.00. Futures were irregular (£ per tonne): March, 279.00-79.26; May, 282.50-82.75; Aug, 279.50-80.00; Oct, 275.00-75.25; Jan, 255.00-56.00; March, 255.25-55.50; May, 254.00-55.00. Sales, 8,327 lots. ISA prices (Jan 27): daily, 27.19c; 15-day average 27.66c.
SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne).—Feb, 114.50-16.50; April, 121.00-21.40; June, 122.50-23.00; Aug, 124.50-26.00; Oct, 123.00-25.00; Dec, 125.00-28.50; Feb, 126.50-31.00. Sales, 372 lots.
WOOL (cents per kilo).—NZ Crossbreds No 2 Contract was quiet: Jan, 343 one only; March, 353-357; May, 359-367; Aug, 369-375; Oct, 376-380; Dec, 378-382; Jan, 378-384; March, 381-386; May, 385-387. Sales, five lots.
GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1 13½ per cent was unquoted; US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent Feb unquoted; March, £107.75 trans-shipment east coast; US hard winter 13½ per cent, Feb, £102.25; March, £102.75 trans-shipment east coast; EEC was unquoted; English feed fob Feb, £110 east coast; March, £111.75; April, £114.50 east coast.
MAIZE: US/French Jan, £121; Feb, £122.50 east coast; S African yellow Feb-March, £86.50.
BARLEY: English feed fob March, £103; April, £105; April-June, £106.25 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: March, £98.45; May, £102.15; Sept, £94.85; Nov, £98.75. Sales: 77 lots. WHEAT was steady: March, £107.80; May, £111.95; July, £115.90; Sept, £100.15; Nov, £103.95. Sales: 245 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£105.20	£97.60
E Midland	£108.50	£105.10	£97.40
N East	—	—	£97.10
Scotland	—	—	£95.90

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Jan 28: GB cattle 82.86p per kglw (−2.07); UK sheep 139.07p per kgestdcw (−1.95); GB pigs 65.52p per kglw (−1.73): England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 11.2 per cent, average price 83.05p (−3.22); Sheep numbers down 12.1 per cent, average price 138.45p (−0.89); Pig numbers down 11.5 per cent, average price 65.52p (−1.73). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 12.0 per cent, average price 82.08p (−1.47); Sheep numbers down 19.4 per cent, average price 137.08p (−0.28).
POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb, £44.50; April, £57.20; Nov, £53.70. Sales 164. (All of 40 tonnes each.)

World grain prices likely to increase

World grain prices are likely to continue rising throughout the 1980-81 season, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

A report by the OECD agriculture committee attributed the likely increase to the small Soviet harvest and the sharp fall in United States coarse grain output and said these factors were also likely to *bring a sharp reduction in end* of season stocks.

It quoted the Food and Agriculture Organization as saying that stocks were likely to fall to 207 million tonnes at the end 1980-81 compared with 244 million tonnes at end 1979-80.

The OECD said total production of coarse grains in its 24 member countries in 1980-81 were sharply reduced, and the Soviet harvest is well below target.

Quoting International Wheat Council figures, the report estimated 1980 world wheat output at 430 million tonnes.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 146.32 on January 27 against 147.85 a week earlier.

Discount market

It was a flat day for the discount market yesterday. Credit proved to be in adequate supply, so no intervention was required of the authorities.

The one factor likely to have caused any disruption was the issue of the new convertible "tap" stock.

In the event, this proved to have been just about 50 per cent subscribed, according to market estimates,

Foreign exchange report

The dollar and sterling went from strength to strength yesterday on active but rather nervous foreign exchange markets.

At the close the dollar was easing back on some transatlantic profit-taking but still registered appreciable gains against most major currencies.

Sterling provided the exception reaching another record level as measured by its effective exchange index of 81.6 compared with 81.2 overnight.

The pound's strength against continentals was emphasized by its advance against the D-mark moving over the Dm 5 level for the first time in 5 years to finish at 5.0250 (4.9750 overnight).

Although below its best level in dollar terms the pound still ended 42.5 points in front at 2.4090 compared with 2.40475. North Sea oil, and the high UK interest rates structure remained principal influences behind sterling's strength.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 28	Market rates (close) January 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.4020-4130	$2.4085-4095	0.67-0.77c disc	2.28-2.38c disc
Montreal	$2.8670-8760	$2.8730-8740	0.75-0.85c disc	2.20-2.35c disc
Amsterdam	5.40-47fl	5.45-46fl	2⅛-1⅜c prem	6¼-5¼c prem
Brussels	79.85-80.55f	80.45-55f	20-10c prem	37-27c prem
Copenhagen	15.31-47k	15.42-43k	395-225ore prem	355-165ore prem
Dublin	1.3295-3440p	1.3422-3432p	20-5p prem	35-15p prem
Frankfurt	4.97-5.04m	5.02-03m	2⅛-1⅛pf prem	5¾-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	132.10-133.10e	132.60-80e	19c prem-45c disc	05-185c disc
Madrid	196.95-197.40p	197.15-25p	11c prem-67c disc	155-240c disc
Milan	2363-82lr	2379½-80½lr	8-10lr disc	27½-30½lr disc
Oslo	12.91-13.02k	13.00½-01½k	155-20ore prem	150ore prem-5ore d
Paris	11.47-57f	11.55¼-56¼f	4-3c prem	8½-7½c prem
Stockholm	10.91-99k	10.96¾-97¾k	2270-2425ore disc	3735-3910ore disc
Tokyo	485-95y	492-93y	260-195y prem	680-605y prem
Vienna	35.25-60sch	35.50-55sch	13-10gro prem	37-32gro prem
Zurich	4.49-55f	4.52¾-53¾f	3⅛-2⅛c prem	8¼-7¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was up 0.4% to 81.6%.

Other Markets

Australia	2.0385-2.0535
Bahrein	0.9055-0.9085
Finland	9.4785-9.5185
Greece	114.80-116.80
Hongkong	12.5960-12.6360
Iran	Not available.
Kuwait	0.6536-0.6565
Malaysia	5.3270-5.3570
Mexico	55.55-57.05
New Zealand	2.5030-2.5230
Saudi Arabia	8.0020-8.0320
Singapore	4.9865-5.0165
South Africa	1.8065-1.8215

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	81.6	−22.4
US dollar	88.4	−5.9
Canadian dollar	79.8	−18.6
Schilling	143.3	+21.2
Belgian franc	110.2	+10.2
Danish kroner	99.1	−9.3
Deutsche mark	142.9	+37.6
Swiss franc	182.9	+74.4
Guilder	121.2	+16.4
French franc	94.6	−8.9
Lira	49.0	−53.2
Yen	146.4	+43.4

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7950-1.7980
† Canada	1.1935-1.1938
Netherlands	2.2590-2.2605
Belgium	33.38-33.42
Denmark	6.39-6.4
West Germany	2.0795-2.0810
Portugal	54.80-54.95
Spain	81.80-81.90
Italy	986.50-987.50
Norway	5.39-5.40
France	4.7950-4.8000
Sweden	4.5450-4.5550
Japan	203.60-203.80
Austria	14.71-14.75
Switzerland	1.8785-1.8805

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8370-0.8373

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6688	+4.72	+0.52	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	8.82439	+4.25	+0.05	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.59837	+4.69	+0.49	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.98707	+2.40	−1.80	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.82439	+2.94	−1.26	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.693743	+3.83	−0.37	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1232.82	+6.48	+2.28	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18½-19½; seven days, 17½-18; one month, 18-18¼; three months, 17⅝-17⅞; six months, 16¾-17.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $524.50 (an ounce); pm, $523.50 close, $524.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $539-542 (£223.5-224.75).
Sovereigns (new): $133-135 (£55-56).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%

(Last changed 24/11/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13¾ Low 13

Week Fixed: 13¼-13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅞	2 months	12¾
3 months	12¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13¼	3 months	13⅞
3 months	13³⁄₃₂-12³¹⁄₃₂	4 months	13⅜
4 months	12⅞-12¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	13
6 months	12⁹⁄₃₂-12⁷⁄₃₂		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¾-15½	7 months	14-13¾
2 months	15⅝-15⅜	8 months	14-13¾
3 months	14⅞-14⅝	9 months	13½-13⅛
4 months	14½-14¼	10 months	13⅞-13⅝
5 months	14¼-13⅞	11 months	13⅞-13⅝
6 months	14-13⅝	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13¹⁄₁₆
3 months	13⅞-13¾	12 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12¹³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅜	3 months	14¹⁄₁₆
7 days	14½	6 months	13½
1 month	14½	1 year	13¼

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 14¼ Close 14

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	13½-13⅜
1 month	14½-14⅜	9 months	13⅜-13¼
3 months	14³⁄₁₆-13¹⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	13¼-13⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 14¹¹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆ 6 months 14-13⅞

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Wall Street

New York, Jan 28.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined as the NYSE Index lost 0.40 to 74.78 and the average price per share 19 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 6.91 to 942.58 and declines led advances 793 to 675.

Among the oils, active Texaco lost ⅞ to 41⅞, ex-dividend, Amerada Hess 1⅛ to 39⅛, Atlantic Richfield 1⅞ to 60⅞, Mobil two to 75½ and even Exxon, which plans a two-for-one split, lost ⅞ to 76⅛.

Superior Oil dropped 3¼ to 202¼, Sun Company, 1c to 41⅞, Phillips Petroleum 1⅞ to 53¾ and Pennzoil ⅝ to 42¼. Sun and Phillips reported lower fourth quarter net. Pennzoil sold $200m of 10-year notes.

Active S Steel continued to gain following yesterday's surprise dividend increase. Steel hit a two-year high of 27 but ended at 26⅞ up ⅛.

Volume leader NLT climbed 2¼ to 29⅛. It continues to benefit from takeover speculation. American General, which holds 10 per cent of NLT, was unchanged at 37½.

Trans Union gained ⅝ to 54⅝. It is holding talks with another company about a possible merger. The Pritzger family is offering $55 a share.

Johns-Manville lost 1¼ to 22¼. Its 1980 financial statement may receive a qualified opinion from its auditors because of lawsuits against the company involving asbestos.

Buffalo Forge dropped 1⅞ to 27⅛ and Ampco-Pittsburgh was unchanged at 30⅛.

US commodities

SILVER futures closed 9.5 to 11 cents lower on speculative selling. Feb, 1355.50c; March, 1350.0-1358.0c; May 1390.00-1400.0c; July, 1436.00c; Sept, 1475.50c; Dec, 1535.00c; Jan, 1554.50c; March, 1590.00c; May, 1632.50c; July, 1671.50c; Sept, 1710.50c.

GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM. Feb, $508.50 asked; March, $513.50-515.00; April, $520.00 asked; June, $534.50-533.00; July, $539.80 asked; Sept, $552.60 asked; Oct, $554.00 asked; Dec, $572.00 bid; Jan, $578.50; March, $591.30. NY COMEX. Feb, $505.00-508.00; March, $514.00; April, $520.00-525.00; June, $533.00-536.00; Aug, $545.50; Oct, $558.00-560.00; Dec, $575.20-577.00; Feb, $586.00-589.00; April, $600.00; June, $616.70; Aug, $630.30; Oct, $643.90.

COPPER futures closed 1.80c to 1.60c lower: Feb, 82.00c; March, 83.30-83.50c; May, 86.05-86.40c; July, 88.50-88.60c; Sept, 90.70; Dec, 93.80c; Jan, 94.15c; March, 95.95c; May, 97.65c; July, 99.15c; Sept, 100.75c.

COTTON futures were: March, 88.41-88.60c; May, 90.20-90.30c; July, 91.20-91.45c; Oct, 87.35c; Dec, 84.40-84.50c; March, 85.50 bid-85.60c asked; May, 85.80 bid-86.30c asked; July, 86.40 bid-87.00c asked.

SUGAR losses ranged from 0.55c to 0.55c: March, 27.90-28.00c; May, 28.35-28.45c; July, 28.70c; Sept, 28.00c; Oct, 27.70-27.80c; Jan, 25.35c bid-25.45c asked; March, 25.45-25.50c; May, 25.35c bid-25.50c asked.

COCOA futures had closing gains of $18 in most months: March, $1.965-1.931; May, $2.017-1.987; July, $2.064-2.035; Sept, $2.115-2.087; Dec, $2.175-2.150; March, $2.230-2.215.

COFFEE futures closed with pared gains of 0.43 to 1.52 cents in all contracts except the spot, which fell 0.30 cent to 120.32 cents a lb. March, 120.25-120.50c; May, 125.50-125.75c; July 128.25-128.50c; Sept, 130.25-130.40c; Dec, 130.49c; March 128.60-128.70c; May, 128.80c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. SoyAbean futures closed six cents a bushel lower to up ¼ cent with most contracts at about 4½ cent losses. Prices settled near the middle to low side of a 10 cent range. Oil settled 0.12c a lb lower to up 0.02c. Meal finished down $2.30 a ton to unchanged. SOYABEANS. March, 744½-734c; May, 771½-761½c; July, 794½-785c; Aug, 801-793c; Sept, 804-797c; Nov, 818½-811½c; Jan, 836½-830c; March, 856-850½c. SOYABEAN OIL. March, 23.38-23.40c; May, 24.23-24.25c; July, 25.10-25.05c; Aug, 25.35c; Sept, 25.75c; Oct, 26.00c; Dec, 26.50-26.55c; Jan, 26.75c; March, 27.00 bid-27.10c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL. March, $215.70-216.00; May, $223.70-223.50; July, $229.80-230.00; Aug, 232.80; Oct, $234.50 bid-235.50 asked; Dec, $237.00; Jan, $239.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures closed ¾ cent a bushel higher to unchanged. Prices settled near the middle to low side of an eight cent range. Corn futures ended on the bottom of a four cent range, down 3¾ to 1¾ cents a bushel in moderately active trade. WHEAT. March, 476-467c; May, 483½-475½c; July, 473-466½c; Sept, 486½-480c; Dec, 510-503c; March, 526-520c. CORN. March, 365¼-361¼c; May, 375¾-372c; July, 381¼-377¼c; Sept, 375¼-372c; Dec, 369½-366c; March, 378-375¼c. OATS. March, 220-216½c; May, 219-215¾c; July, 212-210c; Sept, 211½-209½c; Dec, 218½-218½c.

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.4090 (2.4070); three months, 2.4320 (2.4320); Canadian dollar, 1.1488 (1.1926).
The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 422.65 (424.18). The futures index was 443.10 (442.51).
The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 942.58 (949.49); transportation, 395.45 (394.64); utilities, 112.49 (111.72); 65 stocks, 367.25 (368.08). New York Stock Exchange index, composite, 74.78 (75.19); industrials, 87.41 (88.02); transportation, 73.83 (73.56); utilities, 38.05 (38.08); financial, 65.51 (68.43).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Stock Exchange Prices

Rally ends

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 26. Dealings End, Feb 6. § Contango Day, Feb 9. Settlement Day, Feb 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99¼	89	Treas	9¼% 1981	99¼	..	9.813	13.619
98¼	91	Exch	8¼% 1981	98¼	+1/16	8.398	13.283
99⁵/₁₆	91	Exch	9¾% 1981	98⁹/₁₆	+1/16	9.663	13.119
94⅞	85½	Exch	3% 1981	94⅞	..	3.162	12.877
100¼	93⁵/₁₆	Exch	12¼% 1981	99⅞	..	12.766	12.863
96⁹/₁₆	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	96⁷/₁₆	-⅛	8.814	12.552
93¾	81⅞	Treas	3% 1982	93¾	..	3.200	9.432
102¾	90½	Treas	14% 1982	100¹³/₁₆	-1/16	13.870	13.088
94¹³/₁₆	85⅝	Treas	8¼% 1982	94⅛	-⅛	8.765	12.900
94¹⁵/₁₆	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	94⅛	-⅛	9.827	13.329
93⁵/₁₆	84⅛	Exch	8¾% 1983	93⅛	-⅛	9.396	12.876
87¼	76½	Exch	3% 1983	86¾	..	3.458	10.305
98¾	85¾	Treas	12% 1983	97⅝	-¼	12.292	13.323
93½	84⅛	Treas	9½% 1983	92⅞	-¼	9.087	12.849
102⅞	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	100¾	-⅛	13.400	13.154
93¼	84⅞	Exch	10% 1983	92⅝	-¼	10.796	13.150
85⅝	76⅝	Fund	5½% 1982-84	85¼	-⅛	6.452	11.513
97⁷/₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	95¼	-¼	11.812	13.200
104³/₁₆	94½	Exch	14% 1984	102⅛	-1/16	13.708	13.176
78¾	68¾	Exch	3% 1984	78⅝	..	3.816	10.685
99⅝	88	Treas	12% 1984	96⁹/₁₆	-1/16	12.427	13.195
109¼	97⅝	Treas	15% 1985	106⁷/₁₆	-1/16	14.093	12.920
73½	65¹⁵/₁₆	Treas	3% 1985	73⅛	..	4.089	10.911

MEDIUMS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

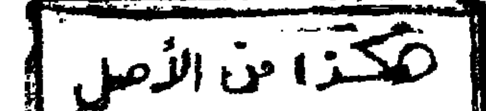
RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES





La Crème De La Crème

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

Secretary

Cable & Wireless, the successful British Group in Holborn, has an interesting opening for a mature Secretary.

This vacancy is within the Department that handles all the Company's financial affairs.

As Secretary to two Department Managers your duties will include secretarial, administrative and clerical tasks, and you will be required to exercise initiative and judgement in a manner that is both pleasant and efficient.

Our salaries are on an incremental scale starting at £5,400, with 20 days annual holiday.

We offer excellent conditions of service and benefits include an extra day's leave at Christmas and Easter, subsidised staff canteen and snack bar, flexible working hours and an interest-free season ticket loan.

Please apply to:-

Recruitment Manager, Dept A.907
Cable & Wireless Limited,
Mercury House, Theobalds Road,
London WC1X 8RX.

Tel: 01-242 4433. Ext. 4008.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
NORFOLK PLACE, LONDON W2 1PG

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY

required from mid-March for Professor and Department of Biochemistry. Good typing (some audio) and organisational ability vital, shorthand and scientific/medical knowledge helpful but not essential. The successful candidate will enjoy working with young staff in an informal, lively, busy and committed environment where there is a large teaching and research programme. Starting salary within range £4,900-£5,176 p.a inclusive (increase pending).

Apply in writing with full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees to Madeleine Jirkinson at above address or telephone her on (01) 723 1252, Ext. 30.

ADVERTISING £6,000 + p.a.

Secretaries, did you know that there is a recruitment agency in Covent Garden that provides a refreshing professional approach to your personal career development?

Yes, really . . .

ring or write for an interview to:
JIM FULLER,
C. V. RECRUITMENT,
12 BURLEIGH ST.,
LONDON, W.C.2.
01-836 4561

Publishing : P.R. : Advertising
The Arts : Entertainment

P.A./EXECUTIVE SECRETARY £6,000 p.a.

With top shorthand/typing skills required. The job would suit a person with an interest in commercially orientated research, as well as in some statistical analysis. Excellent working conditions in luxurious Park Lane office. Please send details to Mrs G. Eaves, General Petroleum & Minerals (C.I.) Ltd., 129 Park Lane, W.1 or telephone 01-629 8090.

£8,750 p.a. PA/SEC

For luxury offices, near Chancery Lane Tube. Educated to "A" level standard. Must have 120 w.p.m. shorthand. *Capable of working under pressure.* Excellent appearance and cheerful, team spirited personality essential. Age 25-35. This unique position of responsibility and trust has arisen as the present secretary is leaving to marry abroad.

Please ring me at my office, 01-404 3111

EXCELLENT CHALLENGE WITH VAST POTENTIAL

Chairman of expanding *exhibition equipment company* in N.W.10. requires an experienced Sec./P.A. Must be able to work on own initiative, attend exhibitions and meet customers. Good s/h typing and sense of humour prerequisite.

Salary c£5,500
Ring 01-950 7582

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

2 FOR SUNNY ISRAEL! Lively professional couple with beautiful house outside Tel Aviv require pleasant experienced housekeeper, also mother's help for 6-month-old baby. Much entertaining. References essential. Long term position for right candidate. Write, stating availability, snapshot & tel. number to DR GOFFER, 5 Hanof St.-Savyon, Israel. Interview soon in London.

LUXURY Sporting Lodge Scotland. Two experienced cooks required from April. Top pay and accommodation. Tel. (08075) 200.

$30,000 P.A.—U.S.A., colonial style area in academic institution, offer capable and experienced Butler and Cook Couple, with or without work permits. Own c.h. suite. Call London 730 5143. *Selectron International Agy.,* 25 King's Rd., S.W.3.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

INTERESTING and demanding position in Warwickshire offered to capable reliable person able to work on own initiative. To cook in director's dining room 2/3 days per week and help run family home in the country, including ponies, dogs (and children during the holidays). Cottage with garden provided. Excellent salary. Own horse/dog welcome. Car driver and good references essential. Reply to Box 2603 F, The Times.

WINE BAR COOK *required to take charge of kitchen and food service in up-market City bar. 5-day week. No evenings. Would control and lead team of five. Telephone Miss Kay 01-739 6466.*

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

URGENTLY required, kitchen facilities *for small catering co.*—834 7338.



appears every day and featured on Wednesdays and Thursdays for details ring 01-278 9161 or Manchester 061-834 1234

VARIETY, PRESTIGE, PROSPECTS And Up To £6,500 p.a.

If you are bored with routine and looking for variety in a prestigious PA role, this career opportunity is for YOU!

Currently a successful executive secretary, used to responsibility and pressure, you will indicate a flair for administration and organisation. Being smart and attractive, with a well developed sense of humour, you will also welcome the challenge to work for a dynamic Director of this international freight forwarding organisation based in West London.

As his Personal Assistant you will need to organise his daily routine in and out of the office, including business meetings, travel arrangements and dealing with daily problems in a fast moving environment.

This is not only a chance for you to create your own role within this company, but also a position with excellent prospects if you can prove your indispensability.

If you have the secretarial skills, initiative and personality to match this hectic environment, make this your career! Ring or write to Sue White, Cripps, Sears & Associates (*Personnel Consultants*), 88/89 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LH, Telephone 01-404 5701 (24 hours).

Cripps, Sears

A TOAST TO YOUR FUTURE

ALL TEMP & PERM PERSONNEL ARE INVITED TO OUR OPENING PARTY ON FRI 30TH JAN 1981 AT 122 DRURY LANE, WC2.

Enjoy cheese and wine while we find the job suited to your personality, skills, and required salary. We are in touch with over 700 clients and in addition have the back-up of the Alangate SPECIALIST Group. From our current job selection are 2 immediately available.

P.A. Sec . . . W1 . . . £6,000+
Sec/Admin. for Trading Div. . . . £5,500

Telephone Monique Spiering 01-240 5464
or just come in
Alangate Emp. Agy.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT Circa £7500

Efficient person over 30 living in London required to run all aspects of medium-sized company in S.W.1, i.e., personnel general organisation. Experience and good skills necessary. This is a position requiring a person with initiative and organisational ability who enjoys dealing with people and solving problems. Reply with CV and date of birth to

Box 2621 F, The Times.

Use the Postcode.
You're not properly addressed without it!
Royal Mail

FILMS—£6,000

An efficient, helpful and charming boss is looking for a competent Audio Secretary. Whilst you will be busy dealing with his correspondence you will be able to get involved with interesting projects. Lively, bright company with lovely offices on Oxford Street. Candidates should have 50+ typing and be able to communicate at all levels. Ring 437 1126.

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

LINGUIST IN ISLEWORTH TO £6,250

As Secretary to the Public Relations Director of a famous International company you will frequently be involved with many European branches and clients. Fluent French and conversational German are essential, as are 100/60 speeds. Ability to drive an advantage. Preferred age 25+.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB.
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

CAREER IN PERSONNEL £6,000

A lively secretary (mid 20s) with experience in personnel is needed by International fabric concern. You will need good shorthand, typing and telephone manner and genuine desire to make career in personnel. 01-730 5148 (Consultants)



OFFICE MANAGER/ESS Up to £7,000 p.a.

For American Company, need experienced applicant, with a managerial and accounting background. We are a Computer Market Research Firm, with paid holidays and medical insurance.

Please reply with full C.V. to Box 2601 F, The Times.

SEC/ ADMINISTRATION £6,000

Organise the hectic world of their creative partners. Run their office to your own systems, use your good secretarial skills and telex experience. You also need a *sense of humour* as well as urgency. For more details call

Diane Hilton
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566



PARK KEEPER with unusual talents required to look after captive communication company. *Must* have excellent shorthand, typing and telephone manner. Our keeper must be young, enthusiastic and used to be being well paid. Salary in the region of £5,000-6,000 with possible bonuses of £2,500. If you want to know more about captive communications and the job, please contact Gideon Lloyd, at Park Avenue Productions, 20 Conduit Place, W2 1HZ. Tel. 258 0338. No agencies please.

VARIG BRASILIAN AIRLINES

are looking for a

SECRETARY

for the Marketing Liaison Manager, dealing with Press and Public Relations. Good shorthand and typing skills are required, plus a good telephone manner. Also the ability to work on own initiative.

Salary £6,000+, luncheon vouchers, and concessionary *travel* benefits.

Please phone Tina Watson on 629 9408, extension 223.

BACKGROUND IN BROKING £6,500

The M.D. of an International city company seeks a secretarial assistant to help on the desk. Must be quick witted, lively and anticipating a noisy, hectic day. In return you will organise the administration, and make minimal use of your shorthand and typing skills.

Please call Ann Beck
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3



CORDON BLEU COOKS FOR VILLAS

Small World need young people, 21-38, with Cordon Bleu or solid experience of cooking for numbers to run their Villa Parties of 14 to 38 guests in Greece and Portugal this summer.

Ring Marion on
01-240 3233

TIP TOP SEC

£6,200 + help with fares

Excellent shorthand typing skills essential to assist Managing Director and Personnel Officer of this City company.

TIME AND PLACE. EMP AGY
488 9151

PA/SECRETARY

required for very busy small Bank consultancy currently situated in Kensington but moving to City area. Applicant must be happy working alone and accepting responsibility. 4 weeks holiday + PPP membership. Salary neg. Age 25+.

Tel.: SALLY WATTS
01-937 1665/9706

BANKING—EC2 £7,300

The top Secretary of this European Representative Office has been seconded abroad and therefore needs an equally efficient successor. Speeds 100/60. Age 25/40.

SPORTS/ SPONSORSHIP £6,500

The public affairs department of this large multinational company needs a Secretary used to coping with a *high volume* of work. Speeds 110/60. Age 23-30.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD
Recruitment Consultants



629 9686
166 Piccadilly

COMMODITY BROKING £6,000 neg.

Can you cope with the quiet as well as the busy times? Do you want to put your sec skills to good use and move into the world of buying and selling? If so and if you are 25+, career-minded and willing to take the rough with the smooth please ring Fiona McLaren

A perfect fit every time
ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
01-493 6010
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SOIL LABORATORY ENGINEER CIVIL ENGINEER HIGHWAYS SURVEYOR

Required by Saudi Arabian contractor for immediate start on 3-month trial period.

Must have minimum of 5 years experience *for each position.*

Excellent salary. For more details please telephone

01-935 1701

SECRETARY FOR SENIOR PARTNER

International firm of Surveyors and Valuers requires Secretary. Applicants must be able to work on own initiative and have good secretarial skills especially typing. Salary £5,500.

Apply in writing to:
MRS P. A. HAYNES,
EDWARD RUSHTON SON & KENYON,
10 CARLOS PLACE,
GROSVENOR SQUARE,
LONDON W1Y 6HA.

£6,000/£6,500 S.W.1 & W.C.2

Intelligence and willingness *amply rewarded in newly* created positions, with lively, International Management and Recruitment Consultants. Excellent typing and good Audio or Shorthand, plus a confident manner essential. Generous perks and good prospects.

Contact Annie Roeber
The Work Programme
Recruitment Consultancy
404 5073

PERSONAL ASSISTANT EURO M.P. £5,500

Busy Conservative M.E.P. with outside interests requires an *Assistant.* Languages useful. Willingness to travel essential. Successful candidate will probably be 25 to 40.

PLEASE REPLY WITH C.V. TO MISS PHARO, 11 COPTHALL AVENUE, LONDON EC2R 7LU.

SUPER SEC £6,500 MINIMUM

£6,500 is the lowest starting salary! As P.A. to a brilliant Lawyer your day will be full of interest, and your duties carried out in asthetic surroundings. Legal experience not *essential if* you have a good commercial background. Intelligence, diligent, super skills and a keen sense of humour are his requirements.

Please call
Josephine Morrison
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

EDITORIAL ASST. SECRETARY

Editorial experience plus fast audio typing as Assistant to Managing Editor of quality publishers. Editing, proofreading, liaising with authors and a lot of typing. Starting salary £5,000.

Ring Valerie Hoskins
The Work Programme
Recruitment Consultancy
404 5059

NEG. TO £6,500

PA/Sec mid 20's for a most interesting City position joining progressive team working for MD. Must be out going and socially confident, top client contact.

Phone Miller and McNish
320 Regent St,
637 7868
Personnel Consultants

P.A./SECRETARY

Shorthand typing, telex for International Commodity Merchant. 9.30-5.30, small Bond Street office. £6,000 p.a. 4 weeks' holiday.

Telephone Diana
493 5636

PROPERTY P.A.

A vacancy has arisen for a P.A./Secretary to the Senior Partner to work in our busy but pleasant Berkeley Square Offices.

The successful applicant will have plenty of experience, initiative and the ability to cope with all situations together with good secretarial skills (shorthand, audio, telex, word processor, etc.) and will probably have previously held a similar position in an estate agents or property company.

We are able to offer an outstanding salary package for the right applicant.

Please apply to ref: E.A.S.

CHARLES PRICE & CO
Estate Agents, Surveyors.
Property Management & Development Consultants
No.1 Berkeley Square, London W.1.
01-493 2222 (24 hrs.)/491 3304
Telex: 267383

SECRETARY W.1

We are looking for a Secretary for the Deputy Company Secretary of a large International organization with interests which include publishing, the travel industry and North Sea oil.

You will be efficient and methodical with good typing skills. Audio and/or shorthand experience is essential, although speed is less important than accuracy when dealing with legal documents and company records, where attention to detail is a must! Previous experience in stockbroking, banking, accounting or legal work is desirable but not essential. Age is not important but it is unlikely that anyone under 24 will have the maturity and experience required. In return we offer a salary of c. £5,500, 5 weeks' holidays, luncheon vouchers, subsidised staff restaurant and season ticket loan scheme.

Please write enclosing C.V. or telephone for an application form to:

MRS SUSAN FARQUHARSON
THE THOMSON ORGANISATION LTD.,
4 Stratford Place, London, W1A 4YG.
Telephone 01-629 8111.

SECRETARY/PA TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

One of Europes largest Ladies' clothing manufacturers and retailers, require a first class Secretary Personal assistant for their Chief Executive to work in excellent conditions at head office in Milton Keynes.

Applicants must be experienced, efficient, well presented and have an appreciation of the confidentiality that the position demands.

For full details please contact Denis Floyd, Group Personnel Manager, Steinberg Group Ltd., Steinberg House, Kiln Farm, Milton Keynes MK11 3EE. Tel.: Milton Keynes (0908) 565758.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY to join Sales team in London

We are one of the biggest names in housewares in the UK. Our busy Sales Department is located in Holborn, London, and has a vacancy for a Secretary to the Sales Director and his deputy.

This is a senior job requiring administrative ability as well as first-class shorthand, audio and typing skills.

Salary is negotiable and it will be good. 23 days annual holiday, 64p L.V's, Season Ticket loan, Staff discount on all our products, Pension and Life Assurance Scheme.

Please ring Pat Harding on 01-405 6711 or write to her at The Prestige Group Limited, 14-18 Holborn, London, EC1N 2LQ.

Prestige

CHESSINGTON ZOO

Would you like to work in Surrey?

An experienced Secretary/P.A. is required with a good knowledge of office management and excellent shorthand and typing skills for the general manager of Chessington Zoo.

The work is interesting, varied and in pleasant surroundings. The successful applicant will need to become involved in the day-to-day running of the office, to co-ordinate the work of other secretarial and typing staff, to deal with queries in the absence of the general manager and to cope effectively with all the normal duties required of a senior secretary. The position is a busy one and the right person will require initiative and the ability to work under pressure. It is unlikely that anybody under the age of thirty years would have the required experience and maturity to handle this key position. The salary is negotiable.

Apply in writing, giving c.v. and details of relevant experience, to Mrs. J. Jowsey, Personnel Officer, Chessington Zoo, Chessington, Surrey.

P.A./SECRETARY

to work for one of the Deputy Secretaries to The Committee Of London Clearing Bankers who is also Head of Administration. The work involves close contact with senior officials in Banks, Government and Industry.

As well as the usual secretarial duties the applicant will be required to undertake research in connection with administration, preparation of papers for meetings and correspondence.

An ability to work with minimal guidance and to present work of a high standard with attention to detail is also required.

Experinece with a large branch or head office of a Clearing Bank would be an advantage.

Age mid-thirties. Salary £8,800 approximately.

Please write with full details to: Staff Manager, The Committee Of London Clearing Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AP.



On Valentines Day let The Times make something of your sweet nothings.

On February 14th it's not only what you say, but how you say it, that matters.

And, when you think about it, a Valentine Card says very little indeed.

Could such a missive ever convey the feelings of one whose very being is in the grips of an all-consuming passion?

We think not.

Worse still, the custom of omitting one's name could lead to some confusion. And, unthinkable though it may be, even lead your sweetheart into the arms of another.

Heaven forbid.

The answer is to place a message in the Valentine's page of The Times.

Don't be shy. You'll be in the company of the country's greatest lovers.

But should words fail you, you'll be relieved to know that The Times is right here to support you.

Included in our price is a bound, sealed, illustrated volume of poems simply called 'love'.

And we'll ensure that it reaches your loved one before February 14th with a card that reads 'There's a message for you in The Times on Valentines Day.'

To place a message costs £3.75 per line with a minimum of three lines (count 28 characters, including word spaces, per line).

So be bold. Proclaim your love before the nation.

After all, all the world loves a lover.

Place your message here (BLOCK CAPITALS)

Name of sender

Address

Telephone

Name of proposed recipient

Address

This coupon must reach us by February 11th.

THE TIMES

Send this coupon, together with your cheque made payable to Times Newspapers Limited, to; Valentines Day Messages, The ASA Department, 4th Floor, The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.



Recruitment Opportunities

+++Engineers+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Marketing+++General+++Computing+++Management & Executive Appointments+++

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Chief Medical Statistician

£21,515

The Medical Statistics Division of the O.P.C.S. has responsibility for organising, analysing and publishing a wide range of data relating to the nation's health, medical research and medical administration.

The Chief Medical Statistician is required to plan and publish analyses of mortality and morbidity statistics; advise on the use and interpretation of these statistics and to write and present occasional papers on medical statistics. The successful candidate will represent O.P.C.S. on committees and at meetings in the U.K. and abroad, and will be invited to lectures regularly. Some personal project work will be involved.

In addition, the Chief Medical Statistician is ex-officio Head of the Who London Centre for the Classification of Diseases.

Candidates, aged at least 35, must be medical practitioners fully registered in the U.K. preferably with a degree, and with relevant statistical training and experience. Considerable theoretical and practical knowledge of medical statistics is essential, as is experience in writing reports and commentaries. Experience in at least two of the following fields is required: hospital residency; community medicine; pathology; general practice; medical research; industrial medicine; epidemiology.

The salary for this London-based post is £21,515.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6th March, 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote Ref.: S/5498/1.

Chairman's Aide

Up to £15,000 p.a., plus car and pension

The advertiser has extensive farming and land owning interest in East Anglia and is also the active chairman of a group of substantial family businesses. He requires an experienced person with initiative who will be expected to effect a dramatic reduction in his present personal workload, in particular being responsible for dealing with correspondence, correct preparation for meetings and following up outstanding matters without reference back. The aide will also liaise with other senior group personnel without becoming involved in the management of the Group's business. The Chairman's existing personal staff have been informed of the intention to make this important appointment.

The successful applicant will be well educated, numerate, energetic and able to get on with other people at all levels. Other necessary qualities are intelligence coupled with sound common sense, the ability to correspond clearly and concisely, attention to detail and above all a proven record of efficiency and a desire to follow the pursuit of excellence.

There is a pleasant rural location and applicants should have an interest in the countryside. The generous remuneration package for the ideal person will include a salary up to £15,000 plus car and pension scheme. In addition a house in the parish is available if required.

Please send details to Box 2604 F, The Times.

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

Open to a prime mover—prospects of becoming International Vice President of leading US electronics company in 3-5 years. Stock options in parent company available for good management performance.

CJA

MANAGING DIRECTOR-ELECTRONICS

HOME COUNTIES **£24,000-£32,000**

HEADQUARTERS OF ESTABLISHED EUROPEAN ARM OF MAJOR SUPPLIER OF ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Applications are invited from candidates, aged 35-45, who have acquired at least ten years practical experience in marketing either computers, peripherals, software, electronic capital equipment or electronic components. Ideally this will include the management of a National or European operation and at least two years leading and motivating engineers as well as sales and service personnel. Preference will be given to those with experience in the USA or in interfacing with American management. The successful candidate will be responsible to the President in the US for the continued efficient running of the marketing and technical support functions. The capabilities and necessary qualities to take this organization to the number one position in Europe are important. Up to 15 per cent away travel will be necessary and training will be undertaken initially in the USA. Initial remuneration negotiable, £24,000-£32,000 by way of basic salary and performance bonus, plus car, contributory pension, free life assurance, free BUPA and assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference MDE 4017/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH
TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374.

T.U.C. INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Trades Union Congress requires an Assistant for the International Department. Applicants should have a qualification in a social science and the ability to speak a European language other than English. Trade Union experience an advantage. Salary on a scale ranging from £6,825 to £9,021, including London Weighting.

Please write for an application form by February 18, 1981, to the General Secretary, TUC, Congress House, Gt Russell St., London, WC1B 3LS.

Senior Vacancy in Press Office

A senior vacancy has arisen in our Press Office in London for a man or woman with experience in journalism. Contacts within the U.K. press and an interest in publicity are essential. This is a demanding position which requires the ability to work under pressure.

Please telephone for application form to the Personnel Department.

Sotheby's
FOUNDED 1744
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,
34-35 New Bond Street, London, W1A 2AA
Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Ultramar Exploration Limited

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR —LONDON

Ultramar is a rapidly expanding British oil company with exploration and production interests in the North Sea with involvement in the European, African and Middle Eastern activities of the Ultramar Group. The candidate must have experience in related work in the oil industry and will be responsible for:

- ★ negotiation and administration of contract and operating agreements
- ★ administration of government requirements
- ★ administration of land holdings
- ★ insurance requirements

The person will work under the guidance of the parent company legal co-ordinator but be responsible to the Managing Director.

A competitive salary will be offered commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Replies with full c.v should be sent to the Managing Director, Ultramar Exploration Limited, Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7AU.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

£ Negotiable

The opportunity that this company now extends is for a self-motivated Recruitment Consultant to "do his/her own thing" in the market and in the manner he/she knows to be most successful.

Properly supported in all respects, of course, the challenge and the responsibility is that of generating, handling and developing one's own business . . . and of being judged solely on one's record of success.

The financial rewards would also directly reflect one's success rate as we will negotiate a remuneration structure designed to ensure a fair return on both our "investments".

If, on the basis of your experience and credentials in recruitment consultancy, you see this as a proposition worthy of further discussion, please telephone John Chiverton.

JOHN CHIVERTON ASSOCIATES LTD.
31, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
01-242 5841

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ABLE ADMINISTRATOR TO BECOME THE HEAD OF A PRIVATE SIXTH-FORM COLLEGE

Leading London tutorial college wishes to appoint an able administrator, not necessarily a career teacher, to the headship of a new provincial college. Considerable career and financial prospects within an expanding organisation and the opportunity to impose a personal stamp on a self-sufficient unit. Must have a degree (Oxbridge preferred) age 22-40. Negotiable salary plus share of profits.

Write with full educational and career details to BOX 2605 F THE TIMES

"INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMPANY HAS A VACANCY AT ITS RECENTLY OPENED LONDON BRANCH OFFICE."

BILINGUAL HEAD OF FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Applicants should be a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and have substantial experience of Middle Eastern accounting practices. This should ideally have been obtained with a leading firm in the Middle East.
The successful applicant will have a minimum of 15 years post admission experience and be fluent in both English and Arabic.
Salary: Negotiable according to experience.

Box 2572 F, The Times

NIGERIA
ENGLISH QUALIFIED CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

To be employed in Nigeria. A fast growing concern in Nigeria as Chief Accountant/financial controller. Contract period for 3 years renewable. Remuneration 45 days paid leave, free medical treatment for self, wife and children, paid cook, furnished house, company car, attractive salary. To start immediately.

Please send full CV to Box 2602 F, The Times.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

Senior Lectureship/ Lectureships in Law

New posts are available in the School of Law following an expansion of student intake, and applications are invited for the posts of Senior Lecturer/Lecturers in Law.

The School of Law has an annual intake of 80 students to the LL.B. course and 55 to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws course (this figure will rise to 80 in 1983). The staff establishment for 1981-1982 will be 26.

Applicants should possess a good degree in law, relevant experience and, preferably, a professional qualification with experience of practice in Hongkong or a similar jurisdiction. Applicants with any field of interest will be considered, but preference will be given to those with special interest in one or more of the following: Accounts & Professional Conduct, Chinese Law, Conveyancing, Criminal Law, Evidence, Land Law, Revenue Law, Succession and Trusts. Experience in modern office technology will be an advantage for one or more of the posts.

Duties may include teaching postgraduate courses leading to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws. Consideration will also be given to applications for appointment on secondment from other institutions. Private practice on a limited basis is possible if the teacher is eligible for admission to practice in Hong Kong. Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Senior Lecturer: HK$148,800 x 6,420-174,480 x 6,360-199,920. Lecturer: HK$95,700 x 6,480-108,660 BAR 115,140 x 6,420-160,080 (£1 = HK$12.30 approx.) Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15 per cent of gross income. Housing (for appointees on overseas terms) at a rental of 7½ per cent of salary, education allowance, leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Recruitment Section, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. The closing date for applications is February 8, 1981, but late applications will be considered.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (AUSTRALIA)

required for engineering department within an Architectural practice in Melbourne, Australia.

Applicants must be qualified and eligible for membership of Australian Institute of Engineers.

Minimum of 4 years experience in consultancy work including design, documentation and administration of electrical services for Commercial and Industrial buildings.

Salary negotiable depending on experience.

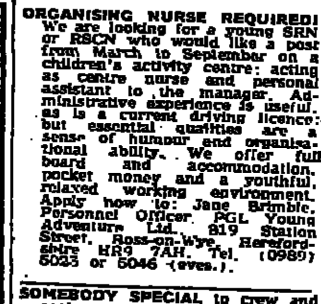
All applications to be in writing stating qualifications, details of experience, age, and salary expectations. Apply to:

Mr John Foulsham,
Fuller, Hall and Foulsham,
Architects,
2 John St.,
London WC1N 2HJ.

ADMINISTRATION MANAGER/ESS

West London based family engineering Co now need a young, commercially experienced, enthusiastic graduate or possibly part qualified accountant to take over the running of the office and the systems and who will grow with the company. Age 20's. Salary £6,000-£8,000.

Ring 493 8824
Judy Farquharson Ltd,
17 Stratton St, W.1.
Recruitment consultants



ORGANISING NURSE REQUIRED! We are looking for a young SRN or RSCN who would like a post from March to September on a children's activity centre: acting as centre nurse and personal assistant to the manager. Administrative experience is useful, as is a current driving licence; but essential qualities are a sense of humour and organisational ability. We offer full board and accommodation, pocket money and a youthful, relaxed working environment. Apply now to: Jane Brimble, Personnel Officer, PGL Young Adventure Ltd., 819 Station Street, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 7AH. Tel. (0989) 5023 or 5046 (eves.).

SOMEBODY SPECIAL to crew and cook on 75ft Ketch sailing in English, French, and September. Interview London.—Please send full details including previous sailing experience to Box 2607 F, The Times.

INTERIOR DESIGNER AUSTRALIA

A Melbourne-based Architectural Practice is seeking an experienced Interior Designer.

The successful applicant is to be well versed in all aspects of commercial design which is to include design, documentation and administration.

The position is to form part of an integrated Interior Design team as a senior member.

Salary negotiable depending on experience.

Applications to be in writing to:

Mr John Foulsham,
Fuller, Hall and Foulsham,
Architects,
2 John Street,
London WC1N 2HJ.

SKILLED MECHANIC, cum driver, barman and general administrator for Hospitality Bus Company based in Surrey. Long hours and most weekends in summer. Possibility of European work. Starting salary of £5,500. Apply with c.v. to Box 2584 F, The Times.

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS ACCOUNTANT

for senior position in London chartered surveyors (4 offices) with prospects of advancements. Knowledge of tax and ability to keep books of account to trial balance. Aged 35+.

Please write with details of career to C. A. G. Hatherell, Daniel Smith Briant and Done, 32 St James Street, London SW1A 1HT.

JOBS IN THE ALPS (Emp Agency). Boys/Girls 18+ needed for work in hotels in famous Swiss French resorts. June-September. Very long hours and hard work. Good pay and conditions. Knowledge of French and/or German valuable. Write with s.a.e., 2 West Eaton Place, London SW1.

CANAL DU MIDI.—Deck hand wanted for British passenger-carrying barge in S. of France, approx. May-October. Write to: Morgan-Grenville, Henbant, Crickhowell, Powys.

MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

Go-ahead young organization in W1 which provides a specialized professional service to international companies is looking for a well-educated person, 26-32, who is bright and determined enough to make a management position from this extremely interesting—but difficult—job. No half-hearted candidates please! Good salary and excellent prospects.

GUY GROVE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
839 1927

TWO YEARS AGO I WAS BROKE

Now I drive an Aston Martin, live in a 5 bedroom house, take my holidays abroad and earn a five-figure income. I need two ambitious people to share in my success, aged 22-40.
RING NOW: TERRY BILHAM on 01-404 4524 or 01-404 0113

SALES EXECUTIVE, experienced person with proven sales record and ability to communicate with top management required to sell advertising space in prestige publications of the highest quality. Please tel. for details 01-581 1597.

YOUNG PERSONS REQUIRED to lead Africa expeditions. Must be over 25 yrs., single and preferably with mechanical/travel/driving experience. Phone 01-373 7895.

INTERVIEWER PLUS

Skilled interviewer—seeking long term career position—sought by small up-market Personnel Consultancy. Opportunity for management position within 2 to 3 years. Salary negotiable.

Tel.: 930 5795 (OR 390 0054 AFTER 7 PM)

POLICY STUDIES INSTITUTE.—PSI invites applications for the post of Deputy Director. The qualities sought include a commitment to the useful application of social science: a track record in some branch of the subject; understanding of the administrative and financial problems of a small research enterprise; ability in the recruitment and management of research staff and in helping researchers to obtain funds for studies; interest in the dissemination of research findings. Salary at 10% above the "professorial average" established for universities (currently £17,752 but subject to review). Applications to reach Sir Charles Carter at PSI, 1-2 Castle Lane, London SW1E 6DR by 28 February 1981.

PICTURE RESEARCHER required by international photo library for the development of a new market. Applicants for this interesting and challenging appointment must be fluent in German. Please send c.v. to Managing Director, Pictor International Ltd., P.O. Box 93 London, NW6 5XW.

COURIERS REQD. from April-Oct. to represent travel agency and car-hire firm in Corfu. Driving licence essential. 01-373 1108.

LEGAL NOTICES

In The Matter of VIVIENNE LAWRENCE Limited and In The Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 4th day of March, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned KEITH DAVID GOODMAN, FCA of 3-4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said LIQUIDATOR, are, personally or by their SOLICITORS, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1981.

K. D. GOODMAN
Liquidator

In The Matter of FALCON STEEL Limited and In The Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 3rd day of March, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, FCA, of 3-4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said LIQUIDATOR, are, personally of by their SOLICITORS, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1981.

P. MONJACK
Liquidator

CRAGCREST T. A. YARDLEY Limited

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of LEONARD CURTIS & CO., situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 21st day of January, 1981.

R. G. MOORE
Director

EMANUEL FASHIONS Limited

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of EMANUEL FASHIONS will be held at the offices of LEONARD CURTIS & CO., 3-4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 22nd day of January, 1981.

M. BUCKLAND
Director

LEGAL NOTICES

In The Matter of ROBERN (STEELS & ALLOYS) TRADING Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 3rd day of March, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said LIQUIDATOR, are, personally or by their SOLICITORS, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 20th day of January 1981.

P. MONJACK
Liquidator

PUBLIC NOTICES

CATER RYDER & CO. LIMITED

Mr. E. D. D. Ryder has resigned as Chairman and a Managing Director of Cater Ryder & Company Limited on medical advice, but remains a member of the Board. He is succeeded as Chairman by Mr. James Barclay.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—Messina Cemetery Fund

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 104831-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH, and may be seen at the British Consulate General, Via Francesco Crispi 122, Naples.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

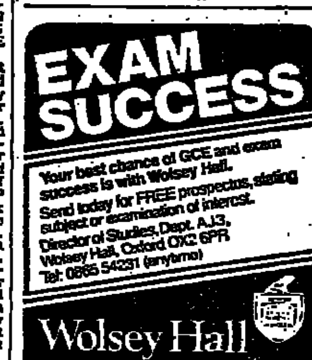
BUSINESS FOR SALE

NR. SLOUGH, Berks.—Modern double-fronted Pharmacy situated in shopping centre. July 80, Dec. 80, £46,000. Secure lease. Rent £1,575 p.a. Two-bedroom accommodation above premises. Garage and parking facilities. Price for lease, good will, fixtures and fittings, £19,000, plus stock at valuation.—Tel. Slough 22257.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX through us. Our Telex No. on your letterheads for £30 p.a. Phone Rapid Tlx Services, 01-464 7653.

EDUCATIONAL



EDUCATION.—Reach your potential students and pupils through The Times. For information ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351.

MOTOR CARS

LAND ROVER SWB
7 seater Safari, 2¼ litre, petrol, 1973, 64,000 miles. Overdrive. Deluxe seats & trim. Sliding side windows. Roof rack and ladder. Personal reg number 80 GOM. £3,000 o.n.o.
Tel. 021-783 2219

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

will appear again next Thursday, and every Thursday in The Times. For advertising details—

Ring 01-278 9161

CAR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE HIRE.—For any occasion. Chauffeur driven or self-drive. Montgomery, 01-450 5449/01-450 6260.

SITUATIONS WANTED

INTELLIGENT, adaptable young woman (29), literate and numerate, seeks interesting and demanding job. Arts graduate (history), ex trainee accountant, qualified secretary, publisher's editor; has current passport, clean driving licence and mortgage. Box 2567 F, The Times.

AIRLINE MANAGER, 50, recently redundant, seeks short-term employment within aviation business U.K. or overseas and not necessarily at executive level. Considerable and varied experience world-wide. Genuine replies welcome providing offers involve active participation, responsibility and commensurate reward.—Write Box 2536 F, The Times.

PRESENTABLE FEMALE, 40, seeks post until April. Types, speaks French, antiques, travel, anything legit considered.—01-736 8067.

EXPERIENCED FRENCH trilingual, Fr./Eng./Ger., Secretary, working in Basle wishes perfect spoken English during April 1981 (hotel/office) not au pair. A. Wurm, 464 Gundeldingerstrasse, 4053 Basle, Switzerland.

FLAT SHARING

PARSONS GRN.—Prof. man 25+, own room mixed C.H. house, £111 p.c.m. exclusive. 736 2977. (after 6 p.m.).

FLAT SHARING

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

S.W.15.—2 girls or couple for very large room, £25 p.w. each excl. Phone 486 8937 (day), 789 0033 (eves.).

S.W.1.—Large elegant house, own room, £36 p.w.—730 9492.

N.W.3.—Girl 20+ non-smoker, own room, £28 p.w., incl.—Tel. Poulton 628 4030.

SW6. 3 prof. sharers, non-smokers pref. for own rooms in luxury house. £40 pw incl. each. S. Harris & Co. 731 4107.

BATTERSEA.—Male or female share house. Own room. Non-smoker £35 p.w. Tel. 748 2040 extension 2439 (daytime).

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd, Selective sharing. 589 5491.

MAXFLATSHARE AGENCY, from £30 p.w. 785 9674.

SW7. Own room. Girl. Modern flat. £50 pw 373 1431.

W.1.—Bedsit, private flat, share k. & b. Prof. persons, 25+. £25 p.w. inc. £150 returnable deposit. Avail. now.—251 4161 (9-5).

N.W.3.—Large lux s/c flat, huge dble. £55, single £30 p.w.—794 1755.

RESPECTABLE, undomesticated, now unattached professional gentleman, early 50s, finding difficulty adjusting to solitary living, offers to share all facilities (own bedroom) of labour saving luxury flat in Northwood, to pleasant lady, late 30s-early 40s, following own professional career. Terms negotiable.—Tel. Northwood 25490 after 6.15 p.m.

N.W.10.—Own room, mixed house, £48 p.c.m.—450 3449 eve.

FULHAM.—Male, 25+, own room, share comfortable house. All mod. cons £140 p.m. incl.—381 2951 after 6 p.m.

S.W.12.—House, 3rd person, prof. non-smoker, own room, C.H. £100 p.c.m. excl.—673 2163 (after 6.30 p.m.).

MAYFAIR. 2 females, mid-twenties, share luxury flat, £30 p.w. excl. Tel. 499 2201 eves.

S.W.19.—2nd male/female, own room, £100 p.c.m. excl., 543 0113 (eves.).

TULSE HILL.—Professional couple for large room in mixed flat. £65 p.c.m. exclusive. Tel. 671 4360 evenings.

MARBLE ARCH.—Prof. man, 25+, non-smoker, for warm house. £36 p.w. excl. 01-262 6308.

FLATMATE.—Fully furnished Fulham house. Own room. £35 p.w. incl. 736 4841 after 5.

HIGHGATE. Girl to share luxury house. £27 p.w.—348 1576 (eves.).

FIFTH f. to share lge. flat off Baker St. £108 p.c.m. Share rm. —723 0711.

WANDSWORTH COMMON. 9 mins. Victoria. 1 or 2 girls, own rooms, lovely C.H. house, £110 p.m. exclusive.—Tel.: 672 4064 (eves.).

WIMBLEDON.—Prof. female, own room, luxury flat, £120 p.c.m. 947 8154 (after 6.30).

W.11. 3rd girl own room luxury flat, £75 p.w. 727 1065 (after midday).

W.2.—2nd graduate professional, 25-35, own room, luxury flat, £35 p.w. 229 5649, evenings.

CHELSEA.—3rd girl wanted to share flat, £130 p.c.m. inc. Tel.: 01-352 3070 after 5.30.

EAST SHEEN.—Room offered to young lady in mixed ground floor flat, £85 p.c.m. 878 6705 eves. or w'ends.

W.2.—Large dble room in well situated C.H. flat Close Ken. Gdns. Suit couple. £60 p.w. incl. Tel.: 221 3825 (3-6 p.m.).

CHELSEA/FULHAM.—Girl to share beautiful house between Kings/Fulham Rd. Own dble. bedroom. Use of whole house. £170 p.c.m. incl. Tel.: Anna 235 8877/after 8 p.m. 731 1914.

RENTALS

ST JAMES' S.W.1., an ideal opportunity for a company to rent a fine 2 bedroom furnished flat in a purpose built block in the heart of St James. Ch, c.h.w. & caretaker. Rent & term negotiable. Mellersh & Harding, 01-493 6141.

EYOT GARDENS W6. Delightful family house by river comprising 1 dble., 3 single beds., dble. recep., kit. + all machines, + bath./sep. lop. newly dec. and furn. £150 p.w. neg. Marsh & Parsons. 937 6091.

BEAUFORT GARDENS SW3. Fully furn. bachelor flat in the heart of Knightsbridge. Dble bed., recep., k. & b., £100 p.w. Available now long let. Marsh & Parsons. 937 6091.

HIGHGATE VILLAGE. 2 furnished flats in Georgian house opposite park, 2 bedrooms, 1 reception, kitchen, bathroom, £60 & £70 p.w. excl. Tel.: 340 7003 or 263 1093 after 6 pm.

S.W.10. Modern newly decorated flat with 2 dble beds, large recep., 2 baths, kitchen. Suit co. let. £145 p.w. Buchanans, 589 7779/9956.

REGENT'S PARK Architect luxury furnished flat, 1 bedroom, living room, mod. k & b. Wash & dry machine. Gas c.h. £90 p.w. 9/12 months. Tel. 431 1844.

UNFURN flats wanted, f. & f. purchased. 602 4471. Dixon & Co.

LANCASTER GATE STATION, W.2. 1 min. Luxury apartment, 2 beds., 2 recepts., kitchen & bath., plus sep. w.c., c.h., c.h.w., purpose built block, fully furn., bargain £370 p.c. month, fully inclusive, negotiable. Companies only. Min. 6 months. Tel. 01-549 3030.

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. For booking/brochures, long/short term serviced/unserviced apartments. Ring 937 9886.

BUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

DRAYCOTT PLACE, S.W.3. Luxury furn. flats, 2 mins Sloane Square and Harrods: 3 beds, £125 p.w.; studio, £65 p.w. Co. let.—Portmans 581 1477/589 0557 (24hr).

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2 room flat, Hampstead—on Heath. Glorious view. £78 p.w. Tel. 09273 74705/01-435 1176.

W.2. NR. HYDE PARK.—Superb, sunny flat, 2 dble beds., stylish modern furnishings. £150 p.w. 402 7775.

A LUX. Furnished mew's house/garage. S. Ken Co. Let £210 p.w. 373 4400.

HANS-PLACE, SW1. Beautiful 2nd floor flat in superb position just behind Harrods. 2 dble bedrms, reception overlooking gardens, bathroom; large fully equipped kit. 1st class furnishings/decor. Avail now 3/6 months. £250 p.w. incl c.h./c.h.w. Chestertons 01-589 5211.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, luxury house, dble bed, bath dressing-room ensuite, further dble and single beds, and bath, reception, dining room, fitted kitchen, tiny study and garden, £300 p.w. Tel.: 581 4413.

HARROW.—New luxury flat. Fully furnished, 2 bedrooms. Suit 3 people. Ch. £300 p.c.m. 0203 70829.

FOR QUALITY RENTALS call Andrew Cowen Real Estate. £90-£500 p.w.—Tel. 431 2129.

RENTALS

PUTNEY AND RICHMOND

Luxury self contained furnished flats available. Reception, 1/2 bedrooms, kitchen bathroom, full c.h. £55 to £85 per week.

Tel: 878 7766

KINGS ROAD (SLOANE SQUARE). Newly decorated 2 bed. maisonette, 1st and 2nd floor-own entrance. £125 p.w. Co., Embassy or Holiday let only. Tel.: 409 0868.

NR. REGENTS PARK.—Luxury 2 bedroom serviced flat in Avenue Rd. Impeccably furnished and decorated. £245 p.w. For details contact Hartingdon Co. Ltd. Tel. 221 4578. Tue-Fri., 10-6.

EXECUTIVE HOUSING. — In Central London and suburbs for £100 - £350 a week, furnished and unfurnished. All properties have been viewed. 402 5585 Greenacres.

CUTLASS & CO. For quality properties and responsible tenants. £85-£350 p.w. 01-589 5247.

S.W.10.—Attractive newly decorated, well furnished, self-contained flat. C.H. Lounge. Double bed. k. & b. £250 p.c.m. 01-352 8673.

HAMPSTEAD facing the Heath.—Banker and family going to U.S. for 3 to 5 months, wishes to let lovely luxury 4 bedroom house from mid-March. £375 p.w. Phone 455 7578.

KENT.—Fully furnished detached house, 2 recepts., 3 double beds., kitchen/diner, 2 bath, Garage, Garden. £300 p.c.m. Long Let. Avail. now. Phone Maidstone (0622) 37755.

MARBLE ARCH/HYDE PARK.—Luxury 1/2/3/4/5 bed. flats & houses. Long/short lets. West Trend. 262 6204.

R.I. + S. urgently require luxury Furnished Houses and Flats. Ring 01-637 9900.

CHELSEA GREEN, SW3. Excellent 4th floor flat in purpose built block with all new furnishings, dble bedrm, bathr, kit, 2nd dble bedr/study, c.h., lift. Avail now. 6/24 months. £125 p.w. Chestertons, 01-589 5211.

ONE WEEK to 99 years. Co/visitors A1 W.1 Flats. 499 7971.

LUXURY FLATS/HOUSES now available short or long lets, central London. Ring Robert Irving & Burns, 01-637 5900.

W. KEN. Peaceful, immaculate self-contained flat. Living room, kitchen, 2 single beds, bathroom, C.H. Parking. £70 p.w. 969 8988.

CHELSEA.—Quiet 1st floor flat in P.B. block. Double bedroom, recep., k./b. & sep. w.c. Lift. £85 p.w.—Donaldsons, 01-370 4500.

HURLINGHAM, S.W.6.—Unfurnished family flat with lovely views in prestigious block. Two recepts, 3 beds., study area, k./breakfast room, bathroom and sep. w.c. Lift. C.H. C.H.W. Porter. £150 p.w.—Donaldsons, 01-370 4500.

GASCOIGNE PEES offer a luxurious 2 bedroomed flat in Cadogan Gardens with a large double recep. and balcony off, fully fitted kitchen & bathroom. Available now. £185 p.w. Ring 01-730 8703.

W.14.—Quiet small flat from Feb. 21, £140 p.c.m. 093 681 3495 (after 6.30).

RENTALS

HAMPSTEAD Garden Suburb, N.2.—Superb detached residence off Winnington Rd. Furnished. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, luxury kitchen. Double garage. Double glazing. Ideal executive and family. Modernised, CH. £250 p.w. Company let preferred. No sharers. 021 308 2268.

SUPERIOR flats/houses available & required for diplomats, executives. Long or short lets in all areas. Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. 01-499 5334.

BLOOMSBURY.—Quality flat. Dble. bed., lounge, dining, k. & b., c.h., phone. Lift, porter, entry phone. £150 p.w. Company let preferred. 01-837 6656.

S.W.7.—Luxury interior designed flat, 3/4 beds., 2 large recepts., 2 baths, fully equipped kit. £220 p.w. o.n.o. Beauchamp Estates 499 7722.

DIPLOMATS & EXECUTIVES require furnished property. All London areas. Church Bros. & Partners 01-439 0389/7953.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

HAMPSTEAD, NW3 (best part), superior flat, 3 beds, large living-room, kitchen and bath., additional separate WC, fully equipped and furnished to high standard. £175 p.w. including central heating. 794 2452.

DULWICH, attractively furnished modern house, suitable for family, convenient 2 stations, Victoria City Gatwick. 3 beds. (2 doubles), spacious reception, kitchen and bath., cloakroom, C.H. garage, easy garden, avail. March, 1-2 yrs. £330 p.c.m. incl Tel. 01-670 1810.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, modernised with garage on small country estate to let. Overlooking Swan Lake, minimum period, 1 year. Situated East Sussex, 51 miles London, 14 miles Eastbourne. Rent £2,500 p.a. Phone Friday, Monday after 6 p.m. Horam Road (043 53) 3407.

AMERICAN and European Exec. Staff requires furn./unfurn. flat/house up to £325 p.w. or would pay substantial premium. Crouch & Lees, 493 9941.

RADNOR WALK, SW3.—Attractive house with 2 beds, 2 recepts., k. & 2 b., sep. W.C. Available now, long let, £200 p.w. Kathini Graham Ltd., 584 3285.

CHELSEA, very good 3 bedroomed house with 2 baths and patio. £160 p.w. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

W.1.—Excellent compact 2 bedroom apartment for 3 months +. 185 p.w. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

W.2.—2 mins. Marble Arch. Very pretty, fully serviced easy to run apartment in one of London's nicest blocks. Double bedroom, living room, bathroom, fully fitted kitchen. Total outgoings negotiable under £3,000 p.a. 9 year lease. £14,500. 01-959 7479.

W.2.—Third floor s/c. fully furnished flat for 3 non-smokers, comprising living room, dining/study area, large k. & b. Residents' car park £50 p.w. minimum 6-month let.—727 0880.

STANHOPE GDNS, S.W.7.—Lovely grund. flr. flat, 2 beds, 2 bath., recep. & kit., long let £140 p.w. Plaza Estates, 262 3087.

RENTALS

KENSINGTON, ST JOHNS WOOD, Knightsbridge, Hampstead, and Wimbledon are some of the areas in which we can offer 1st class properties at rents from £60 p.w.-£600 p.w. (Rent depending on size, location and amenities.) Try us!—Birch & Co., 499 8802.

CHELSEA. Elegant home well furnished and decorated. Ideal for entertaining. 4 beds, bath and shower, 3 reception rooms, good kitchen, charming garden, c.h. Long let min. 12 months. £300 p.w. Britton Poole & Burns, 584 4231.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE KENSINGTON, Immaculately designed flats near Schools and Park. 1/4 beds., colour T.V., laundry service, cleaning, lift, portorage. From £150 p.w. Aylesford & Co., 351 2383.

RADIPOLE RD., S.W.6.—Light and tastefully furnished Flat with 2 bed rooms, recep., k. & b. Long let, £85 p.w.—Johnston Pycraft & Farrar, 370 4329.

ECCLESTON SQ., S.W.1.—Artistic Maisonette with spiral staircase, in garden square. 1 double bed., recep., k. & b., wash. mach. £90 p.w. neg.—Flatland 828 8251.

BAKER ST., W.1. 2 maisonettes avail. in mod. block, 3 beds., double recep., kit., 2 baths (en suite). Lift, C.H., fully furn. £9,500 p.a. each inc. Ltd. Co. 6 months 1 year let. N.H.R. & B. 486 4601.

LOVELY FAMILY HOUSE, S.W.18. 4 dble. beds., 3 large recepts., large kitchen, C.H. Garden. Close common, transport, shops. £180 p.w. 01-874 1737.

HAMPSTEAD. Detached house with garden. 5 bedrooms, 2 bath., 2 reception. Unfurn. or furn. £250 p.w. Crouch & Lees, 493 9941.

REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.—Newly decorated, furn. basement flat, Twin bed., spacious living/dining, k. & b., C.H. £75 p.w. excl. Tel. 267 5545

BARBICAN.—Luxurious 1 bedroomed fully furnished flat. All services including car parking. £600 p.c.m. excl. Min. period of lease 3 months. References required. 01-588 4841 (answer service).

NEGOTIATOR REQUIRED by Flatland. Ref non secretarial.

CHELSEA.—Kings Rd. 2 room furnished flat. £65 p.w.—135 2008.

ISLINGTON.—V. pleasant, s/c flat to suit a couple. 1 dble bed., recept. K & B. CH. £48-£55 p.w. (neg.).—226 6014.

COUPLE to share huge comfy flat now. S.W.10. £34 each p.w. 01-937 0959.

YOUNG Sculptor needs Studio-flat in or around London. Can you help?—Ring evenings. 0766 3135.

BAKER ST.—Luxury Furn. Flat. 2 dble. beds., 1 living room. c.h., c.h.w. £120 p.w.—01-431 2141.

CENTRAL STUDIO, £60. 1 bed., £70. 3 beds. £130.—Acc. Centre, 289 1269

HOLLAND PARK. Light spacious well furn. flat, overlooking park, double bed., large recep., k. & b. £80 p.w.—727 4680.

EALING.—2 bedrm. s/c flat, sleeps 5, all amenities. £85 p.w. 892 7815 (day), 892 0644 after 4.30.

W.1.—Bedsitters. 1 or 2 visitors. 4 mths 794 3065.

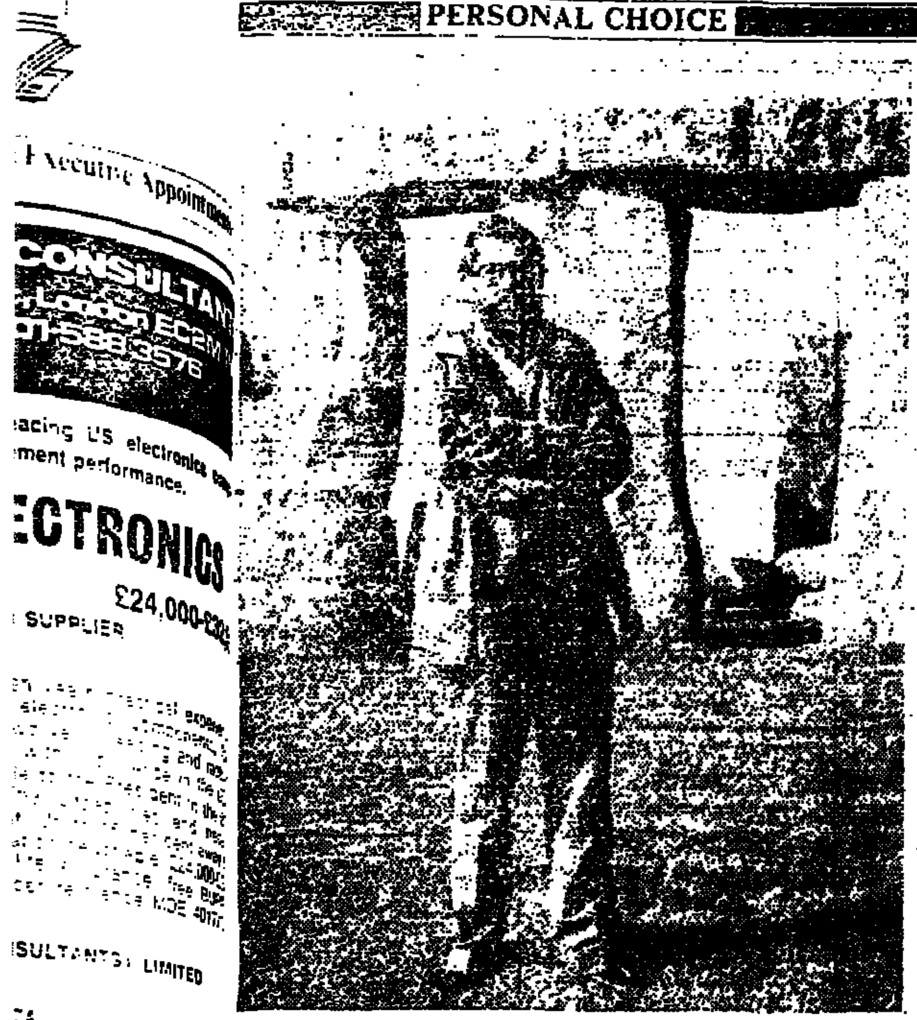
(continued on page 28)



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

PERSONAL CHOICE



John Fowles presents The Enigma of Stonehenge in the Writers and Places series on BBC 2 at 8.00 pm.

● How well do you get on with your neighbours? Mine, I'm happy to say, are tolerant of my natural-look garden which receives the minimum amount of attention during the year and my occasional noisy excesses. But I'm lucky. Some people are engaged in a constant vendetta with their neighbours sometimes over something that seems trivial to the outsider. In Man Alive's Those People Next Door (BBC 2, 9.30 pm) reporter Jeanne La Chard takes a look at neighbourly disputes and asks if anything can be done to reconcile the aggrieved parties. Among the complainants are the residents of Burngreave Street, Sheffield, who seem to have the archetype Frank Spencer living at number 30. Because of his passion for do-it-yourself the street's electricity and gas supplies have been cut off at various times, water mains damaged and a plague of rats followed an overflow of sewage in the street. Other fallen-out neighbours in the programme are two families in Airedale who constantly argue about the party hedge to such an extent that the police have been called several times to keep the peace. Apparently that dispute had its roots in a borrowed cup of sugar 27 years ago. An entertaining programme as long as you are on good terms with your neighbours.

● David Attenborough's Wildlife on One (BBC 1, 8.05 pm) continues with a remarkable film featuring the work of underwater cameraman Walt Deas and his wife Jean. They came to live on Heron Island, a desert island on the Great Barrier Reef, after emigrating from Scotland 15 years ago. The island is surrounded by exotic fish ranging from the sharp toothed Moray Eel and Manta Rays measuring ten feet across to shoals of the little Fish Fry. In the programme, Jean, who is a skilled diver, shows how friendly some of the fearsome-looking fish really are by coaxing some Moray Eels from their coral lairs. She also explains the relationship between marine life and the birds and plants that inhabit the island including thousands of nesting Noddy Terns and a tree that sometimes traps them.

● Wedged between Mozart's opera, Idomeneo, Re di Creta, is the second of Mary Goldring's reports on what life is like for Whites in Zimbabwe (Radio 4, 8.30 pm). It is a year since they have seen their uninterrupted rule brought to a close and, as Mary Goldring found out, they are taking time to adjust to the new situation.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools, Colleges: Europe from the Air; 9.25 Geometry; 9.47 Science—sorting materials; 10.10 Merry-go-Round; 10.35 Scene—Fawlty Towers; 11.05 Snow and Ice; 11.30 Search—the coming of the castles; 11.55 The Living Sea. Closedown at 12.20 pm. 12.45 News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. In his regular feature Film Focus, Tony Bilbow has as his guest the young actress Margot Kidder, who is best known for her role as Lois Lane, the journalist girl-friend of Superman. 1.45 Bod. John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson narrate the story of Bod and the Kite (r). 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music; 2.40 Television Club. A Place like Home. Closedown at 3.00. 3.35 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Undercover Elephant. Cartoon (r). 4.25 Jackanory. Joanna David continues with the story. By the Shores of Silver Lake. 4.40 Heidi. The final episode of the seventeen-part serial finds our young heroine back home with her grandfather. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for youngsters presented in a non-patronising way. 5.10 Blue Peter. Two celebrations today. The famous disappearing Blue Peter cats are five years old and the centenary of Anna Pavlova's birth is marked by archive film of her dancing. 5.35 The Perishers. Series based on The Daily Mirror cartoon strip with the voice of Leonard Rossiter as Boot.

5.40 News read by Angela Rippon. 5.55 Regional News. 6.00 Nationwide including Celtic Connections in which reporter Bill Kerr Elliott concludes his journey of discovery to find the rebirth of a sense of Celtic identity. 7.00 Tomorrow's World. Among the topics this evening are a portable field, a car that will cross the Thames on the river bed and the best way to roast meat. 7.25 Top of the Pops introduced by Tommy Vance.

8.05 Wildlife on One. David Attenborough visits Australia's Great Barrier Reef where, on Heron Island, he talks to Walt and Jean Deas who share their life with all the exotic inhabitants of the island and the surrounding sea (see Personal Choice). 8.30 Partners. A new comedy serial in six parts featuring a floundering firm of bathroom fittings makers and the about-to-be-divorced partners. 9.00 News read by Richard Baker. 9.25 The Treachery Game. The final episode in the espionage thriller starring Malcolm Stoddard and Mary Tamm. 10.15 Question Time. Robin Day chairs this public brains trust. On his panel this evening at the Greenwood Theatre, London, are Frances Morrell, David Owen, David Steel and Peter Walker. 11.15 News headlines. 11.20 Kojak. The hard-hitting detective is on the trail of a private investigator who tries to make a murder look like a suicide (r). 12.10 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 10.10-10.30 am ... Scotland: ... Northern Ireland: ...

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School. The presenters are Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris. The story is Edward Lear's The Jumblies. Closedown at 11.25. 2.00 pm International Snooker. The Benson and Hedges Masters Tournament introduced by Desmond Lynam. On parade this afternoon will be Alex Higgins who will play Doug Mountjoy for a place in the semi-finals. The commentators are Ted Lowe, Jack Karnehm and John Pulman (Further coverage at 7.35, 10.15 and 11.30). 4.00 Open University: What's it all About? 4.25 Home Street Dome. 4.50 The Pre-School Child: All in a day's Work. 5.15 S101 Preparatory Maths.: Graphs. 5.30 Interval.

5.35 Harold Lloyd*. Excerpts from two of his films—The Freshman and Haunted Spooks. 6.00 Music-Hall Greats: Bottoms Up! (1960) starring Jimmy Edwards as the crooked headmaster in a feature film inspired by his successful Whack-O series. 7.25 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing. 7.35 International Snooker. A further visit to the Wembley Conference Centre for the Benson and Hedges Masters. 8.00 Writers and Places: John Fowles and The Enigma of Stonehenge. 8.30 Russell Harty. His guests this evening are Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth. 9.00 The Little World of Don Camillo. Part four of the adaptation by Hugh Leonard of Giovanni Guareschi's famous books dealing with the love-hate relationship between a communist village mayor and the parish priest. Mario Adorf plays the tormented priest and Brian Blessed the mayor. 9.30 Man Alive. Jeanne La Chard investigates the causes, sometimes humorous, sometimes sad, of why neighbours sometimes fall out (see Personal Choice). 10.15 International Snooker. Another visit to Wembley introduced by Desmond Lynam. 10.45 Newsnight. The latest news plus background information from Peter Snow Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday. 11.30 International Snooker. The final visit today to the Wembley Centre where play is taking place in the Benson and Hedges Masters. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: A behind-the-scenes look at ITN; 9.52 Fortune Telling; 10.09 Working Together; 10.31 Evolution—evidence supplied by fossils; 10.53 Biology; 11.10 Good Health. Safety in the home, on the road and in the water; 11.27 Seeing and Doing; 11.44 Things that go bump in the night. 12.00 Gideon. Cartoon adventures of a duckling with the voices of all the characters spoken by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 12.10 pm Stepping Stones. Education and entertainment with puppets presented by Vicky Ireland. 12.30 The Sullivans. Adventures of an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Together. Another episode in the series about the residents of Rutherford Court. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Elaine Grand and Trevor Hyett with an appreciation of Anna Pavlova on the anniversary of her birth. In addition Roy Hattersley and Edward Gardner discuss the British Nationality Bill. 2.45 Fallen Hero. Continuing the tale of the former rugby league star who was forcibly retired through injury (r). 3.45 In Loving Memory. Thora Hird and Christopher Beeny star as the proprietors of an inefficient firm of undertakers (r). 4.15 Dr Snuggles. Cartoon escapades of a lovable inventor. 4.20 Bugs Bunny and Friends. Cartoons. 4.45 Champion Cup Gymnastics. John Taylor and Susan King from The Royal Albert Hall where competition is under way in the Daily Mirror Champions Cup. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. 6.25 Help! presented by Viv Taylor Gee. A preview of the two-week season of films at the National Film Theatre which feature disability or disabled people. 6.35 Charlie's Angels. The toothsome trio are out to dazzle another criminal into defeat. 7.30 The Jim Davidson Show. Comic sketches featuring the cockney humorist. The music is supplied by the Chas and Dave duo. 8.00 Sapphire and Steel. Part eight in the science fiction adventure story starring Joanna Lumley and David McCallum. 8.30 TV Eye. A filmed report of the seven imprisoned British mercenaries captured in Namibia seven years ago and an interview with another soldier-of-fortune who claims he has worked as an undercover agent for the South African government. 9.00 Hill Street Blues. A new series featuring yet another police precinct in America. Although the action is tough there is an undercurrent of humour. 10.00 News. 10.30 Take Six: Rivoli Steps. A film made by Derek Jones and Nick Gilbey about the cut throat world of the highly organized Junior Ballroom Dancing Competition circuit and in particular two of the participants, Michelle Hirst, aged 12, and Alan Dixon, 14. 11.00 The New Avengers. The three crime fighters find themselves in the wilds of Canada grappling with a team of super killers who plan to take over the world. 12.00 What the Papers Say. Peter Paterson reviews what the press has been printing this past week. 12.15 am Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News. 6.10 Farming. 6.30 Today. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 News. 10.02 People and Places: Painscastle. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Story. 11.00 News. 11.05 Analysis. 11.50 Inquire Within. 12.00 News. 12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27 Never Too Late.† 1.00 News. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Play: For the Man who has Everything, by Steve Fitzpatrick.† 4.00 Fritz Spiegl's Musical Alphabet. 4.15 Bookshelf. 4.45 Story: No Fond Return of Love (9). 5.00 PM. 6.00 News. 6.25 Any Answers? 6.55 It's a Bargain. 7.00 Idomeneo, Re Di Creta, opera by Mozart (Acts 1 and 2).† 8.30 Goldring in Zimbabwe (2) (see Personal Choice). 8.50 Idomeneo, Re Di Creta, Act 3.† 10.09 News. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Worm Forgives the Plough (4). 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News. 12.15-12.33 am Weather.

VHF: 9.05-9.30 am Schools: A Service for Schools; Music Interlude. 10.00 Schools: Sounds, Words and Movement; Music Interlude; Stories and Rhymes. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 Schools: Time and Tune (12); Man: Home or Away. 2.00-3.00 Schools: Living Language: Look! Living through History. 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Punti di vista (13).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Records: Helendaal, Johann Bach, Handel, Marc' Antonio, Antonio Lotti, Vivaldi.† 8.00 News. 8.05 Records: Haydn arr Salomon, Corelli arr Setaccioli, Britten.† 9.00 News. 9.05 Week's Composer, Rimsky-Korsakov.† 10.05 Delme String Quartet: Haydn, Daniel Jones (10.40-10.45 Reading), Brahms.† 11.25 Piano: Tippett, Bartok, Messiaen.† 12.05 pm Beethoven's Mass in C major.† 1.00 News. 1.05 Trevor Pinnock (harpsichord) John Bull, William Randall, Byrd, Bach.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Country Club.† 9.02 Alan Dell.† 10.02 A Very Private Man, with Rodney Bewes. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Steve Wright. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02-12.00 John Peel.†

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Come Taste the Wine. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.35 Your Chance. 11.05-12.00 SWAT.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30 am-9.45 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Owain a'r Ollon. 4.15-4.20 Robin Hood. 4.20-4.45 Take a Chance. 4.45-5.10 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.35-11.15 Impromptu. 11.20-12.15 am SWAT.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Puff the Magic Dragon. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 7.00 Bygones. 10.30 Shoe Industry. 11.15 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.10 am Superstar Profile: Clint Eastwood. 12.40 Today's People.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Kum Kum. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Preview West. 10.32 News. 10.36 Unforgettable. 11.05 Electric Theatre Show. 11.30-11.35 Faith for Life.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Here and Now. 11.00 News. 11.08-12.05 am Lou Grant.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.50-5.45 Salvage-1. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.25 Party Political Broadcast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 It's a Musical World. 11.50-11.53 News.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 4.50 Fangface. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.15 Action Line. 6.20 Party Political Broadcast. 6.30 Sounds Gaelic. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 In Concert: Nazareth. 11.00 Superstar Profile: Mel Brooks. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Lou Grant.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.50 Kum Kum. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.25 Party Political Broadcast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 It's a Musical World. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Paris. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 4.50-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Scene. 11.00 Superstar Profile: Gregory Peck. 11.30 Soap. 12.00-12.05 am Sentimental Journey.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.50-5.45 Chips. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 What the Papers Say. 11.20-12.20 am Paris.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Beachcombers. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35 Cross-Channel. 11.05 Jazz. 12.15 am What the Papers Say. 12.35 Weather followed by What Use Cathedrals?

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Country Calendar. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 With a Little Help. 11.00-12.00 Beyond Westworld.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Life Begins at Forty. 4.13-4.15 News. 4.50 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.15 Barney Miller. 11.45-11.55 Bedtime.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Kum Kum. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Airnight Now. 10.28 News. 10.36 Unforgettable. 11.05-11.30 Electric Theatre Show.

Entertainments Guide

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance. CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office. When telephoning, use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA. Tonight 7.30. Tosca. Tomor & Wed 7.30: Cinderella. Sat 7.30: Romeo & Juliet. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 am on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 66 Amphiseats avail. for all perfs. from 10.00 a.m. on the day of perf. THE ROYAL BALLET. Ton't, Mon. & Wed. at 7.30. Troy Game, A Month in the Country (Ton't Park & Coleman replace Seymour & Wall, Mon. Conley & Silver replace Seymour & Wall) Les Noces. THE ROYAL OPERA. Tomor. & Tues. at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera (Paul Hudson replaces Forbes Robinson all perfs). Sat. at 7.30 Cosi fan tutte.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 Tel 01-837 1672 1673 3856 Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 01-278 0871. Until Feb 21 D'OYLY CARTE presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS. Evs 7.30, Mats Sat and Feb 11 & 18 at 2.30. Tonight until Wed The Pirates of Penzance. Feb 5 to 7 Iolanthe. Tkts £2.00 to £7.50.

CONCERTS

CARMINA BURANA, Saturday, 31st Jan., 7.30 p.m., Royal Albert Hall. Royal Gala Performance in aid of Spinal Injuries Association. Tickets, all prices, from Box Office, agencies, or 01-588 6840.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. LPO Kirill Kondrashin Boris Belkin. Tchaikovsky: Fantasy-Overture, Romeo & Juliet; Symphony 6 (Pathetique) Prokofiev: Violin Concerto 1.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs at 7.30, Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursdays at 3.0 TONY BRITTON CAROLINE VILLIERS PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now Booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, TOMFOOLERY DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY. CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg fees. GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs 836 3962 379 6061. Eves 8. Thurs mat 3.00. Stalls from £2.90. Sat 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCK-OUT'" S. Times/S. Exp. DENIS LAWSON Most Promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980. PAL JOEY "IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Ton't, 7.30 JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK by Sean O'Casey "Trevor Nunn's stunning revival" D. Mail. Judi Dench: Actress of the Year in a Revival SWET. Best Actress, Drama Critics. Best Actress New Standard. Book now for Peter Nichol's PASSION PLAY (tomor. 7.30) and Erdman's THE SUICIDE (next perf 3 Feb). Prestel booking 20020. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8. Tue 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "A splendid & handsome revival" Sunday Express. "Priestley's most popular play" Observer & Times.

APOLLO, S cc 01-437 2663. Grp. Sales 379 6061. Eves 8. Wed & Sat. 5 & 8. RODNEY BEWES FRANCIS MATTHEWS in "An unusually truthful and intelligent comedy" The Observer. MIDDLE AGE SPREAD COMEDY OF THE YEAR WEST END THEATRE AWARDS 1979 LAST 2 WEEKS—ENDS 7 FEB.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838. Bromley, Kent. 7.45, Sat. 4.50 & 8. Thurs. 2.30. Faith Brook, John Arnatt, Lucy Gutteridge, Tony Caunter, David Troughton in Edgar Wallace's thriller THE CASE OF THE FRIGHTENED LADY.

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Limited season. Mon.-Sat. 8.15. Mats. Thur. 3.00. Sat. 4.00. RALPH RICHARDSON in the National Theatre prod. of EARLY DAYS by David Storey RALPH RICHARDSON: "TRIUMPH" Gdn. "UNFORGETTABLE" Int Hld Trib "NOT TO BE MISSED" Punch Group sales 379 6061

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—seats £3.70. Day seats £2.30. Student standby £1.50) Feb 5 Preview THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, by Tom Taylor.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 379 6061 or 836 3962. Eves 8. Fri/Sat 6 & 8.45. Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams, Martin Connor, Tricia George in A SATIRICAL REVUE - TOMFOOLERY Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer "HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times "OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian

DUKE OF YORKS S 836 5122. Credit cards 379 6565/836 9837/839 4682. Group Bookings 836 3962 / 379 6061. Evenings 8.0 Sats. 3.0 & 8.30 Stalls & Circle from £2.90. FRANCIS DE LA TOUR ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet awards 80 BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards 80 BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS 1980 DRAMA AWARDS and DAVID DE KEYSER BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR Drama Awards of the Year 1980 in TOM KEMPINSKI'S DUET FOR ONE BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards 1980 "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY" Daily Telegraph "NO ONE INTERESTED IN THE THEATRE CAN AFFORD NOT TO SEE THIS PRODUCTION" F.T.

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Reduced price Mats. Fridays Group Bookings 01-379 6061. WILLIAM FRANKLYN in DEATHTRAP "THE BEST THRILLER" D. T. LAST 2 WEEKS ENDS FEB 7.

GLOBE s cc 01-437 1592, 439 6770. Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 6.00 & 8.45 Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. "HINGE & BRACKET ARE TRIUMPHANTLY ENSCONCED AT THE GLOBE" E.S. SEASON ENDS SATURDAY. For 12 weeks only. BOOK NOW! ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE. Previews Feb. 17 & 18 at 8.0, opens Feb. 19 at 7.0. subs. 8.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.45.

GREENWICH THEATRE. S cc 858 7755 Opens tonight 7.0. sub. evgs. 8.0 Mat. Sats. 2.30. PRESENT LAUGHTER, by Noel Coward.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE, 722 9301. Jean-Claude Grumberg's THE WORKSHOP "NEEDS TO BE SEEN. LEE MONTAGUE VOLCANICALLY COMIC. LYNN FARLEIGH SUPERBLY TRUTHFUL" Tms. Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m., Sat. 4.30 & 8 p.m.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL, cc 01-930 9832. For 12 weeks only. Opens Tonight at 7.0. Sub. 8.0 MAGGIE SMITH IN VIRGINIA A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. Book now.

HER MAJESTY'S 930 6606 S cc LAST PERFS — ENDS SAT! Ton't, Tomor 8.0. Sat 5.0 & 8.15. SAT MAT HALF PRICE. "ALL IN ALL THE BEST THING TO HAVE HAPPENED TO THE WEST END IN A VERY LONG TIME. A TOTAL AND UTTER DELIGHT" Punch. THE STREETS OF LONDON by Dion Boucicault "The Whole Theatre Cheered" Daily Telegraph. "A MUSICAL FEAST" Now! "Timely and what is more a great deal of fun". D. Mail. "PRACTISE HISSING AND BOOK NOW!" E. News.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr 7. Show 8. DAFFODILS — The Barrow Poets.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Previews Ton't Tomor. Sat 7.30. Opens Mon at 7.0 HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. LYRIC STUDIO: Ends Sat! Evgs 8.30 HERE'S A FUNNY THING. John Bardon as Max Miller. "...a rewarding & hilarious evening" Gdn. From Mon MARIKA'S CAFE THEATRE with Marika Rivera.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686, evgs 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30, 8.30. DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS "A VERY FUNNY EVENING. I ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News. "THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (N.T's proscenium stage): Ton't Tomor 7.45 THE PROVOKED WIFE by John Vanburgh (not THE CARETAKER as in leaflet).

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S' Until Feb. 14 Mon to Sat Eves 7.30. Wed & Sat at 3.00 THE RELAPSE by Sir John Vanbrugh.

OLIVIER (N.T.'s open stage): Ton't 7.00 OTHELLO by Shakespeare. Tomor 7.00 THE LIFE OF GALILEO. (Sisterly feelings must end Feb. 5).

PALACE, S cc. 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodger's & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30. Mats Tues. Wed. Thur & Sat. at 2.45. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in DICK WHITTINGTON "An evening of glitter ... I can't remember a better pantomime at the Palladium" J. Tinker D. Mail. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061. FORTHCOMING ATTRACTION THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 Starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP" LIBERACE with supporting company OPENS APRIL 28th for 3 weeks only. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Opening June 11 (Special Previews May 29). MICHAEL CRAWFORD BARNUM THE SMASH HIT BROADWAY MUSICAL. Postal booking now open.

PHOENIX c.c. 01-836 2294/5. Credit Card Bookings 01-836 8611. THAT'S SHOWBIZ! The Sensational Variety Spectacular. OPENS FEB. 11TH AT 7.00. Ssub. Twice Daily at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat 6 & 8.40 Stalls from £2.90 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's new comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS. IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD, S cc. Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0. Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031. PENELOPE KEITH Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS MOVING A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.0 & 8.15 Grp Sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART ... A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Scarborough Theatre in the Round in SUBURBAN STRAINS A Musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN Composed by PAUL TODD. Reduced Price Prevs. 2-4 Feb. Opns. 5 Feb. 7. Subs. Evgs. 8. Mat Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745. TOUCHED By Stephen Lowe. Evgs. 8. Mon. all seats £2. "Beautifully written piece ... the performances are superb" Gdn.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. FOUR IN A MILLION devised & Dir. by Les Blair. Evgs. 7.30. 'Hilarious & touching' N. Std.

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888. JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS "PLAY OFF EACH OTHER BEAUTIFULLY ... TOUCHING, FUNNY AND VERY MUCH ALIVE" Gdn. in Charles Dyer's comedy RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN "COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM" Times. "A THEATRICAL GEM" The People. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 8.45. Mat. Sat. 5.45. Reduced Group Bookings 839 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 839 7516 (9.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.). Season extended.

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 or 01-839 4682 (9.30-6.00. Sats. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings only 01-839 3092 TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG GEMMA CRAVEN ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A MUSICAL WEST END THEATRE AWARDS. "This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. If possible book at least 28 days in advance by post. Send S.A.E. and cheque. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00, Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office) (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats. best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. (Some good seats available Wed. Mats.). No seats available Sat. 2nd performances until April.

SHAW 01-388 1394 SHORT SEASON ONLY! GOTCHA and KILLING TIME by Barrie Keeffe Evgs, 7.30

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sats 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 6061

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. Info. (0789) 69191. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in HAMLET Today 1.30, Tomor. 7.30 "... like discovering the play all over again" D. Mail. RICHARD II tonight 7.30. Sat. 2.00 "First-rate production"—Guardian. Season ends Sat.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. Air-conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT From 8.00. Dining & Dancing 9.30 SUPER REVUE "BUBBLY" at 11: VINCE HILL DANCING TILL 1 A.M. From Mon.: GRACE KENNEDY

THEATRE ROYAL, Drury Lane. Tel. 01-836 8108 THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS Opens Feb. 26 at 7.00. Reduced price previews Feb. 21, 23, 24, 25 at 8.00.

TRICYCLE THEATRE 269 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. 328 8626. Crucible Theatre's Production of BLACK BALL GAME by Don Webb. "It's brilliant" Gdn. "Don Webb's first stage play is a dazzler" New Statesman. Mons-Sats. 8pm.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT GRP SALES 379 6061. "A DREAM OF A SHOW" D Ex "SIMPLY WONDERFUL" BBC

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061. ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office. 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Ton't! 7.30. TELEVISION TIMES by Peter Prince. "Funny and constantly diverting ... carried through with splendid attack" T.L.S. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WESTMINSTER. S. CC. 834 0283 Hugh Manning as C. S. Lewis in SONG OF THE LION Directed by David William "TRULY IMPRESSIVE" Times. "SPELLBINDING" S.Telegraph. Evenings 7.45 till Feb. 7.

WINDMILL THEATRE cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly at 8.0 & 10.0. Sunday 6.0 & 8.0 PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 6th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon.-Fri 8.00. Sat. 6 & 8.40. ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST "Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed" S Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch. "Hilarious" D.Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Ton't. Fri 7.30. ROSENCRANTZ. Sat. Mon 7.30 PYGMALION.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 4th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun.), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Alain Resnais' MY AMERICAN UNCLE (A). Progs. 1.10, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Ends 4th Feb.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A) Progs. 5.45, 8.15. Sats./Suns. also 3.15.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town 485 2443 (opp. Tube) ISABELLE HUPPERT in Maurice Pialat's LOULOU (X) 2.35, 4.40, 6.45, 9.00.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) THE BLUE LAGOON (AA) cont. progs. dly. at 2.30, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40. Late show Sat 11.00.

CURZON, Curzon St, W.1. 499 3737 BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 3.0 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40.

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562) THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep. progs. 2.30, 7.40. Sun 3.20, 7.05.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. THE BALTIMORE BULLET (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Now, RITZ, Leicester Square, WILLIE & PHIL (X). Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill 221 0220/727 5750. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA). 1.00, 2.35, 4.15, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30. FELLINI'S ROMA (X) & FELLINI'S SATYRICON (X) 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177, Russ Sq Tube. EXCLUSIVE PRESENTATION OF BETTE MIDLER'S "THE ROSE" (X) 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. THE STING (A) & AMERICAN HOT WAX (A) 11.00 pm. Lic'd bar.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 262 1201/485 2446 Camden Twn Tb. WILLIE & PHIL (X) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Lic'd bar. Last 7 days.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031 MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Park Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A). 5.30, 8.20. Seats Bookable after 5 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Jack Lemmon in TRIBUTE (AA). Sep Progs Dly (inc Sun). Drs Open 2.10, 5.10, 8.10. Late show Fri & Sat, drs open 11.15. Seats bookable w/ends & Last Eve prog & Late Shows.

MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225/6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 p.m.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) ALIEN (X) IS BACK! in 70mm and Stereo sound. Sep. Progs. Wks. 1.45, 4.50, 8.00. Sun 4.20, 7.45. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.15.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) THE DOGS OF WAR (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly 1.30, 4.30, 7.45. Late night show Fri & Sat 11.15.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. BEING THERE (AA). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep Progs. Dly 1.50 (not Sun). 5.00, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W2 (723 2011/2). HAWK THE SLAYER (A). Sep. Progs. Drs Open Dly. 1.45 (not Sun.), 4.30, 7.30. Evening programmes & Weekends may be booked in advance.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE Leicester Square. Walter Matthau, Glenda Jackson **1. HOPSCOTCH (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. *2. AIRPLANE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. *3. LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.35. *4. SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. **No Smoking Area. *No Smoking.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premiere Exclusive Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep perfs Dly (inc Sun.) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55 Seats bkble Lic'd bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Woody Allen. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA). 3.30, 5.15, 7.10, 9.15. Ring 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for phone bookings.

STUDIO 3, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Lic'd. Bar. MY BODYGUARD (A) Progs. 1.05, 3.20, 6.00, 8.35. Late Show Sat 11.00.

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234 HOLIDAY ON ICE WITH ROBIN COUSINS Performances Daily except Mons. £2.20 to £5.20. Children half price. Car park. Season until Feb 22.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1, 629 6176. 108th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 20 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St. W1. British Art 1900-1980/Carl Andre. 629 1578.

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, SE1. Royal Society of Painters-Etchers and Engravers. Contemporary Prints until Feb. 12: Daily 10-5, Sunday 2-6. Adm. 50p, half price OAPs. Students.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD, Cambridge Heath Road, E2. CHAD VALLEY BOARD GAMES 1887-1935. Until March 1. Weekdays 10-6. Suns. 2.30-6. Closed Fridays. Adm. free.

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W.1. 437 1230. British Figure Drawings 1900-1950. Until February 7.

BONNARD TO ZORN 150th exhibition of fine 19th & 20th Century etchings & lithographs. Illus. cat. 75p. Mon-Fri 10-6. Sat 10.30-1. WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St. W1

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). BENEDICTINES IN BRITAIN. Until 1 Feb. GEORGE ELIOT. Until 26 April. TUDOR MAP-MAKING. Until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St. 734 7984. Keith Grant.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-629 5116 GLUCK

CRANE GALLERY, 171a Sloane St. (1st Floor), SW1. 235 2464. Paintings, Furniture, Quilts, Decoys and AMERICANA. Perhaps the most beautiful and unusual new gallery in London for those interested in rare items for their homes. Daily 10-6. Sats 10-4.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY, 178 Brompton Rd., SW3. 584 7566. FINE ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN PAINTINGS (20th Cent.) Mon.-Fri 10-6. Sats 10-4.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St. W1. 499 5058. Late 19th and 20th Century Original Prints.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albermale St., W.1. JOHN WONNACOTT First London Exhibition 17. Until Feb 6th.

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY, 3 Motcomb St., Belgravia, SW1. Paintings by EMILIE CHARMY. Until end Jan. 01-235 0954.

REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH, New Paintings 1978-80 January 28-February 25. 20 Cork Street, London W1. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30, Sats 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS Piccadilly, W.1. A NEW SPIRIT IN PAINTING Until 18 March. Open dly. 10-6. Adm. £2.00. Concessionary rate £1.40—O.A.P.s, students, groups over 10—and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. Sporting Pictures from the Halifax collection. Admission free wkdys 10-6, Sun. 2-6. Recorded information: 01-821 7128.

THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-221 4578 German Expressionists Selected drawings and graphics. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-3.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. PRINCELY MAGNIFICENCE: Court Jewels of the Renaissance 1500-1630. Until 1 February. Adm. £1.50. DRAWING: TECHNIQUE & PURPOSE. Until 26 April. Wkdays 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

Classified Guide

Business to Business	26
Domestic Situations	25
Educational	26
Flat Sharing	26
Le creme de la creme	25
Legal Notices	26
Motor Cars	26
Property	20
Public Notices	26
Recruitment Opportunities	26
Rentals	26
Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments	20
Situations Wanted	26

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

How to Place a Classified Ad.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.:

Private Advertisers Only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351
Manchester Office	061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180. All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day. i.e. Monday is the deadine for Wednesday, Friday for Monday & Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Appointments	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Property	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display, minimum 5 cms
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

HIS LORD said unto him, Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord. St. Matthew 25:23

BIRTHS

BRADDOCK.—On January 27th in Leamington Spa to Kathy (nee McKay) and Tony—a son Christopher John, a brother for Matthew.

CLARK.—On 26th January, 1981, to Catherine (Kaley) (nee Bailey) and David—a daughter (Hester Josephine Ecroyd), a sister for Matthew, Sara and Alexandra.

CORNER.—On 27th January, 1981, at The Duchess of Kent's Military Hospital, Catterick, to Sue (nee Priest) and Michael—a son (Edward Giles Richmond), a brother for Oliver.

DUNLOP.—On 28th January, 1981, at Princess Louise Margaret's Maternity Hospital, Aldershot, to Belen and Antony—twin daughters (Anna-Belen) and Marie-Claire.

GALTON.—On January 27th in Cambridge to Sandra (nee Hardisty) and Jeremy—a son.

MACFARLANE.—On Jan. 27th at Kingston Hospital, to Mercedes (nee Cronley) and Norman—a daughter, a sister for Barclay.

PICKARD.—On 10th January, 1981, to Cheryl and Alan—a daughter (Lucy).

PRENTICE.—On January 26th to Marie-Josephine (Nina) (nee King) and Christopher, the British Embassy, Kuwait—a son (Andrew John Ronald).

RAMSAY. — On Jan 27th 1981 to Victoria (nee Clark) and Euan —a son (James).

REDMOND. — On 23rd January at Bristol, to Nina (nee Powell) and John—a son William Lloyd.

RUCK KEENE.—On 26th January at West London Hospital, to Tania and David—a daughter.

SOULE.—On January 16th, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Lesley (nee Wade) and Donald E.—a daughter (Natalie Mercy Nina).

STEER.—On January 23rd at Dulwich Hospital to Tana (nee Dyer) and Peter—a son.

TURNER.—On January 27th at St. ...

DEATHS

HILL.—On January 25rd, 1981, peacefully, at Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, Guildford, John Francis, beloved husband of Betty and father of Pamela, Susan, Fiona and Timothy. The funeral service takes place at St. Joseph's Church, Chertsey Street, Guildford, on Thursday, January 29th, with a requiem mass at 2.15 p.m., followed by committal at Guildford Crematorium. All flowers and inquiries please to: Pimms Funeral Services, Charters Mary Road, Guildford. Telephone: 67394.

HUGHES.—On January 26th, 1981, in Bristol, Anthony Glyn, aged 56, husband of Gril, daddy to Geraint, Glyn, Melinde, Gareth and Gethin. Funeral service at Clifton College Chapel on Friday, January 30th, at 3.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Canford Crematorium at 4 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations may be sent to Lukaemia Research Fund, Bristol Branch, 29 Cherwell Road, Keynsham, Bristol.

HUTTON.—On January 27th, 1981, at Bryony House, Selly Hill, Birmingham, peacefully, in her 95th year, Katie Marguerite, widow of T. W. Hutton, formerly editor of the "Birmingham Post". Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, Monument Road, Edgbaston, on Tuesday, February 3rd at 2.30 p.m., followed by private internment. Family flowers only. Donations for Bryony House, Bryony Road, Birmingham B29 4BX.

IBOTSON.—On January 27th, at home, Clarence William Percy (Bill) (Major R.A.S.C. World War II) precious husband, father and grandpa. Service St Mary's Church, Bainton, Stamford, Lincolnshire, Monday, February 2nd, 3.30 p.m. Please, no flowers. Posies from his own garden at his special request. If desired, donations to the Reverend C. Mayhew, Barnack Rectory, Stamford, Lincs, for church funds.

LEARMONTH.—On 27th January, 1981, at Eastern General Hospital, Edinburgh, Kathleen Marion Learmonth, of Stable Cottage, Eskgrove, Inveresk, daughter of the late James Learmonth, Abbey Craig Park, Stirling. Service in Warriston Crematorium, on Friday, 30th January, 1981, at 10.30 a.m. Family flowers only.

[...]

BIRTHDAYS

RUBY WEDDING

DEATHS

[...]

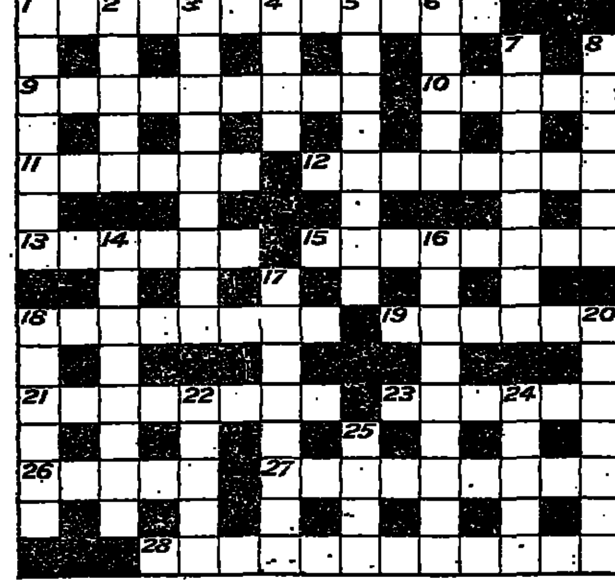
MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

FUNERAL

KENDALL. — The funeral service for the late Mr R. M. (Tim) Kendall of Green Acre, Tutbury, Staffs will take place at Tutbury Parish Church on Tuesday, February 3rd 1981 at 2pm, followed by interment in the Church yard. No flowers. Donations may be sent to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, 123, Golden Lane, London, EC1, YORT.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,436



ACROSS
1 Stirring measures of Eliot's Mr Prufrock (6, 6).
9 Boring piece in the middle (6-3).
10 Legendary Irish Queen Mum Number One (5).
11 Where one went on strike under the 28 (6).
12 Where Canada got the gold in 1896 (8).
13 Herb could be a worry (6).
15 It gives colour to the question: "Do you eat too much?" (8).
18 A student getting a gun is ominous (8).
19 Do a capital take-off (6).
21 Trade was bad in this direction (8).
23 "..... thee, 22!" said the sailor's wife, in play (6).
26 He kept stage characters waiting (5).
27 Paint colour picked out by a mini-lover (9).
28 It helped to cool the situation for 11's striker (8, 4).

DOWN
1 Bird chary of the set-up (7).
2 If gun is snarled up, look for signs of mould (5).
3 Low creature coming before the beak early on (9).
4 This Tory told to evoke sympathy (4).
5 Is better than open-air theatre productions (8).
6 Presiding deity of first-year students, say? (5).
7 For which corn-growers foot the bill (8).
8 Her enemy turned up concerning this (6).
14 By the way, a border raid once led to this (9).
16 Weapon, brand-new, found in the kitchen garden (9).
17 Makes an impression in French wine (8).
18 Cruiserweight thus up, but not at home, we hear (6).
20 Relations raised by something pitched in the river (7).
22 See 23 (5).
24 Up about here in France it's very much colder (5).
25 Such bands as strong as the 11 man's muscles (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,435

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL

Saturday, 31 Jan. Music by Midnight Follies, Divertimenti of London, The Northumberland Bagpipers, French Accordionist Gypsy Violinist, Mushroom Disco. Theme "Painters, Paintings, Painted" at the R.A. Summer Show. Costumes judged by Bill Gibb, Molly Parkin and Zandra Rhodes. Prize, dinner for 12 on Thames barge. Tickets including dinner and breakfast, £15 each.—Ring 352 0973.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDUCATION

Cookery courses.
Business and Secretarial courses.
Remedial Tuition for Adults and Children.
Language Schools and Courses.
Management Training Courses.
—Whichever you provide. The Times can put you in contact with potential pupils and students—through The Times Educational feature on February 25th.
For more information or to book your advertisement

Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam". Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX3, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SEAL. Help us to help them. Please send your donations to: The Marine Wildlife Foundation, Orient House, 42/45 New Broad Street, London, EC2M 1QY (S.A.E. for receipt if required).

FREE FABRIC for your sofa. See JBD in seas. Sales.
IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.
U.S. IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS ? —See Services today.
PARLEZ-VOUS FRANCAIS ? — French Institut. See Services.
WOULD DAINTRY GARSIDE, last known Westcliff 1932 or anyone knowing her whereabouts please write Box 2490 F The Times.
MAGNIFICENT mid 19th century mahogany boardroom/dining table see For Sale.
HOSPITALITY BUS mechanic to tour U.K.—See Gen. vacs.
CORDON BLEU COOKS for Villas required in Greece and Portugal. See La Creme.
BALLOONS DELIVERED for Valentine's Day. See Services today.
EVERY PHONE needs a Mate—does yours?
IF YOU WANT IT, here it is.—See Services.
SMALL HOME for active retired.—See Services.
WANTED: Box for 1 day. Royal Ascot week. Please call 01-938 5265 or 4302.
BUSINESSMEN! Relax. See Personal Guide Services. See Services.
IRRESISTIBLE CARPETS from Resista. See For Sale.
WHO'S answering your phone? See For Sale.
MIDDLE-AGED reliability. See secretarial appointments today.
SOIL laboratory engineer, civil engineer and highways surveyor required to work in Saudi Arabia. See Recruitment Opportunities.
UNUSUALLY interesting fashion job. See Non-Secretarial.
P.A./SECRETARY required for small bank consultancy. Ref. Creme today.
COURIERS FOR CORFU. — See today's General Vacancies.
CHESSINGTON ZOO.—Experienced Secretary/P.A. required. See La La creme de la creme.
ORGANISING NURSE REQUIRED! See Recruitment Opportunities.
LUXURY DESIGNED KITCHEN.—"Broadway". See For Sale.
2 FOR SUNNY ISRAEL!—Housekeeper and Mother's Help.—See Dom.

[...]

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

WINE AND DINE

SPORT AND RECREATION

YACHTS AND BOATS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK OF YOKOHAMA LTD LONDON BRANCH

regret to advise you of the untimely death of Mr. John Francis Hill, Chief Representative for Europe, on 23rd January, 1981, after a short illness.

Mr. Hill was responsible for the opening of the London Branch of The Bank of Yokohama as Chief Manager in 1975 and the Bank is indebted to him for his invaluable advice and assistance during the past eight years.

The Bank extends its deepest sympathy to Mrs. E. B. Hill and her family for their sad loss.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 26

YACHTS AND BOATS CHARTER AND HIRE

CARIBBEAN FLOTILLA

Cruise in company in the magnificent Grenadines. Our 37ft yachts are specially equipped for your comfort. Our mother ship and fully experienced crew are always on hand to bring you the ultimate in Flotilla sailing. Prices from £455 per person for 2 weeks inclusive of flight.

HEANEY MARLAR TRAVEL

Dept. O, 36 Ebury St., S.W.1. Tel. 01-730 8706. ATOL 1102B

SEASONAL SALES

PIERO DE MONZI.—Last few days of fantastic bargains, up to 75% off. 68-72 Fulham Road, SW3.
FREE FABRIC supplied when ordering one of our hand-made sofas/chairs this month. Limited stocks. JBD Furnishings, 13 Eccleston St., S.W.1. 730 7951.
ARTESANIA SPANISH FURNITURE. London's unique centre. Sale now on, 507 Kings Rd, SW10. 01-352 2468.
GAS LOG COAL FIRES from £75! Sale now on. Free survey. Ideal Fires, 378 Up. Richmond Rd. West S.W.14. 876 3819.
IRRESISTABLE CARPETS from Resista.—See For Sale.
THE PHONE-MATE SALE.—Mate your phone to one of our accessories and multiply its output. How do you do it? Phone 01-431 0266.—Three days left to do it.

UK HOLIDAYS

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION owners in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset: if your hotel, guest house, cottage or flat is fully booked for the whole of 1981, ignore this announcement. If not, phone Fiona, Helen, Jeanne or Monica now on 01-837 3311, then put your feet up while our "Holidays in Great Britain and Ireland" feature works for you.

SUNNY SUSSEX. Could be sunnier! If you own holiday accommodation in Sussex and would like to be fully booked for 1981, The Times UK Holidays and Hotels feature on Saturdays can help you. Ring Steve Fraser on 837 3311 ext 206.

ORTON MORAY.—Salmon fish. Wee' Feb. 16th. See Sports and Recreation.
PROBABLY the finest self catering accommodation in Cornwall, superb waterside setting. Polruan (072687) 383.

SHORT LETS

CHELSEA.—Luxurious maisonette. 2 double bedrooms, 1 single. Reception, CH, garden. Short let. £200 p.w. incl neg. 352 7988.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page. 373 3433.
LUXURY FLAT, very near Harrods. 2 bedrooms. £180 p.w.—Ring let. £200 p.w. incl. neg. 352 7988.
KENSINGTON, W.8. Pleasant mews flat. Double bedroom, reception, k. & b. Short let. £85 p.w. 229 3310.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI AWAY SOON

Feb. 6th for NEVEGAL. From Luton: £99. 4 seats available. Ring now on

01-408 0202

BLUE ARROW SKI-TIME ATOL 401B.

SKI TENTREK. Top quality skiing and accom. in St. Johann, Austria. Excellent apres-ski, few Jan. and Feb. vacs. from £99. Tentrek, Ruxley Corner, Sidcup DA14 5HS. Tel.: 01-302 6426 (24hrs.). ABTA.

[...]

LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL to South America. Save money and save time, contact the specialists 01-935 3648 Air Agts.
PALM BEACH. — Every conceivable luxury in a superb villa with private pool and staff in exclusive Palm Beach. Sleeps 8. Available now with temperatures in the 70's at £600 pw rental. Call ITP Villa 01-584 6211 (ABTA).
ALGARVE AGENCY. — The best luxury villas with private pools and staff for the few who want the best. With or without flights. Call for our fabulous colour brochure. ITP Villa, 01-584 6211 (ABTA, ATOL 1344B).
ITC Late Line.—Late booking service. We know where to find last-minute holidays. Try us first. Ruislip 31313 (ABTA).
SUNVILLAS 81.—France, Italy & Spain. Flights & ferries too. Brochure: 01-499 9070 ABTA ATOL 401B.

TAKE YOUR PLACE IN ISRAEL'S SUN

Whether you want to windsurf, skin-dive, sail, discover, or just laze, Twickenham's Israel has the place for you. Whatever the time of year. And for as little as £159 for 7 days, you can afford to take your place right now by calling 01-898 8551.
TWICKENHAM
A World of Difference
TWICKENHAM TRAVEL LTD.
84 HAMPTON ROAD,
TWICKENHAM, TW2 5QS.
(ABTA ATOL 334B)
24-HOUR BROCHURE SERVICE
01-898 8220

CRETE

2 WEEKS FOR THE PRICE OF 1

Fly south to the sun on 23rd April and spend Greek Easter in colourful style. 2 wks. from £161 pp in selected accommodation. For more information and our 36-page Summer '81 brochure on Crete call
JUST CRETE
Windsor (075 35) 56515
ATOL 719 B ABTA

VILLA PARTY HOLIDAYS

John Morgan Travel have an exciting choice of villa parties in Greece (Tolon, Rhodes and Crete) and in Corsica (Propriano and Calvi). Please write or telephone for a brochure and availability.
JOHN MORGAN TRAVEL
35 Albemarle St.,
London, W1X 3FB

Tel: 01-499 1911 (24 hrs)
ABTA ATOL 025BC

LOW COST FLIGHTS SPECIALIST

To Salisbury, Jo'burg, Lusaka, Nairobi, Dar, W. Africa, Cairo, Addis, India, Pak., Sey., Mid. East, Far East, Tokyo, Australia, N.Z., Sth./Nth. America, Canada & Europe.

AFRO-ASIAN TRAVEL LTD., 317 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2. Tel. 01-839 1711/2/3. Group & Late Bookings welcome.

LOWEST PRICES FROM

Amsterdam £58	Athens £133
Berlin £139	Bremen £92
Brussels £58	Cairo £225
Casablanca £124	Cologne £78
Copenh'n £104	Dusseldorf £78
Frankfurt £67	Hamburg £99
Hanover £99	Las Palmas £119
Lisbon £98	Madrid £69
Munich £121	Paris £58
Rome £91	Stuttgart £101
Vienna £111	Zurich £80

SLADE TRAVEL 01.302 0111
ABTA ATOL 448B Open Sats.

GREECE, SPAIN SOUTH OF FRANCE

Save money and book direct to the sun. Whether your perfect holiday ...

[...]

SUPERBUS

[...]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI BLADON LINES

7th Feb Bargains

MERIBEL £140
2 weeks self catering
Up to £40 off 2 weeks
in Meribel and Courmayeur
Chalet Parties

MERIBEL, VERBIER, COURMAYEUR

BLADON LINES TRAVEL
1 Broomhouse Road
London SW6 3QU
TEL: 01-731 4225, 4322
ATOL 1232B

GENEVA—SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

Fly with BCal from Gatwick on all dates up to 13th Feb, for only £70.50 inclusive—no extras.
SNOWJET—due to great demand we have an extra Saturday Snowjet flight from 21st Feb—so skiers now have a choice of 4 flights with or without connecting transfers to top resorts.

CALL FALCON SWISS CITY TOURS
TEL. 01-351 2191
ABTA ATOL 1337B

ENJOY GREECE with SUN CLUB

Villas, apartments, tavernas and hotels in superb locations. Ring now for summer brochure.

SUN CLUB,
3 Replingham Road,
London SW18 5LT.
TEL: 01-870 4771 (24hrs)
ABTA ATOL 1214BC

BIG SAVES WITH SAM £ £

Flights to Tokyo, India, Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Manila, K. Lumpur, Karachi, Seychelles, Dacca, S. America, Portmoresby, Colombo, Accra, Dubai, Kuwait, Cairo, Morocco, Dar, Mauritius, Nairobi, Jo'burg, Istanbul, Vienna, Rome, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm.

SAM TRAVEL CENTRE LTD, 45 Great Portland Street, W.1. 01-631 4440. Air Agts.

SKI VERBIER

(LAST MINUTE BARGAINS!) Miss the crowds and enjoy the lowest prices. A few spaces left in fully catered chalets, 28th Jan. and 11th Feb. for 2 weeks inclusive of flights.
Phone us now for details
01-263 6101 (24 hrs.)

SUNBURST HOLIDAYS (ATOL 1174B)

EUROPEAN RETURN FLIGHTS

from

ATHENS	£75
CRETE	£95
TENERIFE	£35
PALMA	£65
ALICANTE	£45
MALAGA	£68

[...]



HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SUMMER FLIGHTS

ATHENS	from	£109
CORFU	from	£112
CRETE	from	£125
PALMA	from	£64
IBIZA	from	£89
ALACANTE	from	£90
MALAGA	from	£95
MALTA	from	£115
FARO	from	£98

Also last minute winter flights to Palma, Alicante £50 inclusive, Agadir, Crete £60.

HOLBORN TRAVEL
93-94 Chancery Lane
London WC2
Tel. 01-242 6420
ATOL 1454

CORFU, YES!

We still have some July/August availability for our villa/apt/taverna holidays. Gatwick and Manchester departures. Write or phone:

MINERVA HOLIDAYS
66 Lower Richmond Rd.,
London, S.W.15

01-785 9941
ABTA ATOL 1090B

TAKE OFF WITH AIRLINK

ATHENS ATHENS
From £89 rtn every Saturday
(If you get this flight cheaper elsewhere we will refund the difference. Offer closes 31st March.)

ALSO	MALAGA	£79
	ALICANTE	£79
	CORFU	£85
	CRETE	£105

Other European destinations upon request.
Phone 01-828 1887 (24hrs)
9 WILTON RD., S.W.1.
ATOL 1188B

VENTURA HOLIDAYS Summer '81

Corfu, Crete, Rhodes & other Greek Islands, Spain, S. of France, Portugal. Villas, apartments, tavernas, hotels, camping & sailing.
125 Aldersgate St., London, EC1.
Tel: 01-250 1355
279, South Rd., Sheffield, S6 3TA
Tel: (0742) 336079
ATOL 1170BD.

AUSTRALIA/N.Z.

From around £352 single—£600 return (out Apr.-June, back Jun.-Sept.) via USA, Hawaii, Fiji. Write for details. Book now.

RERO TRAVEL
Commonwealth House,
15 New Oxford St., WC1.
Tel. 01-405 8956
Bonded Airline Agents

THE GREEK SIDE OF CORFU

Remote and uncrowded magical bays still exist. Discover them in our free colour brochure. Villa and taverna holidays from £140 pp 2 wks.
CORFIOT HOLIDAYS LTD.

[...]

FREE SUMMER IN AMERICA

THE GREEK ISLANDS

SUNMED HOLIDAYS

SKI COURCHEVEL

[...]

TROPICAL GULF OF MEXICO.—Spacious British owned, fully air-conditioned waterfront home for rent in Naples, Florida, 5 mins white sandy beach, close to the Everglades. Own jetty, heated pool, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. From £250 pw. Call 01-940 0606.
BOOMERANGS Australia rtn. £360 low season, o/w confirmed £52... Trailfinders. 01-937 9631. Air Agents.
THE ONLY Greek Dodecanese islands specialist tour operator. From £145. Romford 68018. Twelve Islands. Agt ATOL 1007B.
COURMAYEUR Skiing 7-21 March. Join S/C Chalet Party for only £150 Travel, Accomm. Single week also possible. 01-340 9376 eves and w/end.
CORFU, Nissaki.—Easter, May. Superbly sited Villa at water's edge. £60 p.p.w. only for 6-8 persons. Maid and/or cook.—5 Lord North Street, S.W.1. 222 0247.
SKI—Argentière-Chamonix. Staffed chalet for 11. From £135 p.p. 01-950 8274, 01-839 4131.

SKI APARTMENTS for 2-10 persons available on most dates, top resorts, competitive prices.—Ski West 0373 864811. ATOL 1383B.
CORSICA-SARDINIA flotilla. Sun, freedom, exhilarating sailing: Experienced only. From £160 pp. Friendly chat. FSC. 01-959 6423. ATOL 966B.
TUNISIA. Tranquil days, lively nights. Tunisian Travel. 01-373 4411.
ALGARVE. — Villas for 4—8 on luxury development with pool & tennis nr. Praia da Rocha. Available all summer dates from £170 guaranteed price per person, for 15 days inc. day flights from Gatwick, Luton, Manchester. Childrens discounts up to 50%. Ring Pat Shipp at Starvillas, Cambridge (0223) 69602 (ATOL 617B).
JOIN FUN CHALET PARTY.—Argentière, 28th Feb., for two weeks, 4 places, £280 per person. Ring 01-947 7796 (eves.).

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SMALL WORLD'S BARGAIN OF THE WINTER

Ski at St. Christina in the Dolomites: 7th-21st February: bed and breakfast: £119 +, insurance.

SMALL WORLD,
8 Garrick St., London W.C.2.
01-836 7836
(01-240 0679—24hr brochures)
ABTA AITO ATOL 488B

VILLAS GALORE FRANCE ITALY SPAIN

Widest range from £74 to £2,312 per property per week. Detailed brochure immediately available from

BRAYDAYN LTD.
10 Park Place, St. James's
London, S.W.1
01-408 0302

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements to:

MILAN	from	£64
ROME	from	£81
NAPLES	from	£84
PALERMO	from	£89

Also other Italian destinations on request.

Tel: 01-637 5311

Special last-minute availability to most European destinations.
Tel: 01-637 3848/9
PILGRIM AIR LTD.
44 GOODGE ST., W.1.
ATOL 173 BCD.

SOS

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, ACCRA & LAGOS, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, LUSAKA, CANADA, MANILA, BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, and all European capitals.
FLY FLAMINGO TRAVEL,
76 Shaftesbury Ave., W1
01-439 7751/2
Open Saturdays
Airline Agents.

CORFU & CRETE

For an unrivalled choice of dream windmills and villas in superb locations, some with private pool, contact the specialists.
Our 1981 brochure is now available.

01-402 4255 (24 hrs).
COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS
91 YORK STREET, W1
ABTA ATOL 213B IATA

CHARTER EXPRESS TRAVEL CLUB for bargain flights to USA & Europe. Phone 01-360 9241/0880. ATOL 893B.

FOR SALE

VICTORIAN chaise-longue, £250; long prayer Victorian stool, £40; ...

[...]

ANSWERING MACHINES from £120. Call Phonecall. 01-436 3889/0544.
COLOUR TVs fr. £50. Reconditioned by our service dept. Fully guaranteed. Tops TV, 15 Thackeray St., W.8. 01-937 6779.
ROSEWOOD VENEER nest of 7 drawers (44 in. x 19 in. x 14 in.) suitable for music, excellent condition. £150. Tel. 01-440 6708.
GOLFBALL TYPEWRITERS. Self correctors. Brand new. £375 + VAT.—Ring Golfball Typewriters.—01-254 3215.

FOR SALE

WAPPING WINE BARGAINS

Taste before you buy!
Macon Blanc Villages shipped by André Simon et Fils. A full and fruity dry white wine from a producer of repute. Admit it you've never seen wine of this quality at such a low price limited offer £29.90 (per case 12 bottles incl. VAT). Free quantity delivery on 10 cases and over. Delivery London 1-2 cases=£3. 3 cases + =£1 per case. Open 7 days a week. Late closing Thursday. Ask for full list of incredible bargains.

Great Wapping Wine Co., 60 Wapping High St., E.1. Tel. 01-488 3988/9

RESISTA CARPETS SALE NOW ON

London's largest independent suppliers of plain carpeting offer massive stocks of Wiltons, cords, Berbers, twist pile or velvet pile broadlooms.
ALL AT LOWEST EVER PRICES.
PROMPT PLANNING AND FITTING SERVICE.
148 Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W.6.
01-731 3368.

VIDEO RECORDERS from only £345 at Tops Video Centre. Fully guaranteed rent or buy. 97 Lwr Sloane St., S.W.1. 01-730 1795.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

STEINWAY 6ft. medium grand 1912. Good condition. Tuned regularly. £3,950. 455 6393.
THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Restorers and retailers of fine pianos. Hire with option to buy. SALE NOW ON. Open Sundays. 2 Fleet Rd., N.W.3. 01-267 7671.
PIANOS, H. LANE & SON. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices.—324-330 Brighton Rd., Sth Croydon. 01-688 3513.
THE RUSKIN PIANO Co's January Piano Sale (Camden Town). 20%-25% reductions on all our pianos, from small, new uprights to magnificently restored Bechstein, Bosendorfer, Bluthner and Steinway grands. — 01-387 7522.
ROGERS' GRAND PIANO, 5ft, excellent condition: £1,150. Tel.: Rickmansworth 74031.
GOOD violin, viola or cello sought. See wanted.
STEINWAY mahogany upright model Z. 5 yrs. old, only 1 year's use by concert pianist. Superb condition. Costs new £4,400. Offers in excess of £2,000. 01-386 0389.

WANTED

ANTIQUES, bookcases, desks, contents bought. Fentons 01-722 6386.
REQUIRED for purchase complete set of Law Reports. 01-607 0161.
A GOOD VIOLIN, VIOLA or cello urgently sought for advanced music student. Condition immaterial if good toned. Please write Box No. 2313 F. The Times.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS pre 1890 and libraries. Valuations undertaken. Please write M. Bolboli, 8 Kelso Place, London, W.8. or phone 01-405 8583 or 01-404 5737.
BOX, Grandstand, Derby Day.—Box 1817 F. The Times.
BOX, Ascot Week, preferably Ladies Day.—Box 1818 F. The Times.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

SERVICES

MAKE THIS THE YEAR YOU LEARN TO WRITE

FRENCH INSTITUTE EVENING CLASSES

[...]

RENTALS

FAMILY FLATS AND HOUSES WANTED

We urgently require well decorated and furnished spacious family flats and houses in the Kensington, Holland Park and Knightsbridge areas at rents between £250 and £350 per week to let to Overseas families on company lettings, for a minimum of one year

Usual commission required.

Please contact:
Shane Ellerington.

CHESTERTONS
116 Kensington High Street, W8
01-937 7244

CHESTERTONS

EATON PLACE, S.W.1. Lux. Grnd. Floor Flat with elegant furnishings. Large recep., dble. bedroom, bathroom, single bedroom shower en-suite, kit., sep. dining area. CH. 1 year. £250 p.w.
BELGRAVIA, S.W.1. Charming Mews Flat. 1/2 recep rooms, 1/2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. Garage avail. (extra), 6/12 mnths. £175 p.w.
MAYFAIR, W.1. Maisonette on 4th/5th floors. Ultra modern furnishings. Lge. reception, kitchen, spiral staircase to 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Porterage. Lift. 6/12 months. £350 p.w.

01-629 4513

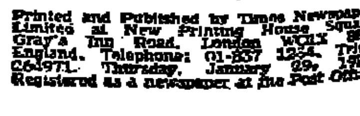
CHARMING LUXURY FLAT

Self contained. In Elizabethan country house in Essex, standing 10 acres land, 2 recept, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, ½ acre orchard own use. Own telephone & garage. Liverpool Street 30 mins. £70 p.w.
Tel. Ingatestone (02775) 3374.

PARK WEST KENDAL ST., W2

This exceptional block will shortly offer: a swimming pool, squash courts, sauna, gymnasium and solarium.
2 BEDROOMS (sleeps 6), double recep., modern spacious kitchen, bathroom, sep. w.c. from £200 p.w.
1 BEDROOM (sleeps 4), large recep., fitted kitchen, bath from £120 p.w.
STUDIOS (sleeps 2), large recep., fitted kitchen bathroom, large entrance hall, from £80 p.w.
FLEET ESTATES
30/31 Fleet Lane, EC4 4YA
248 8121/9

(continued on page 26)



Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Thursday, January 29, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

